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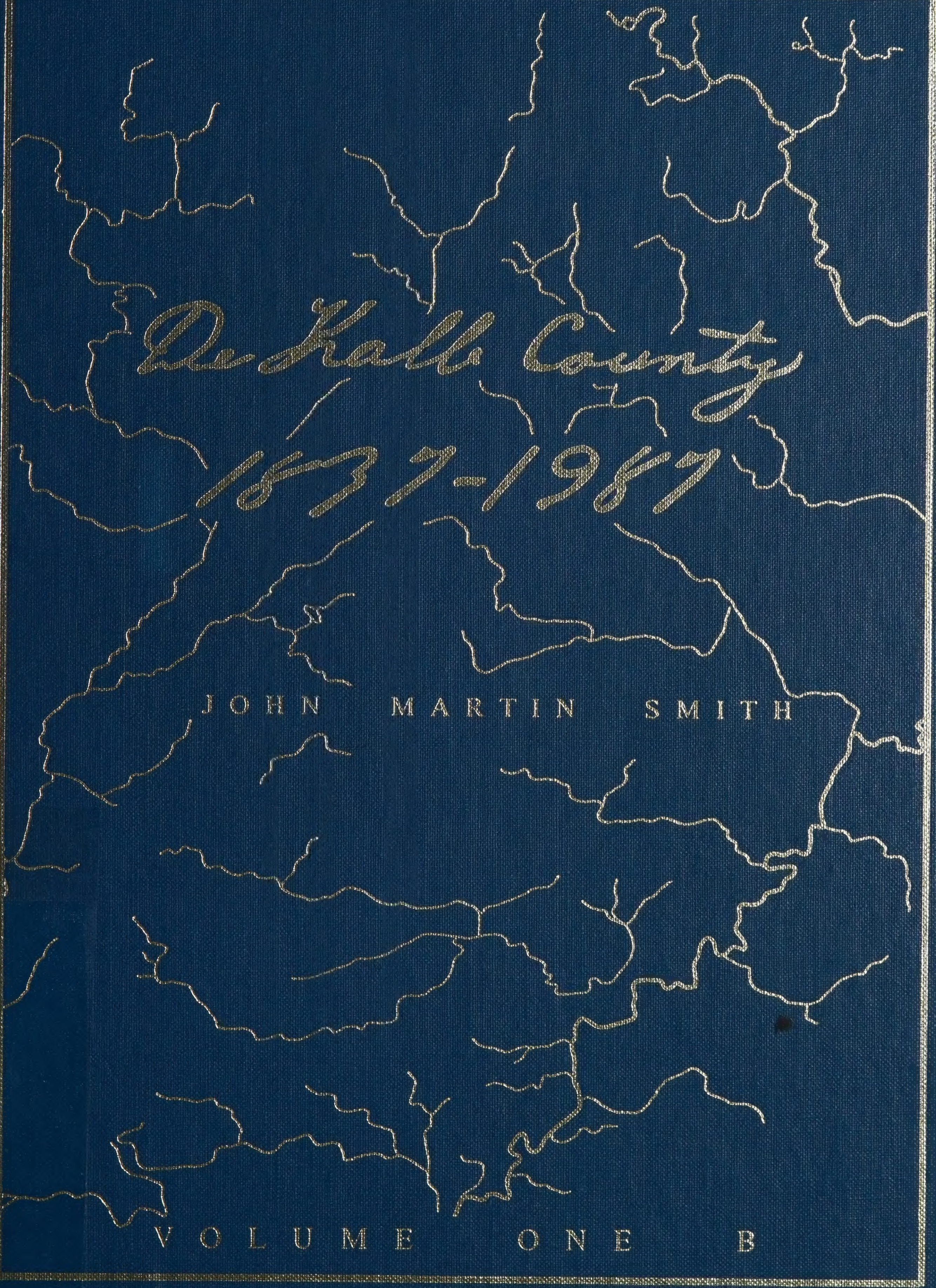

DeKalb County

1837-1987

JOHN MARTIN SMITH

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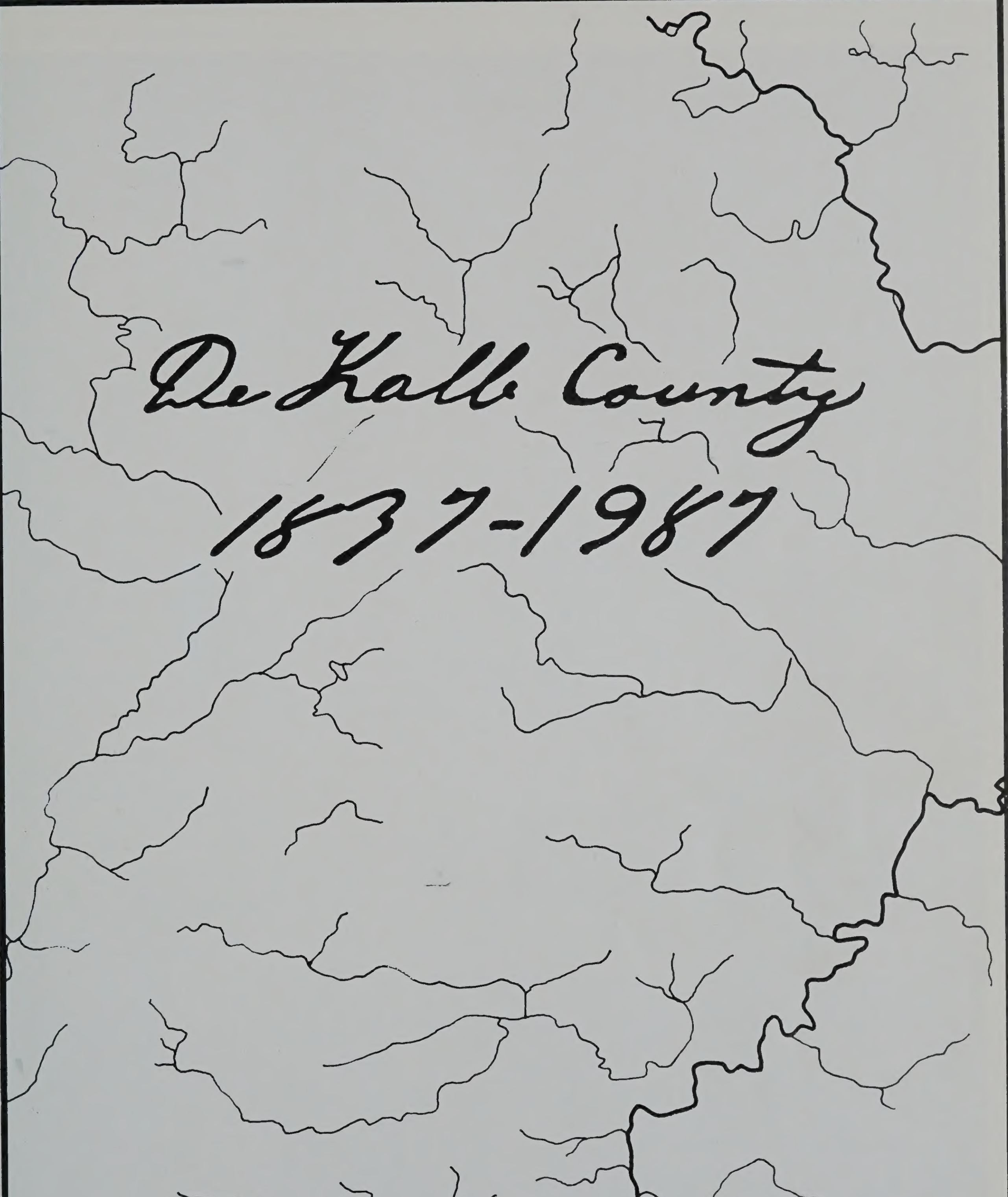

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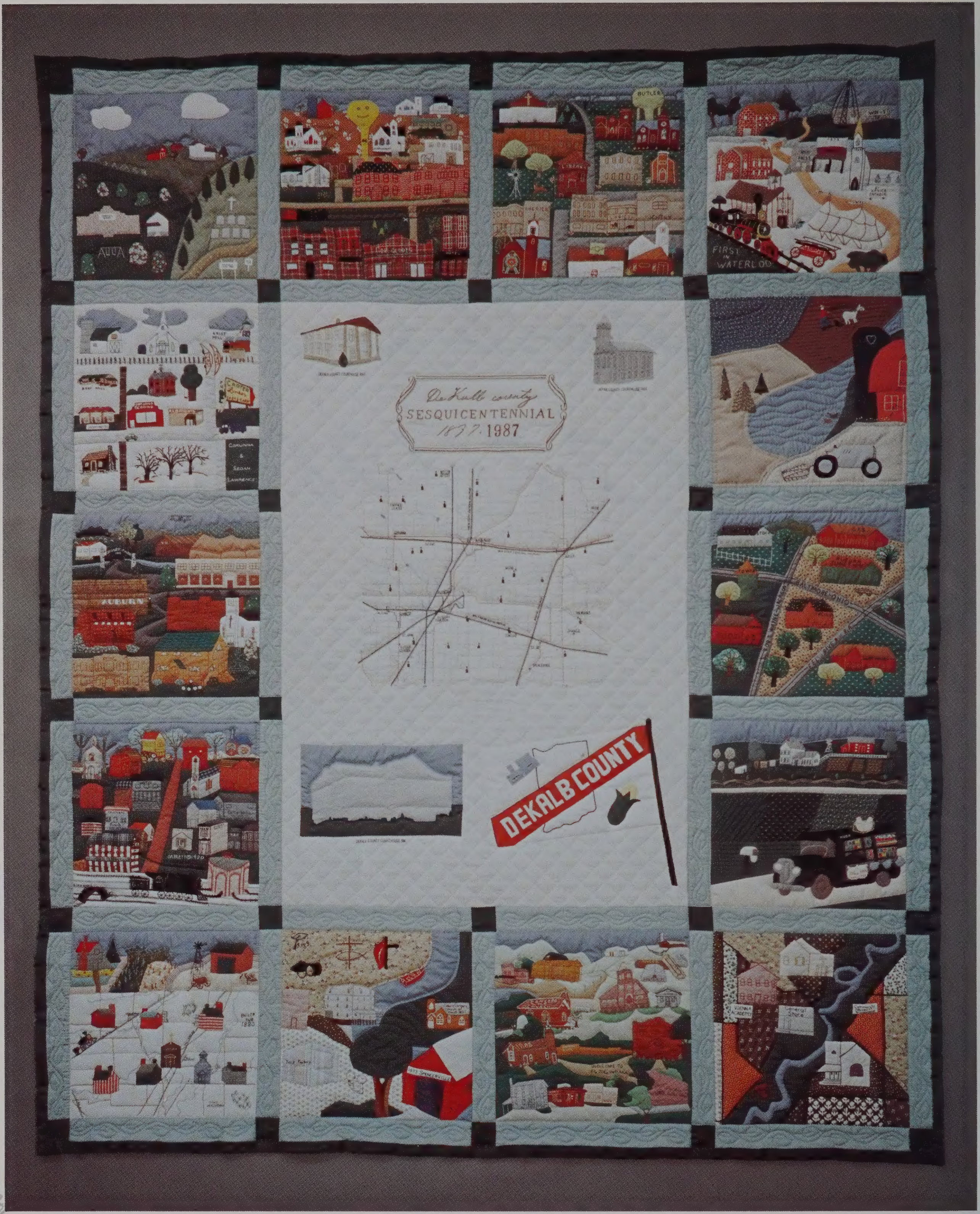

DeKalb county
SESQUICENTENNIAL
1837 1987
DEKALB COUNTY
AUBURN
FIRST IN WATERLOO
BUTLER

Sesquicentennial Quilt made by Spinning Spools Quilt Guild. See pages 1352-1354 for description and interpretation of the quilt. This color page is courtesy of the Spinning Spools Quilt Guild.

members? Charles Coburn may be mistaken in the date of their arrival because their land was entered on August 15, 1837. It is believed that the date February 17, 1837, is the correct date for the first documented church service held in DeKalb County.

In the history by R. G. Coburn, it is stated:

"The Christian Church at Coburn's Corners was organized on the 17th day of February in the year 1837 by Elder Benjamin Alton, who was the first minister of the Gospel to locate in DeKalb County and who preached the first sermon ever preached in that county. The church here at Coburn's Corners was the first church of any denomination organized in DeKalb County.

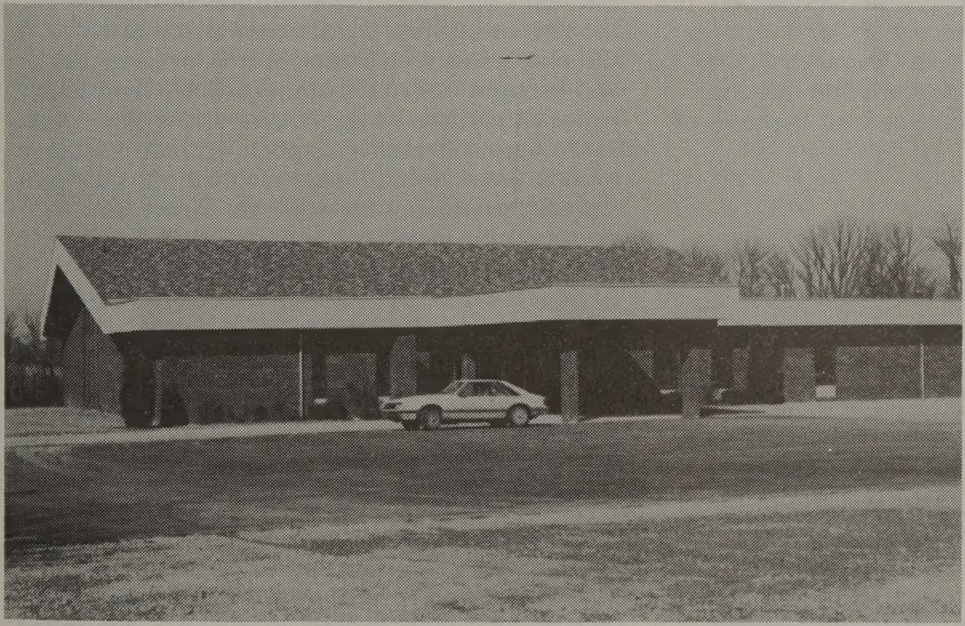
"It was organized in the house of Brother Alton, a little log cabin, about 16 x 20, one and one-half miles north of the Corners on the bank of the St. Joe River."

The log cabin stood on the farm now owned by Roy Maxwell just north of the present brick house near the river.

This movement west is now a familiar story of American progress. They came from the east, although their "east" was still "west" to their fellow Americans along the Atlantic Seaboard. They came to "better themselves" financially. They were the settlers as distinguished from the "squatters," who formed a ragged fringe on the vanguard of civilization. They sold their farms or other possessions in the East. With one wagon load, in the case of these men a pretty poor wagon, and perhaps some driven cattle, the move west was made.

The northern part of Indiana was not settled, although the state was twenty years old. The reasons for this are broader in scope than local history. The line of immigration from Pennsylvania was southwest down the mountain valleys and through the passes into Kentucky and Tennessee. The New Englander was cut off from the West by the old settlements along the Hudson. When the Connecticut Reserve became known, the New Englanders started West. The settlement at Coburn's Corners was an extension of the new westward movement.

When the tide of immigration swept over it in the 1830's, Northern Indiana was an almost unbroken wilderness, interspersed with small prairies. In 1835, Asher W. Coburn made a trip to the country to select land for settlement. He probably visited the land office in the village of Fort Wayne and then journeyed up the river and selected a site along the left bank. In 1836 the little group probably followed him to their new homes. In the first few months, land was cleared for corn for bread, and cabins were erected. It is said, the cabin for Asher W. Coburn was the first one to be built because of the frail health of his wife. By the spring of 1837, after the most urgent labor was done, the church was organized. In the faded ink of the record, we read that they — "unanimously appointed



Present Coburn Corners Church of Christ.

Benjamin Alton as Bishop of the congregation to preach the word and administer the ordinances of the house of God.

"The number of names in the origin of the church is as follows: John F. Coburn, Asher W. Coburn, Sauel Headly, Nancy Babcock (wife of Geo. Babcock), Benj. Alton, Junior, Benj. Alton, Minerva Coburn (wife of John F.), Hannah Coburn (wife of Asher W.), James Hadsell, Lorenzo D. Hadsell (Dow), Fanny Alton (wife of Benj.)."

These were not elderly staid men. Alton, the oldest of the group, was thirty-seven, and the only one born during the prior century. Asher Coburn was thirty-three, John F. Coburn was thirty, James Hadsell was only twenty-three, and Samuel Headley was a young unmarried man.

The group came from Trumbull County, Ohio and had participated in the current reformation. With the possible exception of James Hadsell, they had been drawn into the new movement from older groups. The four married men of the group were native to New York but of New England heritage. They had participated in the gradual transformation that moved them from former firmly-held and dear faiths to the new conception of the church and scriptures. With this background, and with a common conception of the church, they came together and laid the foundation for a century and more of Christian service.

After the common manner, the first preaching was done by local men. Of course, Benjamin Alton, Senior, was the logical man to select first. The next year, James Hadsell, although yet quite young, was also set aside for the work of the ministry. John F. Coburn was the next called. It is not known when he was set aside, but in the roll of 1846 he is listed as an "evangelist." It was a number of years before he was chosen Elder. Here follows a brief sketch of the lives of each of these men:

Benjamin Alton, Sr.

"Benjamin Alton, Sr. was born February 22, 1799. His early life was spent in Genesee County, New York. At the age of eighteen, he was a zealous exhorter among the Methodists. Falling in with Elder Wm. True of the 'Christian Connection,' he was baptized by him and continued to preach the gospel as he understood it.

"About the year 1827, he moved to North Bloomfield, Trumbull County. He was a man of marked ability, full size finely formed and possessed a most winning manner and tender speech. He had been very successful as a revivalist among the 'New Lights' or Christians. In the process of his ministry, he became convinced that something was radically wrong in the exhibition of the gospel in these times. Disgusted and discouraged, he determined to hide himself in a 'lodge' in the wilderness, and there in the quietness live for his family and Heaven. He settled on lands in the dense forests of Bloomfield. He was fast tending toward skeptisicm and might have been swept into the vortex of infidelity but for an incident which called him forth to the light and to great usefulness.

"About the year 1829, the people of Bloomfield called a public meeting and resolved to unite in raising a fund to support preaching, and all go to meetings together. It was an effort, after its kind, for a union for religious purposes - a union of diversity. But the union not arising out of previously existing unity - the only condition of a permanent union - it proved of short duration. As the Presbyterians were the most numerous, they were to have the house half the time, the Baptists and Methodists one quarter, and the Unitarians the other quarter.

"Squire Brown, a prominent citizen, was to secure the Unitarian minister. By him, Benjamin Alton was engaged. Alton, thus called from his coveted retreat, consented to gird himself within the panoply of the gospel. He came regularly to his appointments. He would sit quietly awhile in the pulpit and then, rising, proceed to preach without singing or prayer. He usually preached on the prophecies. Many became interested in his sermons.

"About this time, William Hayden preached at the center of Bloomfield and stayed overnight with Alton. These two Bible men spent much of the night searching the Scriptures in relation to the ancient gospel, particularly as it related to the manner in which the apostles preached it and brought convicted sinners to the light and peace of pardon. In the course of the same year, Alton heard Thomas Campbell. In that discourse, he saw the scriptural plan of salvation. Like Saul, the scales fell from his eyes. He forthwith preached the gospel after the models found in the sermons of the apostles.

"The alarm was sounded at once. The people had never agreed to hear a 'Campbellite.' The union exploded and went to the four winds. The people called another meeting, dissolved the covenant and each party agreed to support its own meeting.

"Alton kept his appointments. Four or five were baptized this season. In 1830 - 31, some others were converted. In 1832, Bro. Alton preached half the time and began to attend regularly to the Lord's supper. They were now meeting in a schoolhouse, where they continued several years.

"In 1836, Bro. Alton moved to DeKalb County, Indiana. There he displayed the same zeal which had warmed his own heart and melted the hearts of others. Suffering all the hardships of pioneer life in a densely wooded country, contending with marsh and miasma, he still found time to preach the gospel and plant churches."

In a sketch found in the history of the church by R. G. Coburn, it is indicated that after about ten years, Brother Alton moved to Michigan, but later came back to Indiana, where he died. His last home was on the banks of the Wabash where he and his wife lie buried. They died only a few days apart in 1847. Of a natural rugged constitution, the incessant labors for the gospel in connection with farming to support himself and family, undermined his constitution. Although he never removed from Indiana, he is known to have made a trip as far west as Nebraska as an evangelist.

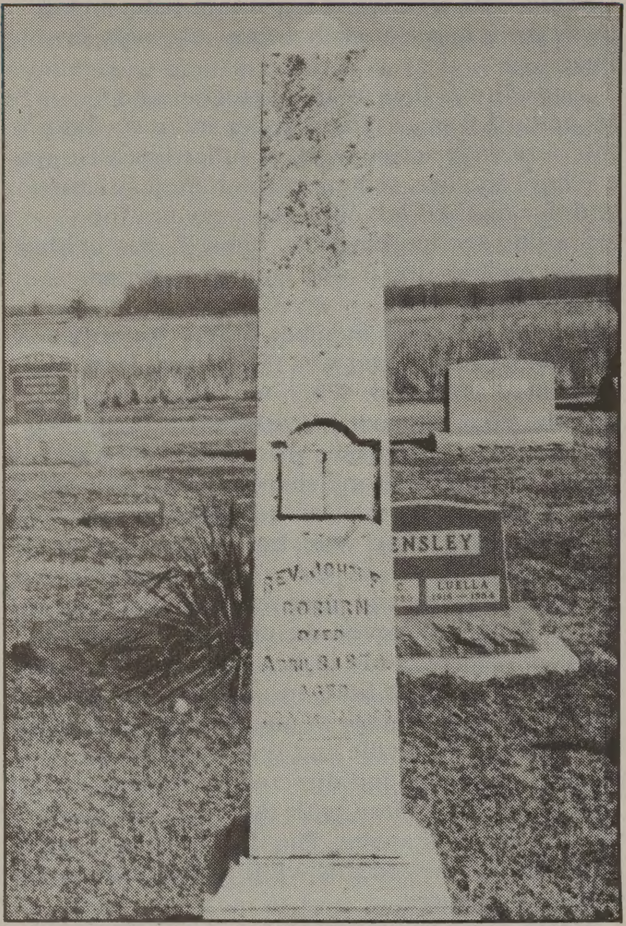
As illustrative of the hard conditions under which these men worked, we relate a few stories of his life.

On one occasion, a young man approached him with a request that he perform a marriage ceremony. The young man had the girl but no money to pay the preacher. Like all other pioneers, money to him was almost a novelty. The young man suggested that he could bring a load of pumpkins for pay, as he had a fine crop of them. The ceremony was performed, and in the course of a few days the happy bridegroom brought the pumpkins.

It is told, on reliable authority, that he was seen on at least one occasion, while walking to a preaching appointment at Hicksville, Ohio, with his feet clad one in a boot, the other ~~in~~ a lace shoe. The journey was then perhaps ten miles because of intervening swamps. The shoe and boot were made on the old last, they would fit either foot. He explained that the mates were worn out. There is another tradition - that for seven weeks he journeyed from place to place living in various homes and preaching where opportunity afforded. During the seven week period, he received in money thirty-five cents, or five cents a week. The explanation is there was no money. It was at the sacrifice of such men that the gospel was spread in those times.

James Hadsell

The life of James Hadsell is available in a **History of DeKalb County** published in 1885. Like all these histories, it gives a brief sketch of his life, consisting of various dry facts, that leave the man totally unrevealed. Much of his work was done away from Coburn's Corners so that stories of his work and definite memories of him are not very common.



Grave of Rev. John F. Coburn.

He was born in Broome County, New York, on February 28, 1813, the child of John and Abigail Hadsell. When he was a boy, his parents removed to Trumbull County, Ohio. Probably they settled in Bazetta since we first hear of him there.

He was probably converted there, although there is no record. He was already a Christian when he came to Indiana. His wife was a Baptist, and whether he had ever been of that faith can only be conjectured. He was fifteen when the Church of Christ at Bazetta was organized. The "History of the Disciples in the Western Reserve" does not list him as one of the members there but does state that he "originated" there. He was probably a member of the Bazetta church and very likely of the Baptist church which preceded it.

His first work was as a school teacher. He received ten dollars a month for his first salary, but he probably "boarded around." He came to Indiana in 1836 and started farming there. He had been married on March 12, 1835. It was interesting to note that the oldest son, Bryon, was the second white child born in DeKalb

County. The feelings of his young wife, so far away from home at such a time, can only be imagined.

Hadsell was first of all a preacher and secondly a farmer. These active interests did not interfere with active work in other lines. He was a school teacher, served in the state legislature, and during the Civil War was active in the recruiting service, since he, himself, was neither young enough nor strong enough to serve otherwise.

He was a charter member of the church at Coburn's Corners and was the second man appointed as bishop. When we realize that he was the youngest married man in the beginning organization, we can see that he was a natural leader of men. The one church could not hold him. There are several records of removals by letter of him and his wife, but the exact dates cannot be determined. Once he removed to Trumbull County and later returned. He lived in Kendallville and served the church there. Later he organized a church in Waterloo and became its minister. At one time, in order to give his children the advantage of an academy education, he moved to Newville and sent them to the academy founded and directed by Professor Faurot. He is credited with the organization of the church at Newville. The date of organization indicates that he did this while still a resident at Coburn's Corners.

Death came to him while he was in Waterloo, September 17, 1876. He was carried by his friends to the Alton Cemetery near his first Indiana home and there laid to rest.

He was the father of eight children. These children for a long time were influential in the church, particularly Byron, the eldest.

Those who remember him, testify that he was a preacher who could move men to repentance. Evidently of a restless disposition, he was truly ambitious, desiring to serve his community, his church, and his country.

John F. Coburn

The third sketch is of John F. Coburn. He was born in Ontario County, New York, July 22, 1806. In 1816, his father moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, and settled there in Bazetta Township. The family, like that of the Hadsell's and Alton's, was of New England extraction.

He was baptized on January 22, 1820, and on January 26, with his brother, Asher W. Coburn, was accepted into the Baptist Church which was organized on the day of his baptism. His father, Asher Coburn, was the first deacon of the church.

There is no record of his education or even of any movements except that he was a resident in Warren in 1828. From his son, we learn that he was running a shoe shop there at a later time. He probably was apprenticed there. He was present when Walter Scott made his famous ''siege of Warren.'' In his manuscript written in 1876, he tells of his vivid memory of the long bony hand of Walter Scott as he enumerated on his fingers the ''steps of conversion.''

Thus, he was a part of the unfolding drama of the beginning of the ''current reformation.'' His first reaction was that Scott was preaching dangerous doctrine.

When DeKalb County was organized, John F. Coburn, was elected clerk and recorder and for a time lived in Auburn, although he seems to have retained his membership in the Coburn's Corners Church. This was in 1837. In 1842, he resigned and returned to the farm. With the exception of a temporary residence in Trumbull County, he lived in the neighborhood until his death, although he moved to the Coburn farm on which the church now stands.

His progress in the church is not given. In 1846 the revised roll lists his name first as ''evangelist.'' There is no record of his appointment. It was probably after 1842, owing to his absence previous to that time. In 1865, he was appointed Elder. There is no formal record, although old residents declare he served earlier in this capacity.

He was married three times. First, to Minerva Trumbull on November 25, 1830. Three children were born to this union. Minerva Coburn died October 3, 1840. On July 11, 1841, he married Alzada Gay, who died March 28, 1850. After the death of his second wife, he returned to Trumbull County and there married a third time, on April 20, 1852. His third wife was Betsy Ann Wilmot. One son was born to this union, Wilmot P. Coburn.

Although he was expecting to return after a visit, he took his letter from the church and again joined in 1853 upon his return. He was then elected deacon and a little later renewed his license as an evangelist. He died in 1879.

Until his death, he lived on his farm north of the church. For a long time, he was a guiding spirit of the church and a friend to a whole neighborhood. He preached at the Corners, as there was opportunity, and at other points, in schoolhouses or churches within easy reach. He was never considered a forceful speaker from the standpoint of oratory. He was known to express regret that he had so little ''moving power.'' One of his listeners stated that the best description of his preaching was that it was ''illuminating.'' His illustrations were from the familiar life of the farm. He was noted for his eccentricities and loved by the community. His name to all, many of whom were of no earthly relationship, was Uncle John F. The "F" was originally put in to distinguish him from John H. Coburn.

After his death, he was buried in the cemetery not far from the spot where lies his co-laborer in the gospel, James Hadsell. His final illness came in the form of apoplexy while he was standing in the pulpit "exhorting."

He possessed a frock coat and top hat but wore them only on formal occasions such as a "yearly meeting" or convention. He clung to the "barn door trousers" as they were called. These trousers were made like the modern United States sailor's. He had been presented with a cane or two but preferred a long staff instead. His light at night was a candle lantern. At the risk of spending too much time with this kindly country philosopher and theologian, we tell two authenticated stories which older people love to tell.

At one time, he was preaching in a cabin home. He stood so as to face an open door. Outside the door was the ever-present "swill barrel" which contained kitchen refuse for the hogs. During the sermon, a hen flew to the rim of the barrel to peck at the dainties floating on the surface. She ventured to reach too far out and lost her balance and fell in. Uncle John F. noticed her plight and said abruptly, "There's a chicken in the swill barrel." He walked out, removed the hen, and returned to his place in the cabin to finish his sermon.

In his later years, his hair became quite thin so that flies worried him as he sat in the church. It was his custom at such times to cover his head with a bandana handkerchief of the brilliant hues of the time. One day he arose to preach and forgot the fly protector. His wife sat in front of him much embarrassed and tryed to make him understand what was wrong. After a time, she became desperate and went up to him and removed the handkerchief. As she handed it to him, he said, "So that's what those signs meant. I thought my hair was mussed."

Although Coburn was never known so far as his co-labors, he exerted a tremendous influence in his community.

We turn from these men to a brief look at the land and task set for them. The first group that arrived, found that the land along the river was entered by speculators. Alton seems to have purchased some of this land. The others entered land farther away. Higher land was preferred because it could be prepared for farming simply by clearing. Lowlands must in addition be drained, and this was in the day before tile drains were in use.

Farm equipment was scanty. Probably a plowshare was brought, although the wood mouldboard reinforced with strap iron was still in general use. Harrows were made in the shape of a giant "A." Hauling was generally done on a sledge. Household equipment was likewise scarce. Cooking utensils might be brought at first, but little else, for tables, stools, and beds could be constructed in spare time. We need not think that these people were content with such rude surroundings. On the contrary, each year showed better material surroundings until a stage of comfort equal to the farm homes of the East was reached.

The greatest difficulty was in the market. Produce must be hauled to the river on a sledge, there to be loaded on pirogues or dugouts, and floated to Fort Wayne. There the Maumee River was available and, still later, the canals which preceded the railroads. This explains the lack of money and comforts in the early day.

With the immensity of the physical task that lay before the newcomers, we wonder that they so soon began to consider church and school. Indeed, a candid examination of many communities of the time will soon convince one that such concern was the exception. These men had a definite religious and educational background. They were New Englanders in blood and, indeed, in training, for the Western Reserve was a western extension of New England. Moreover, their religious life had been vitalized by a plea that thrilled them to their very souls. Finally, there came with them a strong Christian experienced preacher who knew the despair that can come to one who has lost his sense of the presence of God. The church was born, not on February 17, 1837, but in the hearts of worthy men at the preaching of some of the greatest preachers who ever stood in an American pulpit.

During the year of 1837 twenty-two members were added. All but three came from Ohio bringing their letters. Thus, the little group was tripled in membership in the first few months. The spring witnessed the beginning of the work of James Hadsell. It seems that these men were appointed for life or good behavior. The office was purely congregational, however.

In 1839, the church became the recipient of property. Benjamin Alton deeded a portion of his farm in Section 18 to be used as a cemetery and church lot. Trustees were appointed as the law required. This place is now the old part of Alton Cemetery, which is still owned by the church. The original part is easily distinguished by the lack of plan in burials. There are no defined rows of graves. In it lie the bodies of the older men and women of the community.

In 1840, Mary Hadsell, wife of James, placed her letter in the church, coming from the Baptists. Bishops were added from time to time, John H. Coburn in 1845 and Samuel Headley two years earlier. One feature of church life was the manner of discipline. At the yearly meetings of the congregation, any of the older members of the congregation were privileged to call to the attention of the congregation certain members who were delinquent. Three members, including Lorenzo D. Alton, were excluded. Two years later, young Alton was restored. Indeed, that was the usual result of disfellowship. This strictness was probably an inheritance from the Baptists, for in many Baptist churches of the time there were more excluded in a given year than there were admitted. At the same time, it must be noted that many things were accepted as definitely sinful that are now at least tolerated by the church.

The church grew slowly, but by 1845 the number was sixty-three, and in 1859 there were eighty-five.

When the Civil War came, this neighborhood, like all others, furnished its share of men for the army. It is hard for us today to realize how much the war affected the lives and thoughts of those who remained behind. Many "Boys in Blue" left for the army during those years. On the church rolls five are marked with the words, "killed in action" or "died in the army." These five were Benny Robe, Henry Monroe, Harvey Ackley, Edward W. Flint, and Edward Rupert.

The war wrought destruction other than upon the bodies of young men. During the course of the great conflict, feelings were brought to a high pitch of excitement so that sober judgment was swept aside. In the year 1864, we find written after the names of two men, "excluded because of war ideas." In all, five people were excluded at this time, perhaps all for this reason. The year 1864 was the year of the bitter political campaign between McClellan and the Democratic party against Lincoln and the Union Party. It was exceedingly bitter; all the mistakes of the conduct of the war, the highly wrought feelings of the supporters of Lincoln, and the seeming hopelessness of the situation, brought destruction of the Christian spirit. Just what the trouble was is not known, but since two of the group are known to have been staunch Democrats, it is safe to conjecture that the "war ideas" mentioned were those advocated by the Democratic party, recognition of the Confederacy and a conference looking toward some sort of union with slavery and states rights guaranteed. Of course, the northern victories changed the whole picture, and the trouble passed. When we remember that perhaps every family in the church was in some way represented in the active service, we can understand the tension of the church at this time. At least one of these men later became a loyal member and was honored by the office of Elder.

We have had little to say about the material progress of the church during the years. As we have noticed, the church became the owner of the lot occupied by the cemetery early in its history. The deed mentions that it is to be used for burial and church purposes. The original intention was to build a house for worship there, but the center of the community was soon seen to be nearer the corner that came to be known as Coburn's Corners. Worship was conducted for a long time in private houses or schoolhouses. But when the number grew to reach nearly ninety, there was a real need for a separate building. In 1860, the congregation built the old church which stood on the site of the present building. It was the usual rectangular shape which was the general plan of the time. There were two doors at the front end of the building with the pulpit between them so that the latecomer must run the gauntlet of all the eyes of those present. At a later time, one of the doors was closed and a platform was built to fill in the space between the old platform and the wall. This was used for a choir loft. This building was used until the opening of the twentieth century.

While we are thinking of the building, it is well to pause for a look at social custom of the day. Clothing was largely homemade, although spinning and weaving were being abandoned swiftly by the time of the Civil War. When a family reached the church, the group separated. Women and small children entered one door; men and boys entered by the other. Some churches were built with a partition running from the rear to the front, but this building was never so arranged. In the winter the older men surrounded one stove, older women the other. One woman used to tell how she was attracted by the older women sitting in an open square around the stove, each wearing a white bonnet, as was the custom or style of the time.

We must also relate that some of the men were addicted to the use of chewing tobacco, and that some of them indulged in its use during the church service. Floor and stove suffered in consequence. One old gentleman in particular was accustomed to sitting in a certain spot so that the floor near him was stained brown. Those who knew him testify that he was one of the saintliest of men, patient, quiet, an elder of the church and honoring the office as much as any mortal can do so.

Changing social customs crept into the church. What a craning of necks and rustles of disapproval must have greeted the first couple who sat down together on one side of the church. Was it a young man and his sweetheart, or a bride and groom? Whoever it was had brave spirits within them. Did young men and women maneuver to sit beside each other at the division line, the young man sitting sedately on the men's side and the young woman on the other?

There is evidence that attendance at evening service was greater than today, but we must remember that there were more people in the country communities than now, particularly younger people, and that there were fewer places to go. Church services were not just religious events but social events as well. One of the great strengths of the congregation had been its recognition of social needs.

A popular amusement of the time was the literaries, as they were called. They were held at stated times during the winter. The custom was to use the schoolhouses, which would be filled upon these occasions. There were then two schools in the neighborhood - the North School, or Cheesetown, and the South School, or Coburntown. Programs were arranged, usually consisting of music, recitations, debates, and papers featuring topics of interest to youth or the elderly. Debates followed some of the age old questions or some question of lively interest at the time. The papers could be of any kind, sometimes discussions of moral questions, sometimes historical in character. Two of John F. Coburn's papers tell of neighborhood history. One is a semi-humorous description of an epidemic of the "seven year's itch." Underneath the humor you see the constant realization of the desperate plight of a family stricken with illness but far removed from skilled help.

Sometimes these papers were broadly humorous, particularly those which discussed the life and character of some well-known neighborhood person. The subject was present to enjoy the discussion. he was expected to preserve his good nature. When the presentation aptly distorted the little idiosyncrasies of the individual under discussion, it was sure to be appreciated.

On one occasion, when a program of like nature was being given in the church, Byron Hadsell brought an organ as an aid to the music. He was thoroughly rebuked by individuals and took the instrument out that night to escape public discipline. It was not long, however, until the congregation had surrendered to the innovation.

It was not always possible to have a preacher present for each service. On these occasions the Lord's Supper was attended to by the elder or deacons. It has been only on extremely rare occasions that communion has not been observed. In the old days, a Social Service was held. Some one, either by appointment or chance, would read a chapter from the Bible and start discussion by question or statement. The service was strictly informal. Anyone could talk. The only rule was that the Bible was the authority.

As could be expected, the people were of independent minds. The minister might be respected for his learning and ability and for his righteous life, but the people had their Bibles in their hands, heads, and hearts and woe to any one who taught strange doctrine. Sometimes this resulted in narrow conservatism, but the general result was good.

The next revision of the church roll was made in 1874 and the number of communicants was found to be one hundred and two. Three years later, at an annual meeting, there arose a problem which resulted in the last case of church discipline recorded. We quote from the church record dated February 10th, 1877, At a business meeting of above date, the following action was taken by the Disciple congregation meeting at Coburn's, DeKalb County, Indiana. There the names of a number of persons brought before the church for discipline and the name of Howard Northrup taken off the record at his own request and the vote of the congregation. The meeting was adjourned to meet in three months from that day on May 10th, 1877.

"May 19th, 1877, they adjourned on February 10th 1877 and the following were to be dropped from the Church record." Here follows a list of people who had offended the common understanding of what was fit for Christian life. The story told is that on the first meeting the young people were put on trial but that for the first time they chose to remain defiant.

Again we quote from the record: "Record of annual meeting of the church at Coburn's Corners held December 28th in the evening, 1878.

"Meeting called to order by electing J. M. Milliman chairman. Alvenus L. Strong was appointed secretary, House to be kept in order by following named persons for year 1879: Jan. - B. F. Hoyt, Feb. - Jas. M. Milliman, March - C. J. Hadsell, April - B. A. Hadsell, May -R. G. Coburn, June - Nelson Schles, July -G. W. Wilmot, Sept. - Gustin Flint, Oct. - John Shull, Nov. - J. E. Dermott, Dec. - No name given.

"Motion prevailed to appoint committee of R. G. Coburn, Ella Wilmot, and David Andrews to solicit subscriptions for protracted meetings.

"R. G. Coburn, B. A. Hadsell, and John F. Coburn were chosen elders for the ensuing year. B. F. Hoyt and W. Hart were chosen deacons and J. M. Milliman was chosen financial deacon.

It was voted to raise a Missionary fund quarterly. Adjourned for one year or to last Saturday of Dec., 1879."

Alvenus Strong, Sec. pro tem
J. M. Milliman, regular secretary

No record has been kept of the separate ministries. During the earlier years, ministers who came here were undergirded by the presence of James Hadsell or John F. Coburn, or both. The latter was here during all the time until his death. When no one was serving the church, Coburn was always present with his high type of preaching. Those who were called for regular work here are listed as follows by R. G. Coburn: Reverends ——— Bonham, ——— Banford, ——— Dawson, Daniel Faurot, ——— Sutton, ——— Leavitt, ——— Bonnell, ——— Sweetman, ——— Teagarden, ——— Oviatt, ——— Jewell, T. A. Hedges, J. A. Thomas, ——— Harris, L. W. Fairfield, J. O. Rose. Coburn's list ends here. The ministers since that time (1894) are listed as follows: Reverends John Dunkleberger, ——— Myers, F. A. Thomas, J. A. Brown, A. M. Gillespie, L. W. Spayr, T. A. Manley, ——— Daily, J. N. Scholes, W. H. Coburn, and J. O. Rose who was called back for two ministries. During these later years, the church has increasingly appreciated the presence of J. N. Scholes.

On account of the meager records for the years 1890 to 1915, it is impossible for us to give a complete record of the leadership. The earlier groups are listed according to the records of their appointment to the office: Benjamin Alton, Sr. (1837); James Hadsell (1838); John H. Coburn (1845); Lemuel Flint (1852); Geo. W. Wilmot (1856); W. H. Milliman (1869); Samuel Headly (1848); John F. Coburn (1865); Russell G. Coburn (1856); Lorenzo Dawson (1847); Byron A. Hadsell (1871), the son of James Hadsell; Asher W. Coburn (1852), the son of John F. Coburn; Benjamin Alton, Jr. (1873); Asa Hall (1872); John Murphy (1873); William Coburn (1889); J. N. Scholes (1889); M. J. Hadsell (1889). These are all that are listed previous to 1890. In the quarter century intervening between the two records others were known to have served. We try to list them but cannot give dates: M. J. Hadsell and I. S. Hadsell, both sons of Byron A.; H. A. Coburn; Calvin Coburn.

When the new records were given, the following were selected for the year of 1915. Probably all of them served previously: Clyde Hart; Reed Place; Wesley Hart; Saxe Hadsell, grandson of James. Since that time the following have been so honored: Floyd Coburn (1919), grandson of John F.; Claude Laub (1922); Abner Trostel (1922); William Maxwell (1925), he is known to have served earlier but at his own request was relieved of the office; Louis Washler (1931); Bennett Lay (1933); Marvin Poper (1933).

During the history of this congregation three names have been used to designate the office. First, the title was "Bishop." Sometime near the year of 1850 the title used was "Overseer," which is a literal translation. In 1874, the record uses the modern term of "Elder." It is not to be thought that the change was in any way official. Indeed these terms are all today understood to be proper, but it is altogether a question of usage. This is probably a reflection of a general shift in usage. While in general, the office is given to older men, some quite young men have filled it, notably James Hadsell. The office is not so much one of authority, as it is one of responsibility and trust. In later years at any rate, the minister is considered to be an elder in the local church.

In the first few records of the church, there is no mention of deacons. However, deacons were selected because this custom was universal in the church. Generally there were but two appointed at a time.

The first appointment noted is James Hadsell (1846), thus we see that the office of Elder at this time was not considered a lifetime office; Asher W. Coburn (1848); Ezra Dickenson (1848); Samuel Flint (1856); John F. Coburn (1856); Geo. W. Wilmot (1861); Chas. Coburn (1861); Byron A. Hadsell (1862); Cyrus Alton (1863); J. B. Milliman (1865); William Coburn (1864); Nelson Scholes (1865); Asa Hall (1869); Harmon Gee (1871); R. G. Coburn (1871); Washington Hart (1873); John Scholes (1874); David Andrews (1874); Camillus Hadsell (1877); Ella Wilmot (1877); B. F. Hoyt (1879); W. P. Coburn (1889), a son of John F.; Joseph Shull (1889); Charles Tustison (1889); J. E. Dermott (1890). This brings us to the end of the old record.

At the beginning of the new record, the following were serving: Ora Quance, H. A. Coburn, Earl Tustison, and Fred Hart. Since that time there is listed William Lenher (1916), Hiram Todd (1916), Merritt Maxwell (1916), Claud Laub (1919), W. F. Maxwell (1919), Meade Baker (1921), Alva Perry (1931), Abner Trostel (1922), Louis Washler (1922), Elmer Volker (1924), Roy Maxwell (1924), Karl Hart (1926), Glen Hart (1927), Merwin Place (1928), Estel Coburn (1930), Roy Mann (1933), Elwood Hart (1933), George Mulliman (1935), and Kenneth Coburn (1937), a grandson of John F. Coburn.

At least two of these have served for notably long periods. Washington Hart was elected in 1873 and served until his death in 1911. W. P.

Coburn was elected in 1889 and served for a period for forty years, excepting one year when, with two small children in the home, he felt he should be relieved of these duties. At the close of this active service he was made Deacon Emeritus for Life.

This church has not been guilty of receiving without giving. Besides those who went out from the church in various capacities in public school work or as elders and deacons in other congregations, there have been several regular ministers. After those mentioned, Cyrus Alton, a son of Benjamin, and Edwin R. Coburn, a son of John F. Coburn, were ordained. For many years John F. Coburn served as a "preaching elder" in Mt. Pleasant, Michigan. Next, Joseph N. Scholes was called. Brother Scholes served various churches in Pennsylvania and Ohio as well as others. Since his retirement from a resident ministry, he has served as evangelist. Last to be sent out is Walter H. Coburn, who after serving in Iowa and Oklahoma has returned and was pastor of the home church.

No church can exist without an educational program, whether the program be formally worked out or developed informally. Like most of the schools of its time, the work has been confined in a formal way to the Bible School, although at times week-day classes have been held.

It is not known just when the Sunday school began, but it has been conducted for many years. At first the school was conducted in the warm months, but soon it was discovered that a winter school was also successful. Today the school is graded in its lower classes.

The original building was found during the 1890's to be inadequate, so a movement for a new building was started. As R. G. Coburn said of this house, "It has answered our purpose very well until Brother Rose came among us but he has attracted such crowds that we find it altogether too small and not quite up to his style and now the talk is of a better and larger house which is much needed." This talk finally crystallized into a definite building program.

The old building was turned a quarter way around and wings added to make a larger structure. The frame building was veneered with burned brick. A basement was added, and later a kitchen was added. The building was dedicated in 1908 by L. L. Carpenter, a preacher who once attended when a young man.

When an electric light company built a big power line past the corner, the church subscribed at once for lights.

At the time of the rebuilding program, W. P. Coburn, who owned the land upon which the church stood, deeded an acre to the church for a building lot. The land lay idle for some time and finally was used for farming at the request of the trustees. After some discussion, a plan was adopted and the grounds were set out to trees and shrubbery. The trees selected were sugar or hard maple, American elm, and Chinese elm. The plan provided for an outside assembly ground with platform and an encircling drive.

20.9 VIGNETTE 1

"I have no pie baked."

In the year of 1877, in the month of June, Elder Z. W. Shepherd hired out to the church; he preached most of the time for ten years, doing much good in increasing the membership and won many warm friends, never to be forgotten. History would be incomplete if we would not mention a few of the many amusing incidents which occurred during his long labor with us. One Sunday, he said to our dear Sister Smalley - "I intend to go home with you today to dinner." She hesitated and said - "I haven't any bread as my bread did not raise yesterday. I will have to make pancakes." Shepherd said - "That will just suit me as I love pancakes." Sister Smalley then said - "I have no pie baked." "Well, Sister, I will just eat one more pancake." "Well," said she, "I might as well invite you as I see I cannot get rid of you anyway."

Narrative of Sister Rachel Samantha Shatto McBride Harmes written in 1909 in regard to the Cedar Lake Church of Christ.

When North School (Cheesetown) was closed, the building was sold to the church. The grounds are intended, when need arises, for a burial ground. The building was used for a community building. Each summer many family reunions were held there.

Another major renovation of the old church was completed in 1943. The building remained adequate until 1952 when the congregation realized that more room and modern facilities were needed. As a result, an east wing and the baptistery were installed and dedicated in 1955.

The church continued to grow, and in 1976 the vision of the church leadership began to deepen. Recognizing that the church was greatly limited in facilities for worship and Christian education, and seeing that the old church structure had submitted to the elements of time and nature, the groundwork was laid for the construction of a new house of worship. In December 1976, the congregation adopted a program designed to achieve specific outreach and expansion objectives.

As an initial step, an additional 7.8 acres of land was purchased adjacent to the old church site. The acquisition of this land made possible the development of a plan involving periodic facility enlargement and diversification to help meet the spiritual needs of the church family and community.

The last service in the old building was held June 17, 1979. The old church was subsequently razed, after many components were salvaged for incorporation in the new building.

The initial phase of the plan resulted in a new building being built adjacent to the old building which continued to be used during the construction phase. The new building was dedicated in services held June 24, 1979, wherein Walter Coburn, a descendant of one of the founding families of the church, and Leslie Strong, a Timothy of the church, were the principle speakers.

The spacious 10,300 square foot worship center is all on one floor and consists of a large sanctuary, classrooms, fellowship hall, restrooms, and an ample foyer.

Those who have served as ministers of the Coburn Corners Church of Christ are as follows: Benjamin Alton (1837), James Hadsell (1838), John F. Coburn (1846), R. G. Coburn, ———— Bonham, ———— Banford, ———— Bonnell, ———— Sweetman, ———— Teagarden, ———— Oviatt, ———— Jewell, T. A. Hedges, R. Rawson, T. P. Sutton, R. Faurott, ———— Leavitt, John Dunkleberger, J. A. Thomas, ———— Harris, L. W. Fairfield, J. O. Rose, W. S. Meyers, F. A. Thomas, J. A. Brown (1909-1911), A. M. Gillespie (1911-1914), J. O. Rose (1914-1915), L. N. Spade (1916-1920), T. A. Manly (1920-1922), ———— Dailey (1922-1929), Joseph N. Scholes (1929-1932), Walter H. Coburn (1932-1938), Richard Key (1939-1941), Erby Messimer (1941-1944), William Clague (1944-1945), Johnnie Lee Sennett (1945-1949), Darris Hamilton (1950-1952), Wilmer Ballou (1952-1955), J. W. Mellick (1956-1957), John Paul Hill (1957-1965), Marvin Biery (Oct. 3, 1956 -May 1969), Larry Smith (1969-1972), Larry Carpenter (1973-1977), John Paul Hill (1977-1980), Douglas Holley (1981-).

The present minister, Rev. Douglas Holley, assumed his duties in June 1981. A native Hoosier from East Chicago born in 1940, he became a Christian at an Easter revival in 1951. Early childhood training influenced him to dedicate his life to the Christian ministry while he was yet a freshman in high school. In preparation for his call into the ministry he pursued academic training at Great Lakes Bible College, graduating in 1962 with a B.A. degree. He was ordained on Easter, 1962. In addition to Coburn Corners Church of Christ, he served churches in St. Joe, Indiana; Cedar Lake (near Crown Point), Indiana; Neapolis, Ohio; Columbia City, Indiana, Toledo, Ohio; Frankfort, Kentucky; and Lexington, Kentucky.

The oldest documented church congregation in DeKalb County continues to serve the Lord and its community after one hundred and fifty years.

CORUNNA CHURCH OF CHRIST, located at Corunna.

Corunna Church of Christ.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST OF AUBURN, located at 910 North Indiana Avenue, Auburn.

In March 1902, Elder J. N. Wilson, a retired minister, called all scattered Disciples residing in Auburn to meet Sunday afternoon in the G. A. R. Hall located on East Seventh Street, above the old post office. Several families responded and all were anxious for a Church of Christ to be organized in the county seat. An organization was perfected with the following charter members: J. N. Wilson, Eliza Ann Wilson, Alfred N. Wilson, Hattie N. Wilson, J. D. Hendershot, Mary Hendershot, Mino Hendershot, Charles Emminger, C. E. Conrad, W. R. Holden, Mrs. W. R. Holden, Teco Holden, Edith Holden, Elizabeth Cutler, Nellie Cutler, W. I. Wise, Mrs. W. I. Wise, Vera Wise, Mrs. Rose Shull, Mr. J. W. Miller, Mrs. J. D. Miller, Walton Shaffer and Mrs. Walton Shaffer.

The following were chosen as the first officials: J. N. Wilson, Elder; W. R. Holden, Elder; C. E. Conrad, Elder; J. D. Hendershot, Deacon; J. W. Miller, Deacon; A. N. Wilson, Financial Secretary; and Mino Hendershot, Organist.

J. N. Wilson gratuitously preached for three years and was ably assisted by the Angola church by such men as L. W. Fairfield, L. N. Sniff, Charles Medbury, and J. O. Rose.

A Sunday school was organized in 1902 with A. N. Wilson as first superintendent. Meetings were held each Sunday morning. A Christian Endeavor, organized in 1903, was held each Sunday evening and prayer meetings were held Wednesday evenings in the homes. A Ladies Aid was organized with Mrs. A. N. Wilson as its first president.

On Sunday afternoons, J. N. Wilson, accompanied occasionally by Florence Hendershot and Mildred Wilson, preached for a few scattered disciples who were meeting in a hall in Garrett.

J. O. Rose happened in Auburn one Sunday morning and preached for the little band. It was the last Sunday in town for W. R. Holden, his wife, and three daughters. Everyone was discouraged, but at the end of that service the invitation was extended and the first confessions were made by O. V. Franks, Florence Hendershot, and Mildred Wilson. The converts were baptized in Cedar Creek near the Seventh Street Bridge.

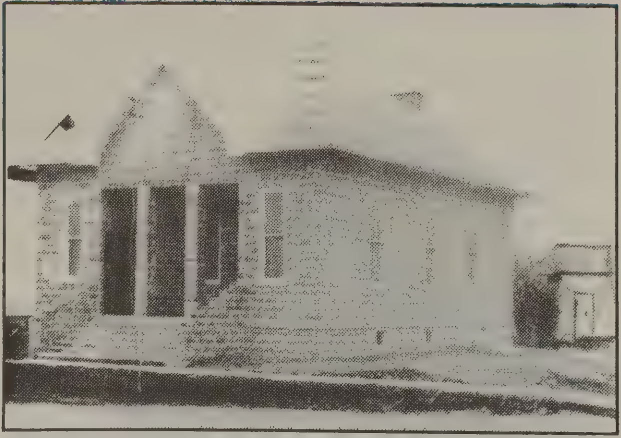
The congregation met in the G. A. R. Hall for one year. A room was then carpeted and furnished above the old Auburn Dispatch office. J. O. Rose held the first revival meeting in this hall in 1903. J. A. Brown was called in 1904 as the regular minister.

The lot on which the former church now stands at Thirteenth and Jackson Streets, Auburn, was purchased August 28, 1905, by the trustees, George Abel, A. N. Wilson, Ira Brandon, J. W. Miller, and James Hendershot.

In 1906 the church building was built and dedicated on September 2. The speaker of the day was Elder L. L. Carpenter of Wabash, who dedicated over a hundred of the denomination's churches in Indiana. The cement blocks were made on the site of the building with a press belonging to H. J. Buchanan. The building was made possible through the Church Extensions.

In 1912, a tabernacle was built on the west of the church. Revival services were conducted by the Snodgrass Brothers and resulted in 100 making the good confession.

In 1914, during the ministry of C. W. Mahin, the church was extended to the south and a wing added to the west. The rededication service for this change was held on October 17, 1914.


Original First Church of Christ.

The first parsonage owned by the church was located on the southeast corner of Third and Van Buren Streets, Auburn. The second parsonage was located at 705 East Ninth Street, Auburn. On March 10, 1924, the property east of the church was purchased and was first occupied by A. C. Shaw and wife.

Following the ministry of Oscar R. Keller, the church was remodeled to its present size and structure. On December 8, 1935, this new building was dedicated. W. C. Ashanhort and J. O. Rose were the principal speakers. G. Lavon Fisher had assumed his duties as pastor December 1, 1935.

From 1935 to 1942, several things were added both to the interior and exterior of the church. In 1954, the house south of the church was purchased for a Sunday School Annex, and in 1955, the parsonage, east of the church received extensive repairs.

In the usual congregation meeting in January 1957, a suggested constitution for the church was accepted by the congregation. Vern C. Clark, chairman of the constitution committee, had worked tirelessly with the help of the committee to create a constitution acceptable to all.

On September 16, 1958, in a congregational meeting, it was voted to purchase the present site of the church, which includes ten and two-fifths acres of ground with a house and garage located on the two-fifths acres on the northwest corner of the plot.

Negotiations for a loan from the Board of Church Extension for the new location were begun, and the architect started a new set of drawings.

The new church home of the congregation was to be a unique, beautiful building of contemporary design. All rooms are on the same level except the choir robing room, baptismal dressing rooms, and a tunnel and utility room in the basement. The sanctuary provides seating for 280 people, plus 20 in the choir, and the narthex has a seating capacity of 100. The fellowship hall has a seating capacity of 250 people at tables. A well equipped kitchen and large parking area were provided. The church building cost a total of $202,894.

In a congregational meeting Monday, January 18, 1960, it was voted to change the name of the church to "First Christian Church of Auburn, Indiana."

On April 8, 1960, the congregation voted to begin construction of the present building by accepting the bid of Alfred H. Lange, contractor.

The ground breaking service was Sunday, May 22, 1960. In July the church was incorporated and on September 25, 1960, the cornerstone was laid.

The campaign (begun Monday, May 23, 1960) to sell investment certificates to the Board of Church Extension was completed on October 2, 1960.

In the fall of 1960, a contractural agreement was signed with The Auburn Church of God for them to purchase the building at Thirteenth and Jackson Streets.

The last service in the old church was on Sunday, February 26, 1961, and the first service in the new church was on Sunday, March 5, 1961.

In 1971 a mortgage burning ceremony was held and the congregation decided to build the pavilion. This was done with voluntary help and donated materials. This building is available for such gatherings as class picnics or family reunions.

Various items have been added to the church. New pew cushions, ceiling fans, brass communion service, brass offering plates, and brass candlesticks, a new Baldwin piano in the sanctuary, and a new refrigerator. These items were from memorial funds and contributions of members.

The ministers are now receiving a housing allowance, so in 1975 the parsonage was sold and the money invested in Board of Church Extension. The interest is added to the general fund.

Sunday school features classes for the children and the adults. The church has a Children's Choir and Chancel Choir, which presents a special musical or cantata at least once a year. The Junior Deacons, high school boys and girls, help with communion service and offering at various times during the year.

In 1982, the church organized a Shepherding program whereby each member has someone to take care of and share in their joys and sorrows.

Those who have served as ministers include: J. Albert Brown, E. A. Earenfight, John Lennow, J. R. Lawson, Frank N. Nickerson, Charles W. Mahin (1913-1914), J. W. Harrington, I. A. Lowman, F. Taylor, Bro. Couch (ad interim), J. O. Rose (ad interim), Oscar Grimes (1917-1918), John J. Bare (1918-1921), A. C. Shaw (1921-1925), Ira C. Boyts (1925-1929), Oscar R. Keller (1930-1935), G. Lavon Fisher (1935-1939), Dan Eynon (1939-1943), Cyrus T. Herod (1943-1944), David Neilson (1945-1951), Arthur Garrigus (1951-1955), Odin C. Memering (1955-1963), E. Lyle Harvey (1963-1966), J. Hubert Smith (1966-1967), James Kendall (1967-1969), Roy A. Gray (1969-1975), Clarence A. Bangs (1976-1986).

First Christian
— Church —
(Disciples of Christ)

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, GARRETT, located at 213 East King Street, Garrett.

At the turn of the century, a young man named ——— Dunn came to Garrett and placed an ad in the paper asking all those interested in forming a congregation to be known as the Church of Christ to meet with him in the Broughton Hotel at the corner of Keyser and Randolph Streets. The response was good and the worshipers met together each Lord's Day for Bible reading, communion, and prayers. Homes later became regular meeting places until officials of the Episcopal Parish Hall gave permission for using their building each Sunday afternoon. This building was on West Houston Street, near the location of the present St. Joseph Catholic Church alter.

When the band of believers outgrew that room, they secured use of the German Methodist Church building. Another room was rented later above the Hunsel building, which stood on the corner of King and Cowen Streets until it burned to the ground in January 1916.

Revival meetings under the preaching of Asa Hall and his brother John, from Kendallville, increased membership to a point where a more permanent meeting house was required. O. L. Hall, another brother, was hired as minister in 1905. He helped purchase a one-room frame building on the alley at 213 East King, which had housed a skating rink and real estate office of George Gage. The church was then officially organized with charter members being the L. D. Cahow family, Lydia Shreve Cobler, Carrie and George Gage, Mrs. Ed Hayes, George and Pearl Hurni, Minnie and Charles LaFlare, Bidd and Lulu LaRue, Frank and Celia Rainier and daughter Gertrude, Priscilla Slater, Eva and Arthur Wood, and Reba Pearl Cahow Smeed.

The building was converted into a sanctuary of meager furnishings including a coal stove, ladder back chairs, and a platform in front which was used as both a pulpit and a Bible classroom. In the basement was a merry-go-round heating apparatus for warming the water in the baptistery.

About 1912, the church elected Allen Cyrus Cobler and Henry Breece as the first trustees. J. Marion Small, who became minister in 1915, inspired the congregation to make plans for an entirely new building, a beautiful edifice which was dedicated March 4, 1917, and remains as the nucleus of the present First Church of Christ building. A pipe organ was installed in 1947.

Growth of the congregation continued, so that in 1962 an educational unit was added and the building was given a totally different appearance in a modernization project. Another milestone was reached in 1974, when the sanctuary was completely remodeled and refurnished using plans drawn by Duane Brown, a young architect, who was also an active member of the congregation.

REVIVAL
CHRISTIAN CHURCH
TO-NIGHT

Revival crowd.

Ministers of the church have been O. H. Hull, J. H. Swift, L. C. Brink, L. M. Nesmith, Benjamin Borton, J. W. Borden, Fred Thomas, J. Marion Small, Earl Nauss, J. D. Driskill, M. Ray Willson, D. G. Holman, Lynn Young, Price Roberts, Harold Dunson, Lawrence Layman, E. Lacy Scatterfield, F. D. Walker, Roy Anderson, Frank Lillie, and Thomas Hensley. Rev. Howard Bloomquest is the present pastor.

Christian Church, Garrett, Ind.

First Church of Christ.

Church of Christ
Newville Ind

Original Newville Church of Christ.

NEWVILLE CHURCH OF CHRIST, located at SR8 and CR71A.

The Newville Church of Christ was organized by Elder James Hadsell in June 1842. The Coburn, Ackley, Robenson, Thomas, Tex, and Strong families were among the charter members.

The first resident elder, or minister, was apparently Samuel Wanamaker, who came to DeKalb County from Ohio in 1844. He was a farmer, justice of the peace, and elder. Documents in the Disciples of Christ Historical Society at Nashville, Tennessee, dated 1851 stated: ''Eld. J. F. Coburn, under date of April 4th, writes that a meeting was recently held in Newville, by brethren Hadsell and Wannemaker; 11 were received by confession and immersion, and a church organized of 21 members. There are six churches in DeKalb County, Indiana. A letter printed in the Christian Record, an early church magazine, reports, Newville, September 17, 1852. Bro. Mathes: -- The churches are living in peace and unity, and are enjoying the labors of Bro. James Hadsell. He has baptized six or more since our annual meeting in June. He is of good report from them that are without, and the brethren esteem him highly in love for his works' sake. Bro. Wannamaker held a meeting of two days, and immersed four and organized a small congregation three miles from Auburn. As ever, H. Fusselman.''

The church continues to be strong and active with Harry Farmer as its minister.

Present Newville Church of Christ.

ST. JOE CHURCH OF CHRIST, located at St. Joe.

The St. Joe Church of Christ was organized on May 2, 1886, by elder S. J. Carpenter. It had 14 charter members: Joshua M. Lounsberry, E. M. Vollmer, R. D. McDonald, Annie M.-McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Filley, Dr. S. S. Sheffer, Eva S. Sheffer, Ema Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Jared Erwin, Charles Coburn, Elmer Tustinson and Elma Tustinson. The trustees were B. F. Sheffer, Charles Coburn, and Alec Filley.

The congregation first held church at the St. Marks Evangelical Lutheran Church until they bought land on October 1, 1888, and on May 26, 1889, dedicated their new building.

J. A. Thomas was called as the first minister on June 27, 1886.

In 1887 cottage prayer meetings were organized, as was a Sunday school.

Rev. Michael J. Duff is the present pastor.

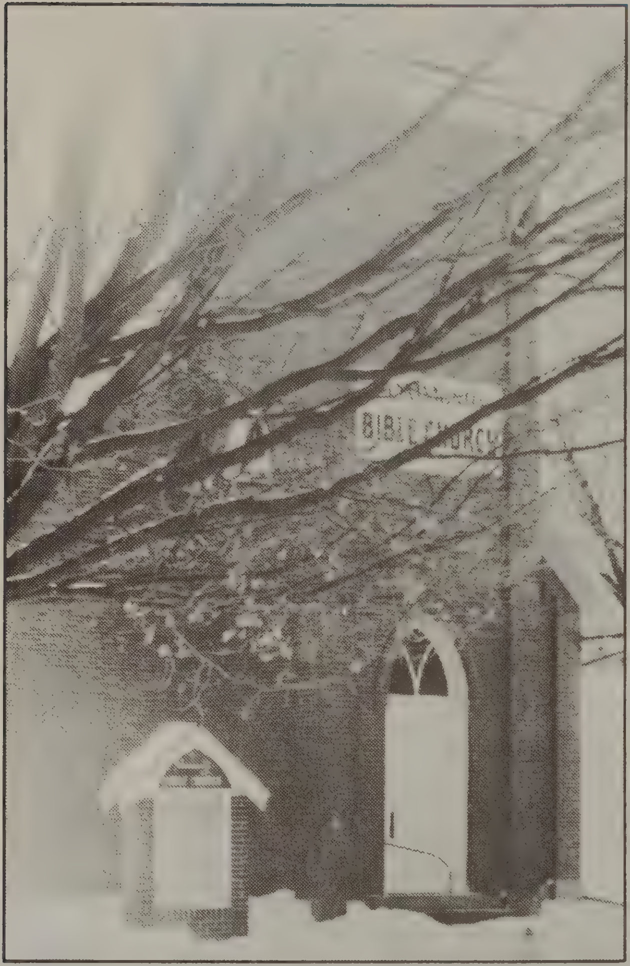
WATERLOO CHURCH OF CHRIST, located at Waterloo.

The Waterloo Church of Christ (Disciples) was built in 1870 under the pastorate of Rev. N. N. Bartlett. The church was disbanded in about 1900 and the brick church building was later used for school purposes.

NEWVILLE
CHURCH of CHRIST
Bible School 9 00
Morning Worship 10 00
Evening Worship 7 00

Newville Church of Christ.

20.10 CHURCH OF GOD



Former Butler Church of God.

Brush College Quartet.

The Church of God has a strong presence in DeKalb County. There are many branches of the denomination. Two of these have merged locally to form the Indian Village Church of God in Auburn. The antecedent denominations were affiliated with the Church of God with general offices in Anderson, Indiana, and the Church of God with general offices in Findlay, Ohio.

The County Line Church of God has been active in southern DeKalb County and northern Allen County for many generations.

The basic beliefs of the Church of God are:

"Doctrine in this church includes belief in the divine inspiration of the Scriptures; the forgiveness of sin through the atonement of Christ and repentance of the believer; the experience of holiness; the personal return of Christ, which is not connected with any millennial reign; the kingdom of God as established here and now; the final judgment; the resurrection of the dead; the reward of the righteous and the punishment of the wicked.

Baptism is by immersion. Members of this church also practice foot washing and observe the Lord's Supper, but not as conditions of fellowship. They believe the church to be the body of Christ, made up of all Christians, and that all Christians are one in Christ."

BUTLER CHURCH OF GOD, located at 132 West Oak Street, Butler.

The first Church of God was organized one mile north of Butler by Rev. John A. Windrenner in 1850. In 1883 another Church of God was established three miles west of Butler with Reverends ——— Martin, ——— Garrison, ——— Bumpus, ——— McColley, ——— Smith, ——— Croy, ——— Smurr, ——— Bett, ——— Loman, and ——— Markley serving as pastors.

Through the labors of Rev. I. W. Markley of Columbia City the rural churches were merged and a new church building was built at 132 West Oak Street, Butler, in 1886.

The church was disbanded in the late 1940's, and the building has been used by several other congregations.

COUNTY LINE CHURCH OF GOD, located at 7716 CR72 (South County Line Road east of SR427), Auburn, Indiana.

The County Line Church of God is a independent church of Christian believers located on the Allen-DeKalb County Line Road at the intersection with CR29, which is designated 7716 CR72, Auburn, Indiana. The present pastor-

County Line Church of God.

teacher is Al Black and the associate pastor is Al Steiner. There are several connected outreach ministries, such as the Brush College Quartet.

The church is an independent body of believers, but it is voluntarily associated with the Church of God movement with headquarters at Anderson, Indiana. It is also voluntarily associated with a state organization for purposes of general campmeetings at Yellow Creek Campground near Mentone, Indiana, for missions and planting of new churches. National cooperative efforts include such entities as Anderson College, Mid-American Bible College, Warner Pacific College, various world mission organizations, and the Warner Press Printing Company, which publishes the magazine, "Vital Christianity."

The County Line Church began near the Allen-DeKalb County line in pioneer-like style. It was in the fall of 1896 that a tired young man came trudging down the Allen-DeKalb County Line Road looking for work. In a woods at the side of the road were two farmers cutting firewood for winter. The young man stopped to talk with the farmers, and they hired him to help cut wood and do chores. The young man's name was Ed Bailey. The two farmers were David and Eli Gerig.

As soon as Mr. Bailey began his new duties, he also began distributing religious literature and talking freely about religion. Although this provoked ridicule from the farmers, his enthusiasm was not dampened. He soon sent for an evangelist and arranged for a revival meeting in the then Brush College School. The evangelist's name was C. E. Orr.

Brother Orr, as all ministers were called at that time, had been a school teacher in Federalsburg, Maryland. Having felt called of God to preach the Gospel, he sold his farm and began preaching. He preached in the schoolhouse a few nights with several conversions. The Brush College School was located about one mile south of the present church grounds. He preached in the Brush College School in the fall of 1896 for about two weeks, but then the trustee of the school closed the door of the school to any further preaching. The meetings were moved to the Amstutz School two miles east, where Charles Orr continued his powerful message.

In the summer of 1897, the meetings were moved to a wooded grove just east of the Brush College School, which belonged to one of the new converts, Alex Warner. This was a "brush arbor meeting" where branches were laid across erected poles to provide a roof. Seats were made by laying boards across logs so that people might have a seat to listen to the message from God.

John Freehafer, a man described as "full of the joys of the Lord and wisdom of God," would come from his home in Huntington, Indiana, to teach and instruct the new converts. After several months he began meeting in David Gerig's home about one mile east of the Brush College Schoolhouse. In these meetings David Gerig's brother Eli found full salvation. Eli Gerig, who lived just west of the present buildings, then opened his home for services led by Brother Freehafer, who still drove from Huntington about once a month. In the large parlor of Eli Gerig's the group would hold regular meetings, midweek prayer meetings, and Sunday School. At this time many of the community referred to the church as the "Saint's Church."

In 1903 a new meeting house was built from lumber cut from the land on which it was built. Although all of the members of the group helped in the construction of the church, it was recorded that J. W. Howard and Zene Harp were given room and board while they helped to build a new building. Noah Gerig, a brother to Eli and David, also helped.

In May 1903, Charles Hartung came as leader of this congregation. He came without the promise of any salary and received none. Part of his duties included the firing of two stoves that heated the building. During the winter of 1904, Barney Warren and Charles Naylor held a revival, during which the snow became so deep that many of the people were unable to return to their homes. About 1905, Charles Hartung and David Gerig were ordained as ministers of the Gospel, and Eli Gerig was ordained as the first deacon of the church in a meeting held by F. G. Smith and N. S. Duncan.

The name of the church was changed to "Brush College Church of God" in about 1910, which related to its early meetings in Brush College School. Rev. Charles Hartung continued as pastor until 1924. Subsequent pastors included William Ramey (1925), Nellie Hawkins (1928), Sanford Williams (1931), William Jenkins (1934), Von Chesterman (1936), Ward Jackson (1945), William Eddy (1948), Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dooty (1953), Alvin Beggs (1954), and Peter Klassen (1957). At that time the church's name changed to "County Line Church of God, Inc." Further pastors included William Jefferies (1961), during which time a new sanctuary was added. Ronald Crump was called in 1966, and thereafter there were Jerald Pirkey (1971), John R. Johnson (1972), Joe Espy (interim), Michael Kennedy (1977), and Al Blafy (1980).

FREE BIBLE TABERNACLE CHURCH OF GOD, located at CR48 Altona.

GROVE BETHEL CHURCH OF GOD, Jackson Township.

The Grove Bethel Church of God was located in Jackson Township on the east side of CR35, north of CR56. It was apparently disbanded in the 1920's.

INDIAN VILLAGE CHURCH OF GOD, located at 602 Erie Pass, Auburn.

The Indian Village Church of God was organized in May 1971, as the result of the merger of two Church of God congregations: First Church of God, then located on Tenth and Jackson Streets, and Auburn Church of God, then located at Thirteenth and Jackson Streets.

The Indian Village congregation is affiliated with two national organizations, the Church of God with general offices in Anderson, Indiana; and the Churches of God General Conference with general offices in Findlay, Ohio.

First Church of God (Churches of God) was organized in Auburn in 1887 through the efforts of Rev. I. W. Markley. At that time the congregation met in a wood frame building located on the northwest corner of Tenth and Jackson Streets, which had been the original Presbyterian Church Building.

The original membership of twenty-three increased and a new brick building was erected directly across the street on the southwest corner of Tenth and Jackson Streets at a cost of $4,200. The new building was dedicated on February 26, 1905, under the pastorate of Rev. H. G. Herendeen. The old frame building was moved to the Harrison School grounds.

The Auburn Church of God was organized through the efforts of Rev. William A. Ramey and his wife Geraldine Zehendner, who came to live near Auburn following his graduation from Anderson Bible Training School in 1927. They began attending the community services being held in the Auburn Junction Community Church on CR23 and within a few weeks were invited to pastor the group.

In late October 1928, it became necessary for those who were in the Church of God to withdraw from the Community Church and begin other services conducted in the Ramey home on Cemetery Road. There were twenty-three members when the church was organized.

In March 1931, a portable school building which had been used for an overflow classroom at Harrison School was purchased for $351.50. A lot was purchased at Phillip and Fifteenth Streets and a basement dug and made ready. In June 1931, the building was moved onto the foundation and remodeled into a comfortable chapel.

The congregation grew, and a new building was purchased at Thirteenth and Jackson Streets, the former Christian Church building.

This was dedicated on April 9, 1961. The pastor was Rev. Loren Shackleton.

In May 1970 a study committee was appointed to consider the possibility of uniting these two

Former Auburn Church of God.

Former First Church of God.

congregations.

At a joint congregational meeting on May 2, 1971, a resolution was accepted to merge First Church of God and Auburn Church of God. The new congregation voted to relocate and build a new church in the Indian Village Subdivision.

A service of installation for the officers and pastor of the new congregation was held on June 6, 1971. Rev. Carroll McNutt of First Church of God was installed as pastor. On July 9, 1972, the congregation held an unusual ground-breaking service at the building site. While the congregation joined together in a valiant effort, an old fashion plow was guided by building committee member Don Smith, and the earth was turned over by the congregation pulling the plow. Excavation for the Indiana limestone structure was begun in August. The dedication service was October 7, 1973. The Indian Village Church of God is located at 602 Erie Pass, Auburn.

The present pastor is Rev. Don Dennison. Andy Pauqnette is the youth associate.

Indian Village Church of God.

20.11 EVANGELICAL

The Evangelical Church was present in DeKalb County at an early date, but the denomination never became strong. It is represented presently, through mergers, in the United Methodist Church. The basic history of the Evangelical Church follows:

"Jacob Albright (1759-1808), founder of the Evangelical Church was reared and confirmed a Lutheran and later became a Methodist exhorter. He began to preach in 1796 among the German people of Pennsylvania. While he had no intention of forming a new church, his work was so successful that an ecclesiastical organization was effected in 1803, and he was ordained as an elder. He brought his Methodist ideas and ideals to this organization, as the circuit system was adopted and an itinerant ministry instituted. At the first annual conference held in 1807 Albright was elected bishop, and the articles of faith and the book of discipline were adopted. The name Evangelical Association was approved by the first general conference in 1816.

"Gradually, as the church spread, the German language was displaced by English.

"The body was Arminian in doctrine, closely resembling that of the Methodists. The deity of Jesus, his perfect humanity, and the divinity of the Holy Ghost were stressed. There was strong emphasis placed upon the personal experience of salvation and Christian perfection; entire sanctification was based upon this perfection."

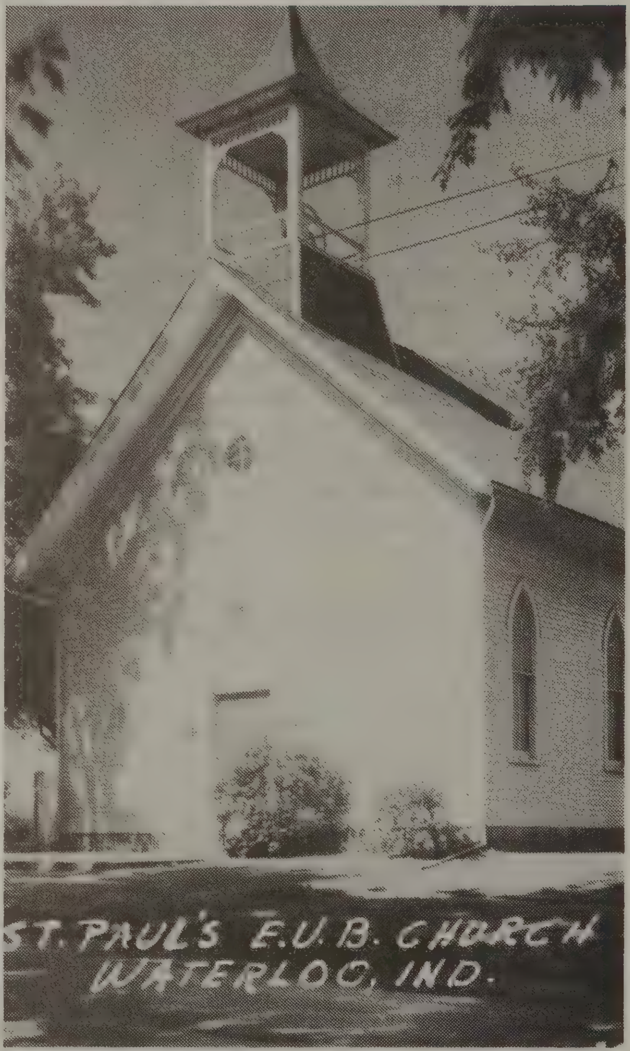
The history of the merger of this denomination with the United Brethren and the Methodists is set forth in the histories of those denominations.

COUNTY LINE EVANGELICAL CHURCH, located on the north county line three miles west of Ashley.

The County Line Evangelical Church was located on the North County Line three miles west of Ashley. It was affiliated with the Evangelical Association at Waterloo and was on the same circuit.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION AT WATERLOO

The Evangelical Association at Waterloo was organized before the Civil War. Its church was built in 1877 at a cost of $3000 during the pastorate of Rev. ——— Geist.



Former Evangelical Church at Waterloo.

PLEASANT HILL EVANGELICAL CHURCH, located one mile south of Fairfield Center.

The Pleasant Hill Evangelical Church was located on CR13 one mile south of Fairfield Center and was on the same circuit as the Waterloo Evangelical Association and the County Line Evangelical Church.

20.12 EVANGELICAL REFORMED

See United Church of Christ for a brief history of this denomination.

ST. JOHN EVANGELICAL REFORMED CHURCH, located at Ashley-Hudson.
See St. John's United Church of Christ.

20.13 EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN

The Evangelical United Brethren once had a strong representation in DeKalb County as a separate denomination with churches at Butler, Waterloo, Newville, and several rural locations.

The denomination was formed by the merger of the Evangelical Church and the United Brethren Church in 1946. The branch of the United Brethren was what had been called the liberal branch when the division of that denomination occurred in 1889.

The Evangelical United Brethren merged with the Methodist Church in 1964 to form the United Methodist. The history of the antecedent United Brethren and the resulting United Methodist are discussed in separate sections.

BIG RUN EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, located at the Southwest corner of CR28 and CR75.
See Big Run United Methodist Church.

BUTLER EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, located at 132 West Main Street, Butler.
See Butler United Methodist Church.

JERUSALEM EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, located at the northwest corner of SR1 and CR12.
See Jerusalem United Methodist Church.

MOUNT PLEASANT EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, located at northeast corner of CR40 and CR59.
See Mount Pleasant United Methodist Church.

NEWVILLE EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, located at 7380 SR8 Newville.
See Newville United Methodist Church.

Former Butler E.U.B. Church.

Former Waterloo E.U.B. Church.

SHOWERS CORNERS EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, located at CR28 and CR19.
See Maple Grove United Methodist Church.

WATERLOO EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, located at the northwest corner of Maple and Elm Streets, Waterloo.
See Waterloo United Methodist Church.

20.14 FREE METHODIST

There was only one Free Methodist Church located in DeKalb County. It was a conservative Methodist group who believed that members should strictly adhere to the original teachings of John Wesley.

BUTLER FREE METHODIST CHURCH, located at Butler.

There was a Free Methodist Church located in Butler in 1907. Rev. N. E. Tingley was pastor.

20.15 GERMAN METHODIST

There were at least three German Methodist churches in DeKalb County. The denomination was basically part of the Methodist Episcopal Church but held services in the German language. It had its own conference system, however.

With a large German population in the county, there were several prominent German speaking churches. During the World War I era, those of German ancestry were discriminated against and soon shed all indicia of their heritage, including the use of the German language. This led to the rapid demise of the German speaking churches.

AUBURN GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH, located at the northeast corner of South Jackson and Seventeenth Streets, Auburn.

In November 1845, the German Methodist conference first sent Rev. Christ Keller as missionary to Auburn from the Fort Wayne society where there were 50 or 60 members. There were 25 members in the territory which Rev. Keller was to serve.

The assembly of regular meetings was started in 1854 as the Hasselman class which continued to 1872. The meetings were held in homes, in the church building of the English speaking Methodist Class, and in the building of the Reform Church.

In 1858 Rev. Ruff organized the society of Auburn with the Kendallville circuit. Meetings of the Auburn class were held, for a time, north of Auburn. Rev. Ruff served the class two years.

The original members, 13 in number, included George and Catherine Eckhart, Herman and Eva Froelick, Elizabeth Pullman, John and Caroline Raesch, John and Frederika Steffin, R. Raut, Sr., Charles Raut, Jr., and Maria and Charlotte Raut.

Former Auburn German Methodist Church.

The first officers chosen were George Froelick, exhorter, and George Eckhart, steward. There were no trustees to mark an official organization until about twelve years later.

The pastors following Rev. Ruff were A. Gerlach (1860); J. C. Weidman (1862); G. Schwinn (1863); C. A. Militzer (1867); Henry Krill (1869); A. Meyer (1871).

About this time, there were general assistant preachers named Rogetzby and C. H. Koch (1891-1895) sent to the Kendallville circuit. During 1892, a parsonage home was built at a cost of $1,400.

Assistant and resident preachers during these years on the Auburn charge and Kendallville circuit were C. Trenschel, William Conzelmann, W. Hamp, G. Moehring, C. Henke, S. C. Spechman, A. C. Baur, D. Dobbrick, W. Rogetzby; Henry Bank - 1895; Reverends ———— Phillips, ———— Krushwitz, ———— Hey, and ———— Magdance - 1899-1903.

The last pastor to serve the society preceding the disbanding was Rev. ———— Kaetzel. In 1927 the society disbanded, and the church building was sold to the Brethren church.

GARRETT GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH, located in the 200 block of South Cowen Street, Garrett.

A group of German settlers in Garrett and Auburn at the turn of the century conducted church services in homes until they could raise enough money to build a one-room frame building, in the 200 block of South Cowen Street, to be known as the German Methodist Church. Garrett and Auburn members shared one minister.

Families who were early members included the Conrad Steinbrunners, Mr. and Mrs. H. Shelter, and the Charles Henry Lumms.

Sunday school was discontinued after a few years, but church services continued. Organists were Emma Steinbrunner Sartor, Clara Steinbrunner, and Minnie Benner.

Ministers were the Reverends ———— Jany, ———— Wiler, ———— Ricklein, T. C. Nagler, A. C. Baur, ———— Ketsel, A. G. Krurchwitz, and David Dobbrick.

Members eventually took their letters to Methodist churches in Auburn and Garrett, and the building was sold for commercial purposes. Much later the lot became part of the property at the present location of the Garrett Post Office.

SEDAN GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, located on CR19 one mile north of Sedan.

In 1875 there was a German Methodist Episcopal Church located one mile north of Sedan. It was part of the Kendallville circuit of the Michigan District of the Central German Annual Conference of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. At a meeting held at Auburn on February 13, 1875, with Elder G. Treftz as chairman and Gottlieb Fried as secretary, George Wittig, Egnatius Rhinehardt, Martin Wetzel, John S. Rhinehard, and Jacob Metzger were elected trustees.

No further information has been located in regard to this church.

20.16 GERMAN REFORM SOCIETY

This has proven to be an elusive denomination, and no information has been found on it. There were at least two churches of this denomination in DeKalb County.

ST. JOHNS GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH, located at St. Johns.

See German Reformed Church, Auburn.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH, located at Auburn.

In 1865 the German Reformed Society and the German Evangelical Lutheran Church jointly built a church building. In 1866 the German Reformed Church at St. Johns bought out the interest of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and the Auburn and St. Johns Reformed Churches merged. The first minister was Rev. Isaac Motzinger.

20.17 JEHOVAH'S WITNESS

There has been a Jehovah's Witness group in Auburn for many years. The basic beliefs of this misunderstood denomination are as follows:

"Meeting in Kingdom Halls and not in churches, they witness and 'publish' their faith not only in testimony in their halls, but in a remarkably comprehensive missionary effort. All of them are ministers; they do not believe in any separation into clergy or laity for the simple reason that 'Christ Jesus did not make such a separation.' They never use titles such as 'Reverend' or 'Rabbi' or 'Father'; this, they feel, is not in accordance with the words of Jesus in Matthew 23:6-10. Every member is a minister, and all of them give generously of their time in proclaiming their faith and teaching in private homes. Called 'Publishers of the Kingdom,' most of them devote an average of 15 hours a month in kingdom preaching work, preaching only from the Bible. Pioneers are required to give at least 100 hours per month; special pioneers and missionaries devote a minimum of 140 hours per month and are sent out to isolated areas and foreign lands where new congregations can be formed. All pioneers provide for their own support, but the society gives a small allowance to the special pioneers in view of their special needs."

KINGDOM HALL, JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES, located at 1020 Ensley Avenue, Auburn.

The Kingdom Hall of the Jehovah's Witnesses is presently located at 1020 Ensley Avenue, Auburn.

Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses, 1020 Ensley Avenue, Auburn.

20.18 LUTHERAN

The early Lutheran missionary in DeKalb County was Rev. James Cather who founded Lutheran congregations throughout DeKalb County in the 1840's.

There were several German speaking congregations in DeKalb County. Gradually, these congregations offered services in both German and English and finally, just in English.

There have been several schisms in the national denominations which have made the church difficult to categorize. Both the Lutheran Church of America, and Missouri Synod branches are represented in DeKalb County. All Lutheran churches are included in this section, and denominational affiliation is noted where known.

The basic Lutheran beliefs are as follows:

"In spite of their organizational division there is real unity among American Lutherans; it is a unity based more upon faith than upon organization. All Lutheran churches represent a single type of Protestant Christianity. Their faith is built upon Luther's principle of justification by faith alone in Jesus Christ; it enters in the gospel for fallen men. The Bible is the inspired word of God and an infallible rule and standard of faith and practice. Lutherans confess their faith through the three general creeds of Christendom - the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian - which they believe to be in accordance with the Scriptures.

"The two sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper are not merely signs or memorials to the Lutheran, but channels through which God bestows his forgiving and empowering grace upon men. The body and blood of Christ are believed to be present 'in, with, and under' the bread and wine of the Lord's Supper, and are received sacramentally and supernaturally. Infants are baptized, and baptized persons are believed to receive the gift of regeneration from the Holy Ghost."

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, located at Auburn.

In 1865, the German Evangelical Lutheran and the German Reformed Society jointly built a church building on Lot 154, Spencer's addition. In 1866 the German Evangelical Lutheran sold their interest to the German Reformed Society. The German Evangelical Lutheran congregation built their own building in Auburn in 1873.

GRACE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF CORUNNA

The Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church of Corunna was formed June 1, 1900, under the auspices of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States of America. The charter members were O. P. Rudolph, L. W. Treesh, J. M. Fench, Hench Finch, Iola Palmer, Daniel Thomas, Minnie Gushwa, Belle C. Harding, Jennie Rudolph, Jessie L. Rudolph, Minnie B. Finch, Alice Gaff, William O. Gaff, R. Eugene Gaff, Eugene Treesh, Elizabeth Thomas, Earl Treesh, Nellie Treesh, Daniel Treesh, W. H. Getts, M. E. Getts, Blanche Getts, Lillie Wise, and Mrs. Andrew Cox.

Former Lutheran-Whittenberg Church.

LUTHERAN-WHITTENBURG LUTHERAN CHURCH, located on Section 28 near Artic.

The Whittenburg Lutheran Church was located on Section 28 near Artic in Troy Township. It was organized in 1843 by Rev. James Cather in the home of John A. Zimmerman. It flourished for many years but by death and removal it declined. After it was disbanded, the church building was moved to 208 East Main Street, Butler, and used by the Nazarene congregation.

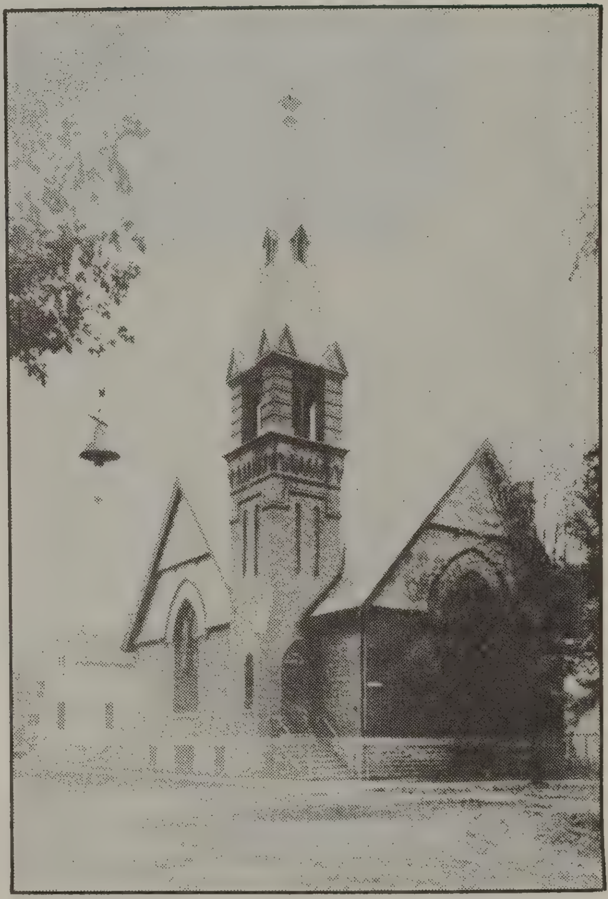
SMITHFIELD CONGREGATION OF THE GERMAN REFORMED AND OLD SCHOOL LUTHERAN CHURCH, located in Smithfield Township.

The Smithfield congregation of the German Reformed and Old School Lutheran Church was located in Smithfield Township as early as 1864. A notice of election of trustees was recorded on April 20, 1864, indicating that Henry Frick, George McEnderffer, and Peter Kiplinger were elected. The election was held at the house of George McEnderffer, suggesting that the congregation had no church building. Those voting were Henry Frick, George McEnderffer, Jacob Brachlet, Simon McEnderffer, and John C. St. Clair.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN CHURCH (LCA), located at the northeast corner of South Van Buren and West Ninth Streets, Auburn.

After several unsuccessful attempts, St. Mark's Lutheran Church in Auburn was organized in 1875. During the previous year, occasional services were held in the Baptist Church, by the Rev. Levi Rice, then pastor of the Fairfield Church. On October 27, 1875, the congregation met in a special session at the home of Jacob Walborn and formally organized with a charter membership of 19 people. An abandoned frame church was purchased from the Presbyterian Church for $650.00 and used for worship until 1889, when the present church building was erected. The original building was sold to the Church of God. They later sold it to the city and for many years it was used for school purposes for the manual training classes of the junior high school. It stood on the Harrison School lot, where it was called the Wood Shop. Rev. Rice continued to preach semi-monthly for a year, after which time St. Mark's was made part of the Fairfield Parish. Zion Church in Richland Township became part of the Auburn Parish in 1929.

Rev. Rice was succeeded by the Rev. S. Kelso, who was followed by Rev. W. Whitman. Rev. W. D. Trover became pastor in 1883 and labored for four years with marked success. After a few months service by the Rev. J. C. Jessup, the Rev. N. J. Myers came to the field in 1888. He saw the imperative need for a new house of worship in a better location for this growing congregation. The property at the southeast corner of South Van Buren and West Ninth Streets was purchased for $500 and the church was built at a cost of $7,000. The church was dedicated November 3, 1889, and stands today as a monument to the faith and zeal of Rev. Myers and his devoted people. At this time St. Mark's withdrew from the Fairfield Parish and became a separate pastorate.


Original St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Auburn.

Rev. D. F. Kain followed, serving a short time, and was succeeded by the Rev. J. D. Brosy in 1891, whose long and prosperous ministry of 14 years was fruitful. The church building was raised at this time, so that the spacious basement could be built. It was later necessary to put on a second basement floor over the beautiful mosaic flooring, as the basement was below the ground water level of the area. The parsonage, which stood on the east end of this Ninth Street lot, where the parish house now stands, was built in 1892 at the cost of $1500.

Rev. S. E. Slater came to the congregation following Rev. Brosy's ministry, and fruitful results were noted in the four years he served.

St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Auburn.

The Rev. J. H. Neuhauser came to the field in 1909, serving for two years, and was followed by the Rev. A. B. Garman in 1911. During Rev. Garman's administration a heavy program of repairs and remodeling was carried out, with a change in interior arrangements of the church, the addition of sidewalks and a steam heating plant, and the addition of three rooms to the parsonage.

Rev. Garman was followed by Rev. S. E. Slater, who returned to the congregation to serve from 1916 to 1924. At this time, the choir room was added to the church. Rev. O. A. Sorenson was called as the next pastor, and during his ministry the Common Service books were introduced along with the regular Lutheran liturgy. Also, the Pilcher Pipe Organ was purchased from Trinity English Lutheran Church in Fort Wayne at a cost of $1,000, including installation. Rev. O. B. Noren came to the field on September 1, 1927. The congregation adopted the Constitution of the United Lutheran Church in America. The 9th Convention of the Synod was held in St. Mark's in the fall of 1929. At that time, the northern half of Indiana and all of Michigan was the Michigan Synod. In 1937 a new alignment of synods was made, which included the whole state of Indiana as the Indiana Synod.

In 1939, another major renovation of the interior of the church took place, and Lutheran appointments, the alter, pulpit, and lectern were installed. Rev. Noren resigned as pastor in December 1940, and on February 1, 1941, Dr. H. E. Turney, the President of the Indiana Synod, installed the Rev. Allen K. Trout as pastor of the St. Mark's and Zion congregations. During the years of Rev. Trout's ministry, membership was increased, a building fund and an organ fund were inaugurated, and the congregation was regularly instructed in the meaning of Lutheran liturgy. The blessings to be derived from the scriptural practice of tithing were taught, as well as, the scriptural necessity for the benevolent program of the Church. For the first time in its history, St. Mark's began remitting to the synodical office the benevolent allotment, and this practice has continued.

Following the resignation of Pastor Trout in January of 1953, the congregation was served by students from Hamma Divinity School at Wittenburg and by students from the Chicago Theological Seminary, with ordained pastors serving at Communion. The utmost good will and cooperation were manifest during the one year the congregation was without a pastor. During this year, an organ fund raised $15,000 for the purchase of the new Mohler Pipe Organ.

In December of 1953, a formal call was issued to Dr. Allan Hauck of Newport, Kentucky, and he with his family arrived in February 1954 to assume the pastoral duties of the St. Mark's congregation. During 1953, by action of the Indiana Synod, the Auburn Parish, which included Zion of Corunna, was dissolved and St. Mark's in Auburn became a single charge.

Two sons have been given to the ministry of the Church, the Rev. Richard T. Kraus and the Rev. Gary Scott. Also, Miss Rose Ann Kraus, a

Interior of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Auburn.

sister to Rev. Kraus, is a consecrated Deaconess of the Church.

In a spirit of continued stewardship, the congregation has through special benevolence helped to support a parish in Africa, then later through the board of world missions, has sent full support for this African parish.

With the physical changes of the building under the administration of Dr. Hauck, the complete renovation of the interior of the church, the converting of the former parsonage into a parish house and offices, and the building of a new parsonage on Baxter Street at a cost of $17,500, another chapter in the history of St. Mark's was written. Completing a very successful ministry of four and one half years at St. Mark's, Dr. Hauck resigned as of August 31, 1958, to become assistant professor of Philosophy and Christianity at Midland College, Fremont, Nebraska.

The Rev. George W. Schutte was issued a call by the congregation and began his ministry on September 1958. A steady growth in membership was enjoyed through the diligent and consecrated efforts of Pastor Schutte. It soon became apparent that a building program was a necessity. After much deliberation plans were drawn, pledges made, and demolition of the old parsonage began. Construction of the new two story building began in July of 1962, and on May 5, 1963, the beautiful new Parish House was dedicated. The cost of $90,000 was paid by the close of 1965.

The architect for this project was Robert Buschman, a member of the congregation. Contractors were Baker and Altman of Auburn. This Educational Building was built on the site of the old parsonage and consisted of a basement and first floor with Chapel and Church School rooms, library room, and offices.

About this same year, the property south of the church was purchased at a cost of $11,900. This was to be used for the expansion of the church. In the meantime, the house was remodeled and used as a home called Mark House for women of the community who were on a limited income. Mark House existed until the beginning of the addition to the church, at which time the house was sold and moved away.

In 1966 plans were drawn for a second floor to be added to the Parish Education Building, and again Mr. Buschman was the designer and Baker and Altman the contractors. The cost of the second floor was $54,113. In a few years this debt was paid, and a Building Fund was begun for future expansion of the church.

In 1968, the house just east of the church was purchased at a cost of $12,500, and was remodeled to use as Mark House 2, again for older women of the church and community. Today it is used as a home for the sexton of the church.

Plans were made in early 1974 to remodel, rebuild, or add on to the existing church, and after much discussion and many congregational meetings, it was voted to remodel, extend, and add on to the present building. It was found that the bell tower was structurally unsound, so the bell was removed and a steel steeple with cross was installed. A bell tower for the old bell was built at the southwest corner of the lot.

Two services are held each Sunday, and since 1968, the beginning of the local radio station WIFF, St. Mark's 10:30 a.m. service has been heard over that station. The practice of a two year Confirmation Program has been continued. Leagues for both the juniors and seniors of the church are active. Lutheran Church Women continue to meet monthly in four different Circles, and interest in the life and work of St. Mark's is steadily mounting.

Rev. George Schutte continued to serve the congregation until 1983, a period of twenty-five years. After he retired to Easton, Maryland, Pastor Sevenson filled the pulpit until Dr. Clark E. Hobby was installed in June 1983. In October 1985, Sister Ruth Harper, a Deaconess, came to St. Mark's as the Assistant to the Pastor and as Director of Christian Education. In 1980 St. Mark's was the fourteenth largest congregation in communing membership in the Indiana-Kentucky Synod and was the sixth largest in weekly attendance.

St. Mark's Lutheran Church, Butler.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN (LCA), located at 217 West Main Street, Butler.

The St. Mark's Evangelical Church in Butler was organized in 1864 by Rev. J. W. Henderson with forty charter members. On September 1, 1866, the members met at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Butler Station to elect officers. Brothers John Helwig and John Coffin were appointed tellers. Those elected were Charles Sanders, Elder; David Halborne, Deacon; and Charles Sanders and G. G. Sice, Trustees.

The cornerstone for the first building was laid September 8, 1866, at the present site of the church. The present building was built in 1901.

Early pastors include Reverends J. W. Henderson, J. W. Morris, A. W. Burns, Jabez Shaffer, D. F. Kain, W. Diffenbach, S. P. Fryberger, E. E. Neibel, W. S. Oberholtzer, and M. L. Furst.

Rev. W. Gene Bauer is the present pastor.

St. Mark's Lutheran Church, St. Joe.

ST. MARK'S LUTHERAN CHURCH (ULCA), located at St. Joe.

Prior to 1875, St. Joe had no Lutheran church. Lutherans of that community either traveled to Spencerville, three miles southwest of St. Joe, to worship at St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church, or attended services led by pastors of various faiths at local schools. But on August 7, 1875, the Rev. Enos W. Erick, pastor of St. Peter's, organized St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church in St. Joe, with ten charter members.

Pastor Erick conducted regular services for the new congregation in the Center schoolhouse for about five years. (This building, at the edge of town, was later converted to a private residence.) Then in 1880, the congregation erected a modest frame church on a corner lot on Main Street, in the center of St. Joe. Nine years later this structure was enlarged by the construction of a twenty-foot extension on the south side.

At about the time when the church was expanded, in 1889, twenty-seven members of the congregation formed a missionary society. Another early organization was the choir, which became recognized as an outstanding musical group in the mid-nineties. Evangelistic services were popular in the community at that time, and St. Mark's choir was often featured at such programs.

Further improvements were made on the church building in 1904. A total of $5,000 was spent on brick veneer, a basement, stained glass windows, and other refinements. When this work was rededicated, the church building had most of the features it was to retain in later years.

During the next half century, St. Mark's remained a small but active church. Thirteen pastors served the congregation in that period, with the longest pastorate being that of the Rev. Frank L. Stevenson, who served from 1938-1948. Meanwhile, the church not only experienced the effects of two world wars and a national depression, but had to adjust to two important synodical changes. After the General Synod was merged into the ULCA in 1918, the parishioners had to get accustomed to a number of unfamiliar practices and procedures. Then, in 1934, when St. Mark's was transferred from the Michigan Synod to the Indiana Synod, another set of relationships and policies had to be developed. Yet these and other circumstances were taken in stride, and the congregation grew slowly, reaching a total of 151 baptized members by the time of their 80th anniversary in 1955.

There were several innovations at St. Mark's while the Rev. Ivan O. Miller directed the congregation activities (1958-1963). The pastors and choirs appeared in robes for the first time; new Sunday school materials were utilized; the wearing of white gowns for confirmation was introduced; and The Service Book and Hymnal was adopted. Under Pastor Miller's leadership, too, the chancel and church basement were remodeled, and a new Wurlitzer electric organ and matching piano were acquired.

Subsequently, in 1965, the Rev. Russell Snyder became St. Mark's spiritual leader. He not only helped to plan the erection of a new parsonage for the Spencerville parish (St. Mark's and St. Peter's), but encouraged the congregation to extend its outreach through ventures such as a special fund for pre-theological students. Meanwhile, the church continued to show a modest gain in membership.

The mortgage on the new parsonage, which was built jointly by St. Mark and St. Peter's in 1966, was burned during a worship service in August, 1973. During the pastorate of Rev. Russell Snyder, a large and beautiful wood cross was made and donated by Roy Reidenbach for the chancel. In December of 1974, a large Conn organ was donated to the church by Paul Keller, son of Don and Lazerne Keller, members of St. Mark's.

St. Mark has received memorials which have been used to enhance the physical structure. These improvements made in the past fifteen years, include new pews, an eternal candle, carpeting in the nave and chancel, refinishing of floor of nave and vestibule, new refrigerator in the kitchen, a lighted glassed-in stand to hold the Memorial Book and banners and new paraments, designed and executed by church members, and brass Banner stands.

The highlight of St. Mark in recent history was the celebration of its 100th birthday. This took place on Saturday evening, Sunday and Monday, May 24-26, 1975. Former members from all over the Eastern half of the United States returned for the weekend. The program for the celebration included a historical pageant, a pioneer social, a fellowship dinner, a special Sunday Worship Service, a Sunday afternoon program, with Bishop Walter Wick as keynote speaker, and an open house for the public held on Memorial Day, May 26. Souvenir plates and stationery were available. It was a very special, lasting, and meaningful experience, involving nearly 100% of St. Mark's membership.

Throughout its history, St. Mark's of St. Joe has shared pastors with St. Peter's of Spencerville. Briefly, before 1885, St. Mark's was also part of a parish which included Erick's Chapel (northwest of Leo), Salem Church (northeast of Harlan), Barnett Chapel (Allen County), and another area mission, Baker's Chapel. And, between 1938 and 1953, St. Mark's pastors also ministered to the people of St. Mark's of Butler.

One member of the St. Joe church entered the ministry; William D. Billow, who was commissioned as a missionary to Japan in 1945.

Previous synodical affiliations: Synod of Northern Indiana of the General Synod, 1875-1920; Michigan Synod (ULCA), 1920-1934; Indiana Synod (ULCA), 1934-1962.

Pastors who have served this congregation are: Enos W. Erick (1875-1879), Samuel Kelso (1879-1881), Ezra K. Baker (1882-1885), Simon

P. Fryberger (1885-1888), J. S. Nelson (1888-1892), Jacob W. Thomas (1892-1895), W. C. Dunlap (1895-1899), William H. Schrock (1899-1903), William M. Habey (1903-1906), Frank A. Dressel (1906-1909), Stephen Hitchner (1910-1912), Daniel P. Heltzel (1913-1915), Aaron K. Mumma (1915-1921), Sidney D. Steffey (1922-1924), Paul B. Rodiger (1926-1927), George D. Stoll (1929-1931), Arthur H. Fabian (1932-1934), C. J. Ferster (1935-1937), Frank L. Stevenson (1938-1948), Howard Baker (1949-1954), Philip H. Barnhart, S.T.M. (1954-1957), Ivan O. Miller (1958-1963), Russell E. Snyder (1965-1972), Dennis J. Kuchera (1973-1975), Wilbur E. Miller (1975-1979), George F. Wirsing (1979-1982), and John C. Shultz (1982-).

ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH (ULCA), Spencerville.

The first Lutheran congregation in DeKalb County was founded in 1849 in Spencerville by the Rev. James Cather. Organized with only twelve charter members, this congregation was initially without full-time spiritual leadership for about fifteen months, although Pastor Cather gave them some assistance as a supply pastor. Then, on January 1, 1851 the Rev. John Sidel (one source gives the name as "Sidle") accepted their call and promptly began to conduct evangelistic services in the Spencerville schoolhouse. These services helped to enlarge the membership and increase the vitality of the new community of believers.

Pastor Sidel died within a year and was succeeded by the Rev. William Waltman, in May, 1852. At the outset of Reverend Waltman's first pastorate — he served until 1859 and again from 1860 to 1863 — the congregation drafted and adopted a constitution by which they assumed the name, "The St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Spencerville, Indiana."

In 1854, a building committee was appointed, and plans were completed for a 35 x 55-foot, frame church building. But another two years elapsed before ground was broken. The first service in the partially-finished house of worship, a communion service, was conducted on March 14, 1858. That fall the Synod of Northern Indiana held its convention in the new $2,000 structure, which was dedicated on September 26th, free of debt.

In the early 1860's, St. Peter's began to use hymnals in worship services. The church council purchased the first hymnal in February, 1860 and instructed the members of the parish to buy copies of the same book, a common practice at that time.

The church also secured a residence for the convenience of their pastorns in 1868. The parsonage, which was purchased in that year, was located near the church on a corner lot.

In 1886, the congregation voted to upgrade their facilities by building a new house of worship. They bought a site close to the parsonage, and when the cornerstone was laid, on July 2, 1887, the members of the congregation made their contributions for the proposed structure. Nearly two years were required to complete the $9,000 brick building. It was dedicated, debt-free, on June 1,1889, in a ceremony which was attended by many members of surrounding churches who had come to St. Peter's to participate in a meeting of the South District Conference of the Synod of Northern Indiana.

In 1892 the church replaced its original parsonage with a new brick home. The second residence was built according to the personal specifications of the Rev. Jacob W. Thomas, who was serving the congregation at that time.

The records of most of the ministerial acts that were performed at St. Peter's during the next quarter of a century were lost in a subsequent fire in Spencerville. The fire also destroyed a number of nearby businesses, but the church building was saved.

As time progressed, various improvements were made in St. Peter's property. In 1917, during the ministry of the Rev. A. K. Mumma, the basement of the church building was expanded. At other times, a new furnace was installed, a dining area was established in the church, and the parsonage was remodeled and modernized.

The Rev. Frank L. Stevenson accepted a call to St. Peter's in 1938 after serving the church as a student pastor. His ten-year term saw significant progress in several areas. Liturgical practices were refined, and the sanctuary was renovated and re-furnished. The cost of the physical improvements was covered by a generous donation from a former member, Mr. O. D. Wearley, plus a matching contribution from the members of the congregation. Some of the work on the interior of the church was not completed until after Pastor Stevenson resigned in 1948, but he returned as a guest speaker for the congregation's 100th anniversary celebration on October 9, 1949.

The late 1950's were also a memorable period in the church's history. Under the leadership of Pastor Ivan O. Miller (1958-1963), significant changes were made in the Sunday school program, in the communion service, and in the appearance of the choir members and acolytes, who were robed for the first time. Also, the congregation was gratified by the receipt of a

$70,000 bequest from the estate of Sarah Davis Cramer, a former member. This gift was earmarked for the perpetual maintenance of the church building. In addition, in 1959, a Wurlitzer organ and matching piano were installed, while the chancel was decorated with new appointments, the kitchen was remodeled, and the Sunday school was supplied with new audio-visual equipment.

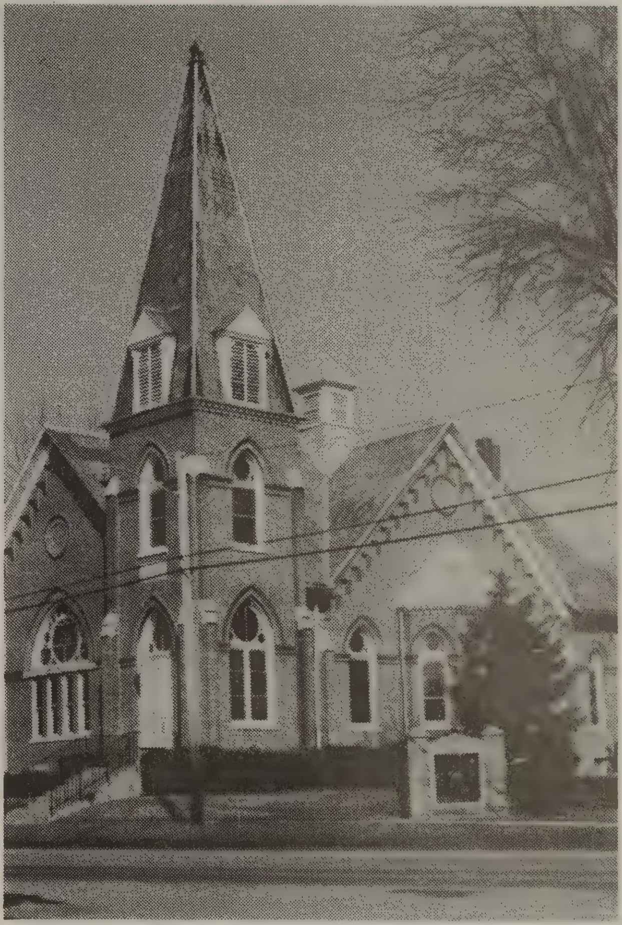
In 1966, early in the ministry of the Rev. Russell Snyder, St. Peter's shared in the construction of a new parsonage for the Spencerville parish (St. Peter's and St. Mark's, St. Joe). The following year the congregation established a scholarship fund for pre-theological students and redecorated the sanctuary. Then, in September, 1970, St. Peter's took part in the recognition of former pastor Ivan O. Miller's retirement.

Inter-congregational relationships were always a factor in St. Peter's ministry. Prior to 1885, the church was involved in plural parishes with several neighboring congregations in DeKalb and Allen counties. The most important and lasting connection was with St. Mark's Church of St. Joe, three miles northeast of Spencerville. From the time when Pastor Enos W. Erick of St. Peter's established St. Mark's in 1875 onward, the two congregations shared pastors. For a while, between 1938 and 1953, their ministers also served St. Mark's of Butler.

One member of St. Peter's, Jean Mumma Ziegler, entered full-time service of the Church as a medical missionary to India. Another member, Dr. W. W. Carey, wrote a history of the Spencerville community.

Previous synodical affiliations: Olive Branch Synod, 1849-1855; Synod of Northern Indiana, 1855-1920; Michigan Synod (ULCA), 1920-1934; Indiana Synod (ULCA), 1934-1962.

Pastors who served St. Peter's: James Cather (1849-1851), John Sidel (1851-1852), William Waltman (1852-1859), Curtis Caskey (1859-1860), William Waltman (1860-1863), Benjamin F. Hills (1863-1865), Chauncey C. Sink (1865-1868), Abraham Leathers (1869-1870), Enos W. Erick (1870-1879), Samuel Kelso (1879-1881), Ezra K. Baker (1882-1885), Simon P. Fryberger (1885-1888), J. S. Nelson (1888-1892), Jacob W. Thomas (1892-1895), W. C. Dunlap (1895-1899), William H. Schrock (1899-1903), William M. Habey (1903-1906), Frank A. Dressel (1906-1909), Stephen Hitchner (1910-1912), Daniel P. Teltzell (1913-1915), Aaron K. Mumma (1915-1921), Sidney D. Steffey (1922-1924), Paul B. Rodiger (1926-1927), George D. Stoll (1929-1931), Arthur H. Fabian (1932-1934), C. J. Ferster (1935-1937), Frank L. Stevenson (1938-1948), Howard Baker (1949-1954), Philip H. Barnhart, S.T.M. (1954-1957), Ivan O. Miller (1958-1963), Russell E. Snyder (1965-1972), Dennis J. Kuchera (1973-1975), Wilber E. Miller (1975-1979), George F. Wirsing (1979-1982), and John C. Schultz (1982-).



St. Peter's Lutheran Church.

ZION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH (SIXTEEN CHURCH)(LCA), Richland Township, located on SR327.

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church in Richland Township, DeKalb County, Indiana has had several names. When organized, it was dedicated under the name "Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church." It soon became better known for its location in Richland Township and was called "Richland Center." It is sometimes affectionately called the "Sixteen Church," because it is located on the sixteenth section of Richland Township.

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized by the Rev. William Waltman in 1855, and its constitution was adopted on May 16, 1857. The earliest record of communicants and, therefore, probably charter members, is found on that date. They were Peter Treesh, Michael Treesh, Jacob Keller, Jacob Lehnar, John Treesh, C. B. Keagy, W. H. Keen, J. J. Treesh, Abraham Ruth, Amy Keller, Susana Treesh, Maryann Lehnar, Maryann Keagy, Lydia Lehnar, Susana Ruth, Sarah Treesh, Harriet Treesh, and Susan Lehnar. Other names were added to the roll as the church prospered and grew in the community.

The organizing pastor lived in Spencerville; therefore, Zion was originally part of the Spencerville Parish which consisted of Spencerville, St. Johns, Salem, and Richland. In 1859, Pastor Waltman resigned and a call was issued to the Rev. ——— Caskey who began his labors on October 19, 1859. Some difficulties arose so Rev. Caskey resigned at the close of the first year but continued to preach at the Salem congregation. The three other churches united to call their former pastor again, and he served from 1860 to 1863. During this pastorate he organized the Sedan Lutheran Church.

The Rev. Waltman was succeeded by the Rev. Benjamin F. Hills whose ministry lasted for two years until 1965.

He was followed briefly by the Rev. C. C. Sink from the Spencerville Parish, but apparently at this time Zion was separated from the Spencerville charge and the Fairfield Pastorate was formed from the churches of Fairfield Center, Sedan, and Richland Center. The Rev. William Waltman was again the first pastor of this new parish serving from 1865-1869.

The Rev. Abraham Leathers was called from the Spencerville parish to serve the Fairfield pastorate in October of 1869. Under his pastorate, the present church building was erected. He was succeeded by the Rev. Levi Rice in October of 1872. He remained until 1881.

During the pastorate of the Rev. Levi Rice, services were held by him in Auburn that eventually led to the formation of the St. Mark's Church in that city on October 26th, 1876. Pastor Rice and subsequent pastors of the Fairfield parish continued to supply Auburn on a semi-monthly basis until the Rev. N. J. Myers left the Fairfield Parish, after serving one year, in 1888, to take charge of the work at Auburn and erect their church building.

Following the pastorate of Rev. Levi Rice, there were a number of short pastorates. The Rev. Samuel Kelso came in 1881 and remained for one year. Rev. William Waltman returned again for another year in 1882 and was followed by the Rev. W. D. Trover, who served the parish until 1887. He was followed by the Rev. E. Jessup, who remained for only three months. The Rev. N. J. Myers then entered the field, but after one year he moved to Auburn.

The Rev. T. A. Pattee served this pastorate from September 10, 1889, until July 1, 1891. His successor was the Rev. G. V. Walker, who began ministering to the parish on December 1, 1891 and remained until September 1893. Pastor Walker was followed by the Rev. J. A. Burkett, who entered the field in November of 1893 and served for four years. The Rev. E. E. Campbell served from 1898 to 1900. In 1900, the Rev. A. E. Gaff came to the parish and served until 1902, when he was succeeded by the Rev. J. J. Minemier.

During the pastorate of J. J. Minemier, Lutheran services were being held in the Corunna United Brethren Church and also at the old Number Nine School House called the Keen School.

Pastor A. Z. Fryberger served the parish from 1905 to 1907. His successor was the Rev. D. A. Kuhn, who served from 1907 to 1909. Then the parish began to falter and weaken and a period of years followed when there were only supply pastors who served but brief terms in the parish. Among them were the Reverends John B. Gardner, A. E. Gaff, ——— Neuhauser, and pastors ——— Neuhauser, S. H. Hitchner, ——— Gilbert, ——— Xander, ——— Mohler, and several others.

The Rev. J. A. West served as pastor from 1912 to somewhere around 1915. About this time, the Fairfield Center Church was dissolved, and several years later the church building was sold to the Fairfield Cemetery Association. Also, around this time, the Sedan Lutheran Church became inactive, and it burned in 1924.

There continues a history of short pastorates and supply pastors for several years. Names such as the Reverends ——— Robertson, ——— Donaldson, and several former pastors reappear through the years until the latter part of 1916

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church. (Sixteen Church).

when the Rev. S. E. Slater of Auburn began to serve as the regular supply pastor. His services continued until 1919, when the Rev. E. M. Potts was called to become the regular pastor.

During his pastorate, there is an indication that the council filled out an application to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the United Lutheran Church to receive aid from them to continue the church. For a time it seems that the church did receive salary aid for the pastor and had to make quarterly reports to the board.

On February 27, 1921, the Rev. C. M. Thompson of Albion conducted services and presided at the congregational meeting that voted favorably to unite with the LaOtto Parish of Bethlehem and Emmanuel churches. The Rev. O. W. Handshoe was the first pastor to serve under this arrangement. He was followed by the Rev. A. Hahn, who served from 1922 until May 1924. At the conclusion of this pastorate, the arrangement with the LaOtto parish was discontinued.

The Rev. O. A. Sorenson of Auburn began preaching for Zion on February 1, 1925, and continued as the supply pastor until May 1927.

The Rev. O. B. Noren was employed to hold services every two weeks beginning November 1927. In 1929, Zion became an official part of the Auburn parish. Pastor Noren continued preaching bi-monthly throughout his fourteen year pastorate and added many members to the church. He left the parish in 1940.

The Rev. A. K. Trout became pastor of the Auburn Parish on February 1, 1941, and during his twelve year ministry many changes were begun in the physical appearance of the church.

A basement was begun in November 1941 and completed in June 1943. In 1949, the church purchased a new electric organ and installed an altar, lectern, and baptismal font purchased from St. Mark's Lutheran Church in Monroeville. New hardwood floors and a new ceiling were added; the present chancel was erected, and the entire interior redecorated. Weekly worship services were begun.

Pastor Trout resigned on February 1, 1953, to accept the call to First Lutheran Church in Mishawaka, and the Auburn church voted to dissolve the parish because they felt the need of the full time services of a pastor.

On October 4, 1953, Zion allied itself with St. Marks Lutheran Church in Butler and formed the Butler-Corunna Lutheran parish. Their first pastor was the Rev. Joseph L. Evrard. Under his pastorate, a new baptismal font was dedicated and a steeple cross added; the first Vacation Bible School was held; and the Women's Missionary Society was revived and united with the Synodical United Lutheran Church Women. He resigned the parish in March 1956.

Once again there followed a long vacancy in which students from the Chicago Lutheran Seminary supplied the pulpit until August 1957, when the Rev. Theodore L. Hertenstein accepted the call to the parish.

Subsequent pastors have included Reverends Thomas E. Adams, David Lawson, Steven Archer, Dennis H. Jackson, and the current pastor, W. Gene Bauer.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN, U.A.C. OF THE MISSOURI SYNOD, located on CR427 on the north edge of Auburn.

A Society to be known as the Reform-Lutheran Church was successful in organization, and for a long time two societies united their strength and resources under the above title. They took advantage of a donation of land for church purposes by applying for, and being granted, Lot #54 in Auburn, which had been held for years first religious society that made claim to and actually improved it in accord with the wishes of the donor, John Spencer. A meeting house was then erected and dedicated in February 1865.

Shortly thereafter, in 1866, the Evangelical Lutheran Church members sold their interest, because of various other arrangements being made by the Reform Society, and were without a house of worship for several years. The Rev. Mr. ———— Reichard, of Avilla, and the Rev. Mr. ———— Steinbach, of Fairfield Township, alternated every fortnight in preaching to the Society, and it was not until February 1, 1873, that the members resolved to erect a meeting house. To this end a meeting was held at the residence of Charles F. Bartels, of Richland Township, when Charles Bartels, O. F. Bartels, and F. C. Bartels, were elected as the Board of Trustees. Rev. Boese was the pastor of the congregation. Application was then made for Lot #135 in Auburn, which had also been set apart by John Spencer for church purposes. Upon obtaining possession, they proceeded to build upon the lot a small building in which their services were held. It was dedicated on August 24th, 1873. This building was located at 311 West Twelfth Street, Auburn.

The Rev. Mr. Searing preached at intervals of several weeks, and the Rev. Lewis Pohlman, who remained but a short time in 1877, was the first resident pastor. The Rev. Mr. C. B. Preuss then served the congregation numbering fifty persons, of which twenty-three were voting members. He was pastor of both the Auburn and Avilla congregations. Rev. Preuss preached at Auburn once every three weeks. Other pastors in the vicinity served the rest of the time. It was on August 30, 1885, during the pastorate of Rev. Preuss, that the Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, U.A.C. was organized.

Following the resignation of Rev. Preuss, a call was sent to the Rev. Frederick J. Keller. He served the congregation from August 1892 until May 1898. The approximate membership at this time was 100 communicant members. The services were held in the German language, with the exception of a few English services on Sunday evening. During his pastorate, Rev. Keller also served the Garrett congregation. He was succeeded by Rev. Otto Schumm, who served the congregation from May 1898 until 1900.

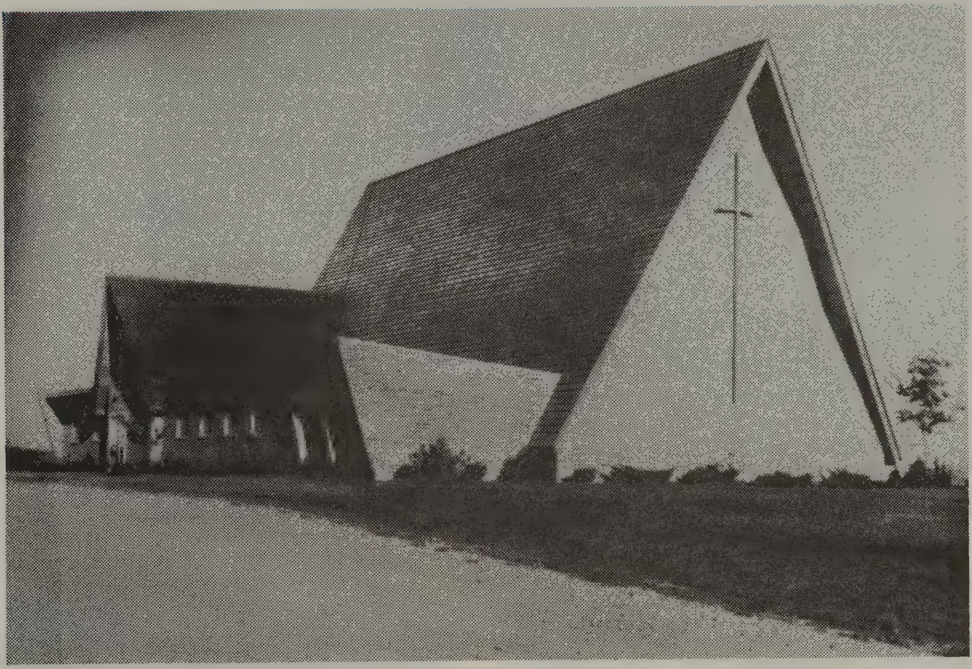
The Rev. H. B. Kohlmeier was then called and formally installed as pastor on December 9, 1900, and faithfully served the congregation until December 29, 1907. He was succeeded by Rev. ———— Giese, who served for only a short time. Following Rev. Giese's resignation, Rev. ———— Huge, pastor emeritus of Fort Wayne, preached for awhile. The congregation was also served during this period by other pastors in the vicinity and by professors and students from Concordia Lutheran College at Fort Wayne. Early in 1910, the Rev. F. W. Mueller was called and served until 1912.

The Rev. H. G. Jungkuntz was formally installed as pastor in May 1912, and served until the middle of May 1918. About May 19, 1917, the congregation was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana, and the Articles of Association were subscribed to by the Rev. Jungkuntz, Wm. F. Kessler, John A. Dannenberg, Otto E. G. Bultemeier, Fred J. Schultz, and Ernest W. G. Butlemeier and filed or recorded in the DeKalb County Recorder's office. The census of the congregation at the close of 1916 showed 86 members, of which 42 were males and 44 were females. Of these 86 members, there were 25 under the age of 13 years. Both the English and German languages were preached at this time.

Following the resignation of Rev. Jungkuntz, Rev. G. Bloedel of Garrett supplied services until March 1920. During this period services were held in the afternoon, and Franklin Bartels served as organist. In March 1920, Rev. Bloedel conducted installation services for the Rev. Mr. Theo. L. Luft of Parkersburg, West Virginia. It was at the time of sending the call to Rev. Luft that the German language was abolished in services. Rev. Luft served the congregation until January 1922.

The Rev. G. Bloedel of Garrett was then installed as pastor of the congregation and served the congregations of Auburn and Garrett from January 1922 to August 1922, when he resigned to accept calls to Hamlet and Hanna, Indiana. Rev. ———— Diederich, pastor emeritus of Fort Wayne, then supplied until October 1922, when he conducted installation services for the Rev. E. T. Lochner of Vincennes, Indiana. Rev. Lochner had delivered several sermons to this congregation while a student at Concordia College in Fort Wayne. In August 1927, Rev. Lochner resigned to accept a call to Lima, Ohio.

The Rev. Paul Noffze of Avilla, who had been



Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church.

assistant pastor of the congregation from October 1926 to August 1927, was called as regular pastor, being installed by the Rev. Lochner on August 20, 1927. In January 1928 under the able guidance of Rev. Noffze, a reorganization of the entire Sunday school was perfected. Mr. E. W. Miller, who had been faithfully serving as superintendent since January 1922, was retained as superintendent, Miss Mabel Bartels as secretary-treasurer, and Miss Helen Bartels as organist.

The Building Fund originated in July 1929, when a gift of $500.00 was made to the congregation by Mrs. Rica Bartels in memory of her husband, August Bartels, who passed away May 6, 1928. In July 1930, a congregational meeting was called wherein it was decided to remodel and enlarge the church building, then 57 years old. A planning committee composed of Franklin Bartels, Roy Whidden, Herman Seigel, Herbert Heine, and August Blum as appointed. Detailed plans and blue prints were made by O. J. Howick, who donated his services to the congregation, assisted by Roy Whidden and Franklin Bartels. The plans were accepted by the building committee, which was composed of the planning committee with the addition of A. H. Peters, E. W. Miller, and Wm. A. Kruse, and were then presented to the congregation for approval.

The church continued to grow under the pastorates of Reverends O. C. Noffze (1927-1937), Arthur Betz (1937-1952), and Rev. L. E. Buuck (1952-1961).

During the tenure of Rev. Buuck, the congregation outgrew its original building. In 1955, five acres of land was purchased on the north edge of Auburn and a Building Fund Drive was started. In the spring of 1958, ground was broken for the new church. The new building was a contemporary A frame design. The forty-five foot high roof consists of laminated wood trusses covered with three-inch wood decking. The roof shingles are of Canadian red cedar. The exterior fascade and the interior nave are constructed from Norman brick in random widths. The building was dedicated May 17, 1959. A new parsonage was built adjacent to the church at 1803 North Main, Auburn, in 1969.

Pastors who have served the church since the dedication of the new church are the Reverends P. Weber (1962-1966), A. Oldsen (1966-1968), F. Jagow (1968-1970), S. Lippert (1970-1975), and Lloyd A. Bickel (1976-).

CHURCH OFFICE

Zion Lutheran Church.

ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH (MISSOURI SYNOD), Fairfield Township, CR12, one-half mile west of SR327.

By the year 1838, the Indians were no longer a threat to the settlers of Northern Indiana. As a result, an increasing number of families ventured into this section to make homes for themselves, among them a number of German Lutheran families who were without a church and pastor. Early in the summer of 1838, the Lord directed the pioneer Lutheran missionary, the Rev. Fredrick Wyneken to leave his native land of Germany for America. Pastor Wyneken landed in Baltimore where he worked for a brief period. In the late summer, upon instructions from the Pennsylvania Ministerium, he went to Indiana where he was to gather the Protestants into congregations. He went by rail from Baltimore to Pittsburgh. From Pittsburgh to Zelienople he traveled by canalboat. From this point he journeyed by horseback, traversing Allen and Putnam Counties in Ohio, finally reaching Decatur, Indiana. During the last week in September, he came to the village of Fort Wayne. Here, as well as, in two neighboring settlements, he preached and performed the sacred acts of a Gospel minister. He left the village for an extended missionary tour which took him through portions of Michigan and Indiana. Upon his return to Fort Wayne, he was placed in charge of two congregations there, with the condition that he minister also to the settlements in the neighboring county. With Fort Wayne as his base of operations, Pastor Wyneken made numberous missionary journeys to the people of Noble County. It was during the course of one of these trips that he found a group of Lutheran families near Avilla. He would thereafter come every four weeks to conduct divine services in the log cabin home of Samuel Weimer.

After Pastor Wyneken accepted a call into another field in 1845, Dr. William Sihler succeeded him as pastor of St. Paul's in Fort Wayne. The settlements in Noble County were then served by Pastor Sihler with the assistance of Pastors George Streckfuss, George Claus, and ———— Allenbach. Families near Auburn, families around Avilla, and families in Fairfield Township were served by Pastor George Streckfuss. In February 1846, the first divine service in this area was conducted by Pastor Streckfuss in one of the private homes. He ended his labors in our locality in January 1848. It is worthy to note that Pastor Streckfuss was one of the charter members of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod.

On January 8, 1848, Pastor G. Claus was called to minister to the mission station in Fairfield Township and Avilla. He labored in this field until 1849 when he left to serve another parish.

The Lord had not forsaken His children in Fairfield Township. To perform His wonders in behalf of Zion, he prompted John G. Mertz, a member of a congregation in Adams County, Indiana, to make inquiries relative to the advisability of settling in Fairfield Township. He was hesitant about settling in this vicinity because he had been informed that the prospects of organizing a Lutheran congregation were none too good. However, the Lord moved Mertz to consult Dr. Sihler, who advised him to canvass this territory to discover if a congregation could be organized. A number of families indicated their willingness to organize. As a result, a meeting was held in Noble County early in the year 1851. At this meeting, conducted by Dr. Sihler, it was decided to organize a congregation to be served by the pastor of the Avilla congregation. Up to this time the congregation at Avilla, organized in 1844, had been without a resident pastor. The man called to serve the congregation at Avilla and the families of Fairfield Township was Candidate Christian Gotthilf Reichardt, a graduate of Concordia College and Seminary, then located in Fort Wayne. His ordination and installation took place on June 7, 1851. He was the first resident pastor of the brethren at Avilla and was also a short time later the first called pastor of Zion Lutheran Church.

The Zion Lutheran Church was formally founded on Thursday before Pentecost, June 5, 1851, by John G. Mertz, Michael Mertz, Henry Hartman, Leonhard Hartman, John Lehmann, Jacob Haller, Jacob Schneider, John Goehring, and Martin Lehmann.

At first, Pastor Reichardt taught and preached in the homes of members; however, in the fall of 1852 Zion erected its first church building, a humble log cabin church on the site of the present school. During the first year of Pastor Reichardt's ministry, he opened a Christian Day School for the children and introduced Christenlehre in which the entire church participated every Sunday. He also opened a mission field in Steuben County.

The combined field of Noble County and Fairfield Township had become too large for one man. Pastor Reichardt therefore left West Fairfield to give his exclusive attention to the Avilla parish.

The year 1853 was momentous in the early history of Zion. It was in this year that Zion called Candidate Philip Wambsganss as its first resident pastor. He was installed by the Rev. William Sihler, D. D., of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Fort Wayne, on April 3, 1853. At this time, Zion's membership consisted of about ten families, and the Christian Day School was attended by 15 children. In June of the same year, the congregation became a member of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod. The first parsonage, a log cabin, was erected on the site of the present parsonage.

During this time, Zion was still too small to support a pastor of its own. The Rev. William Sihler, D. D., president of the synodical district, again advised the membership of Zion to unite with the congregation at Avilla. Pastor Wambsganss accepted a call and left the parish in 1855.

Pastor Frederick Schumann served the Avilla congregation from 1854 to 1855. He then took charge of this parish also after his installation at Zion on August 5, 1855. In 1859, at the request of the congregation, he transferred his residence to the log cabin parsonage provided by the Christians of Zion.

The pastorate of Pastor Schumann extended over a period of twelve years. Under his leadership, a congregation was begun in Kendallville. He conducted the first Lutheran service there on Trinity Sunday of the year 1859 and organized St. John's Lutheran Church, at Kendallville, in 1860. Pastor Schumann was also active in mission work at Auburn, Ligonier, and Wawaka. At one time his pastorate included three congregations - West Fairfield, Kendallville, and Avilla.

The year 1859 marks another milestone in Zion's history with the erection during the course of that year of the main section of the present church building. The building measured 45 x 32 feet, with an eighty foot tower. Generous contributions of time and labor kept the cost of the building down to $825.00. Dedication ceremonies took place on December 18, 1859.

From 1852 to 1859, the Christian Day School held classes in the church building. Then the school was moved into the old log cabin church where it was housed until the erection of a new school in 1865.

In 1867, the congregation came to the realization that a u Gpastor's chief work is to preach and care for the spiritual needs of his parish. Therefore, it was decided to relieve Pastor Schumann, who had devoted several days each week to teaching school, by calling a candidate from the Teacher's Seminary at Addison, Illinois. Mr. August Koch thus became the first Christian Day School teacher of this parish.

By 1866, the original log cabin parsonage had become obsolete and was replaced by a new frame building. The members again gave generous contributions of time, labor, and material. This new parsonage was occupied by the pastor for only eight months when he accepted a call to Freistadt, Wisconsin.

In later years Pastor Schumann concluded a report on West Fairfield with these words: "The Lord has during my pastorate bestowed his blessing upon the congregation by Word and Sacraments. This the members have gratefully acknowledged and cheerfully and willingly contributed toward the expansion of God's

Kingdom. Some members each year took a whole wagon of produce, meat, wheat, corn, and potatoes to our college in Fort Wayne.''

Zion has always rallied to the support of its government in times of danger. During the Civil War, six members were called into service and one failed to return.

Pastor Schumann was followed by Pastor W. Stellhorn. At a special celebration of the 350th Anniversary of the Reformation at Kendallville, Pastor Stellhorn delivered the first English Lutheran sermon to be preached in this area. Pastor Stellhorn's brief tenure at Zion terminated with his acceptance of a call to a professorship at Watertown, Wisconsin.

On October 17, 1869, Pastor Ferdinand Steinbach was installed as the successor of Pastor Stellhorn. Under his wise leadership the congregation prospered, and his ministry included several years of preaching at Auburn.

In 1871, circumstances arose which made it necessary for Pastor Steinbach to take on the added responsibility of teaching the pupils of the parish school. He taught until 1879. His successor was Mr. L. Maurer, who served until his resignation in 1884.

A severe financial loss was experienced by this congregation in 1872 when fire destroyed the new parsonage which had been in use for a period of only five years. However, the merciful hand of God was evident in this disaster: a sudden shift of wind saved the church. Church records covering a five year period, which were in the parsonage, were also destroyed by the fire. The burning of the parsonage made it necessary for the pastor and his family to move into the school building. This building served as the parsonage until the teacher's residence was completed.

Another serious loss was suffered by Zion in January 1883. Pastor Steinbach, after a brief illness, was called to his heavenly reward. The high esteem in which he was held is evident from the fact that the mourning congregation paid all his funeral expenses and had his last sermon printed for distribution.

Pastor E. A. Sieving was installed on July 22, 1883. The continuing growth of the congregation made it imperative that the church building be enlarged. In 1885, the church was renovated and enlarged to its present proportions at a cost of $2,225.00. At the dedicatory services Pastor Sieving delivered the first English sermon to be heard at Zion. Pastor Sieving also served the parish located in Auburn.

The first organ was installed in 1883. The bell which still rings out the glad summons, ''Come and Worship!,'' was presented to the congregation by a group of members. It bears the inscription: ''Enre sie Gott in der Hoehe'' (Glory to God in the highest!); it weighs 1,212 pounds, and its cost was $214.00.

Pastor Sieving's pastorate was terminated with his acceptance of a call from Plato Center, Illinois.

Teachers during Pastor Sieving's pastorate were: Mr. G. Schepper (1885-1889), Wm. Gnuschke (1889-1891), and Wm. Moeller (1882-1898).

Pastor S. Hassold was installed on August 4, 1895. His pastorate has covered the longest period, seventeen years and nine months.

Mindful that God had richly blessed Zion in the past and desirous that God would continue to shower blessings upon her in the future, Zion observed her Golden Anniversary with two special jubilee services. Pastor Sieving, a former pastor, delivered the German sermon and Pastor R. D. Biedermann, of Kendallville, the English sermon.

Zion Ev. Lutheran Church

(MISSOURI SYNOD)

West Fairfield

O. G. L. RIESS, Pastor

Telephone Corunna 95 LI Address: Corunna, Ind.

ENGLISH SERVICE every first, third, and fifth Sunday of the month, 10:45 A. M.

GERMAN SERVICE every second and fourth Sunday of the month, 10:45 A. M.

ENGLISH SUNDAY SCHOOL and BIBLE CLASS every Sunday, 10:00 A. M.

ENGLISH MIDWEEK BIBLE CLASS every first, third, and fifth Wednesday of the month, 8:00 P. M.

HOLY COMMUNION every five or six weeks.

CONGREGATIONAL MEETING January 1, and first Sunday in April, July, and October, 2:00 P. M.

CHURCH BOARD MEETING last Friday of the month, 8:00 P. M.

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS' MEETING every Thursday, 8:00 P. M.

LADIES' AID first Thursday of the month, 2:00 P. M.

WALTHER LEAGUE third Friday of the [illegible]

OUR CHRISTIAN DAY-SCHOOL is open to [illegible]

''The OLD CHURCH with the OLD GOSPEL''

bids YOU a hearty WELCOME

Mindful that the English speaking people of the community were also in need of the Gospel, monthly English services were introduced in 1903.

The Ladies' Aid was organized on April 4, 1907. Mrs. S. Hassold served as its first president.

The Sixtieth Anniversary of the church was celebrated with special jubilee services on June 11, 1911. Pastor F. W. Mueller, Auburn, delivered the German message and Pastor M. F. Kretzmann, Kendallville, delivered the English message.

The present organ was installed in 1912 at a cost of $1,200.00. The interior of the church was also redecorated that year. The new organ was dedicated on December 8. During Pastor Hassold's ministry, the following teachers saw service in the school: Mr. G. Beinke (1899-1905), Student J. W. Proft (1905-1907), Mr. P. Schmandt (1907-1913), and Miss Anna Hassold (1911-1913).

Pastor Hassold's ministery ended with his acceptance of a call to Hoagland, Indiana February 23, 1913.

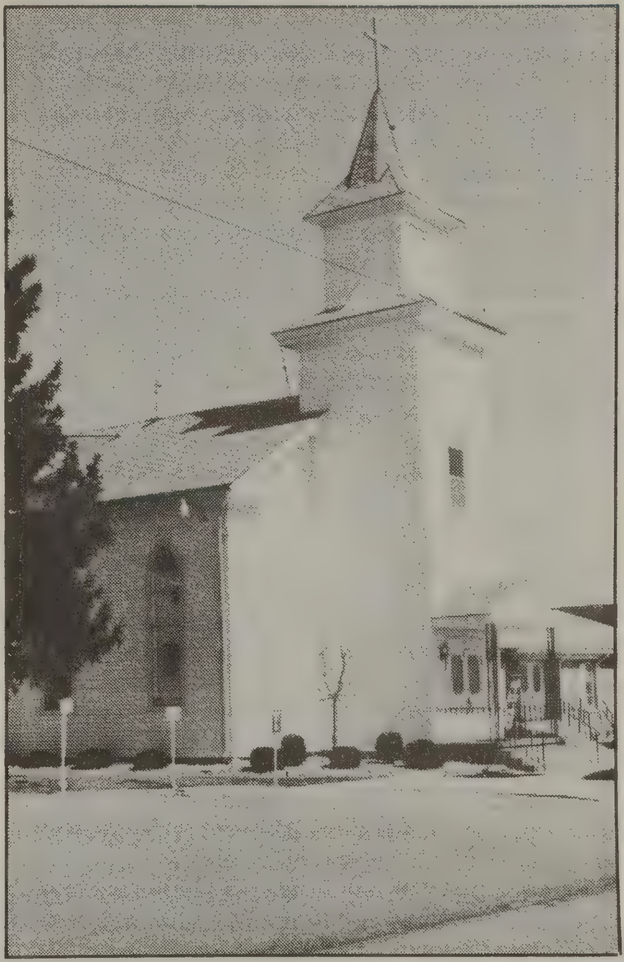
May 15, 1913, marked the installation of Robert F. Kretzmann as the pastor of the parish. During the early part of his ministry, Pastor Kretzmann also taught school. He was relieved of this task when Mr. John H. Meyer was installed as the teacher of the Christian Day School in January 1915. Mr. Meyer taught longer than any other teacher - seven and one half years. He was succeeded by Mr. C. Detlefsen, whose service began with his installation on September 19, 1922.

The first English Communion was celebrated at Zion on October 18, 1913.

Again Zion's men responded to their country's call. Eleven of her men entered the service during World War I and two served overseas. Through the merciful protection of the Lord, all returned unharmed. During this time, there was the world-wide influenza epidemic. Although many became ill in the parish, the Lord spared the lives of our people.

On October 22, 1922, Pastor Kretzmann tendered his resignation. The congregation granted him a peaceful release.

Zion was without a shepherd for several months until Pastor G. Meyer accepted the call and was installed in April 1923. Ill health moved Pastor Meyer to tender his resignation on November 17, 1923. In a spirit of Christian love, the congregation refused to accept the resignation and instead granted him a vacation for an indefinite period with full salary in the hope that he might regain his health. This was not to be and, after a period of four months, Pastor Meyer



Zion Lutheran Church.

informed the congregation that his health had not improved and he was, therefore, again presenting his resignation. He was granted a peaceful release in March 1924.

After the resignation of Pastor Meyer, a call was extended to Pastor O. G. L. Reiss. His installation took place in June 1924.

An increasing demand for English services prompted the congregational resolution that English services be held on the first, third, and fifth Sundays of the month. Joint English and German services were to be held on festival days. In order to do mission work in the community, Pastor Reiss was granted permission to organize a Sunday school to replace the Christenlehre.

The year 1925 marked the greatest endeavor in the history of the congregation. A new school and parish hall was built, containing two large classrooms, a basement hall for social meetings, an office, a cloak room and a kitchen. The complete building cost $18,000 and was dedicated on December 24, 1925. Further, because of increased enrollment, an additional teacher, Miss Clara Tritch, was engaged for the four lower grades in the Christian Day School.

Pastor Reiss accepted a call to Northville, Michigan on March 28, 1926.

After a vacancy of several months, Pastor Samuel Michael was installed on August 8, 1926.

It is interesting to note that after July 6, 1926, the congregational minutes were exclusively written in English.

The Depression also had its effect upon the church and its membership. It was with the greatest difficulty that even the minimum financial needs of the congregation were met. And yet, the members of Zion were not without zeal and courage for the work of the Lord. This is evident from the fact that though many were in financial straits, the people of Zion undertook a number of special projects. One of these projects during the worst of the Depression was the painting of the church. A special offering was also gathered to assist needy Russian immigrants going to Canada.

In 1930, the congregation, with the other Lutheran congregations in this immediate vicinity, celebrated the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Augsburg Confession with services at Garrett.

In 1930, a system of seating those who are to attend the Lord's Supper in the front pews of the church was inaugurated.

During 1931, English reading services were held in the parish hall for the benefit of those who were unable to understand German. These services were held on the Sundays that German services were conducted in the church.

Mr. Royal Tritch was engaged to teach school in 1928. In 1929 Pastor Hartman accepted the additional responsibility of teaching the children of the Christian Day School. In 1933 the congregation resolved to employ a candidate from Concordia Teachers' College, River Forest, Illinois. Candidate Wilburt Zimmerschied accepted the assignment to teach, relieving Pastor Hartman of teaching duties. He was active from 1933 to; 35. In August 1935, Mr. Zimmerschied accepted a call to Woodburn, Indiana so Mr. John Klausing was employed to succeed Mr. Zimmerschied.

At a special meeting on January 26, 1936, Pastor Hartman was granted a peaceful release to take up his new duties at Evanston, Indiana.

For several months Zion was again without a shepherd. During this vacancy, Mr. John Klausing conducted reading services in the church.

On September 27, 1936, Pastor William A. Wenger was installed.

Major projects undertaken in 1937 included redecorating the interior of the church, new carpet and xxxxx Board. The greater portion of this sum was used to refinance the debt that was still standing against the school; the remaining portion was use to reroof the church, redecorate the school rooms, and make certain improvements in the parsonage.

The publishing of a weekly church bulletin dates back to a resolution adopted by the Voters' Assembly in December 1938.

The teacherage was sold in 1939.

In order to create and maintain interest in the Christian Day School, in 1941 the congregation granted the parents of the school children permission to organize a Parent-Teacher Association. The west school room was made into an apartment for the teacher and his wife.

During 1941, it was also decided to enlarge the church cemetery to its present proportions. The cemetery dates from the burial of George Mocker in 1852.

Zion's active support of the government is indicated by the fact that Pastor Wenger was granted permission to serve as an Army Chaplain for a period of one year. Mr. ——— Guenther was called to serve as Assistant Pastor during Pastor's Wenger's absence.

At a special meeting on March 14, 1943, Pastor Wenger tendered his resignation. The resignation was accepted in the quarterly meeting held in April 1943.

Teachers who served Zion during Pastor Wenger's pastorate were Mr. John Klausing (1936-1937), Mr. Adrian Prochnow (1937-1940), and Theological Candidate Eugene C. Guenther (1940-1942).

In 1946, when Zion was without its traditional choir, Mr. Voelker organized a ladies' choir.

The young men of the church again answered the call of their country to the Korean War. One young man, Wm. Bowerman, was declared "missing in action." In February 1952, Pastor Guenther was granted a peaceful release to Mt. Olive, Illinois. Dr. ———— Dretzmann of Kendallville became the supply pastor. Mr. Donald Voelker, the school teacher, accepted a call to Jonesville, Indiana, in March,1952.

Pastor Donald Schumm accepted a call and was installed May 29, 1952. Mr. David Gemmer also accepted a call this same year to be the next teacher.

The first communion rail was built and installed by Herman Hess in 1853. The practice of kneeling at confessional service for communion was discontinued in the fall of 1953. Inside rest rooms were installed in the school basement in the summer of 1954.

Walter Mertz retired as church organist in January 1958, after serving faithfully for 59 years.

On February 13, 1958, Pastor Schumm was granted peaceful release to accept a call to Holgate, Ohio. Rev. Walter Meyer of Garrett served as the vacancy pastor for several months. On July 20, 1958, Reverend Candidate Edward F. Peters was installed.

In the fall of 1958 a building program was started which included repairing buildings and the building of a teacherage.

On April 27, Pastor Peters was given a peaceful release to accept a call to Boyome, New Jersey. Rev. Walter Meyer of Garrett again served as vacancy pastor until July.

The Rev. Theodore C. Klees was installed on July 17, 1960.

In July, Pastor Klees was given a peaceful release and accepted a call to Cleveland, Tennessee. Pastor ———— Heine and Pastor ———— Jesse, of Kendallville, served Zion as vacancy pastors. During this vacancy, plans were made to completely remodel the parsonage.

After a five month vacancy, pastor Ernest Urbahns accepted a call and was installed on the Epiphany of the Lord, 1963. During the year, the pastor was moved into a house trailer so the parsonage could be remodeled.

In the summer of 1967, Mr. Gemmer and Pastor Urbahns received calls, Mr. Gemmer to Flat Rock, Indiana and Pastor Urbahns to Brazil, Indiana. Both accepted their calls and were given peaceful releases. This resulted in the closing of the school. During this vacancy, the congregation was served by Rev. E. H. Herman and Dr. W. C. Birkner.

Zion's young men again served their country in the Viet Nam Conflict, serving wherever they were needed.

After a vacancy of one year and ten months, Pastor Sigmund Hillmer was installed June 15, 1969. Since the school was closed, there was a need for Christian training at another time. Therefore, a weekday school was started with a class for 5th and 6th grades and also a

Interior of Zion Lutheran Church.

Confirmation class for 7th and 8th grades. This was held one evening a week during the school months. Since there was a need for better Sunday school classrooms, the school rooms were partitioned into smaller rooms in the summer of 1970.

In 1970, the congregation decided to hold an outdoor service at Herman Pankop's lake, but this first attempt was rained out. Each year since then the congregation has been blessed with sunshine and warm weather for an outdoor service and picnic in July.

Pastor Hillmer's ministry ended with his acceptance of a call to St. John's at South Whitley, where he moved in Febrary 1975.

During this vacancy, Pastor Berman of Avilla served faithfully as vacancy pastor, and Prof. Steltzer conducted Sunday services with the assistance of other professors from Concordia College, Fort Wayne.

After a few months vacancy, the Lord led Pastor David Algar of Kitchener, Ontario, Canada to accept the call, and he was installed on August 31, 1975.

The upkeep and repair on the church buildings was neglected for some time. But many people were looking forward to the 125th Anniversary when they wanted to do something special for the Lord in appreciation for all the blessings He had bestowed upon the congregation. In January 1974, a congregational meeting was held with election of officers and committee appointments. An Anniversary Fund was started and people began giving and also held activities with proceeds going into the fund. Major repairs and refurbishing were accomplished with the money raised. The 125th Anniversary of the church was celebrated in 1976.

The following pastors have served the congregation since the year 1846: George Streckfuss (1846-1848), George Claus (1848-1849), Christian G. Reichardt (1851-1853), Philip Wambsganns, Sr. (1853-1855), Frederick Schumm (1855-1867), W. Stellhorn (1867-1869), Ferinand Steinbach (1869-1883), E. A. Sieving (1883-1895), S. Hassold (1895-1913), Robert Kretzmann (1913-1922), G. Meyer (1923-1924), O. Reiss (1924-1926), Samuel Michael (1926-1927), Watler Hartman (1928-1936), William A. Wenger (1936-1943), Eugene C. Guenther (1943-1952), Donald Schumm (1952-1958), Edward Peters (1958-1960), Theodore C. Klees (1960-1962), Ernest Urbahns (1963-1967), Sigmund Hillmer (1969-1975), Donald J. Algar (1975-1976), Phillip Swigart (1979-1980), and Kent R. Hunter (1981-).

Pastor Eugene C. Guenther was installed in 1943. During the first months of his pastorate, Mr. Gernand, the Central District's Superintendent of Parish Education, informed the congregation that no student or candidate was available to teach in the school. To prevent the school's closing, Pastor Guenther was given permission to teach for the term, 1943-1944.

Since its erection in 1925, there had been a heavy debt against the school. This debt had been gradually reduced, was finally liquidated late in 1943 after a special drive for funds.

Twenty responded to their country's call in World War II. One man, George Krueger, failed to return. He was killed in action in France. A special service and reception was held for the returned veterans. Two former pastors, who had served as chaplains during the war, were guest speakers (Chaplain Walter Hartman and Chaplain William A. Wenger).

The Year Book, which summarized the activities of the congregation for the year, was first published in December 1946.

In 1947 the congregation realized that the school must have the services of a called teacher. Therefore, on March 9 a divine call was sent to Mr. Donald Voelker, who had been employed in the school on a year to year basis. Zion's call was accepted, and he was installed on October 5, 1947.

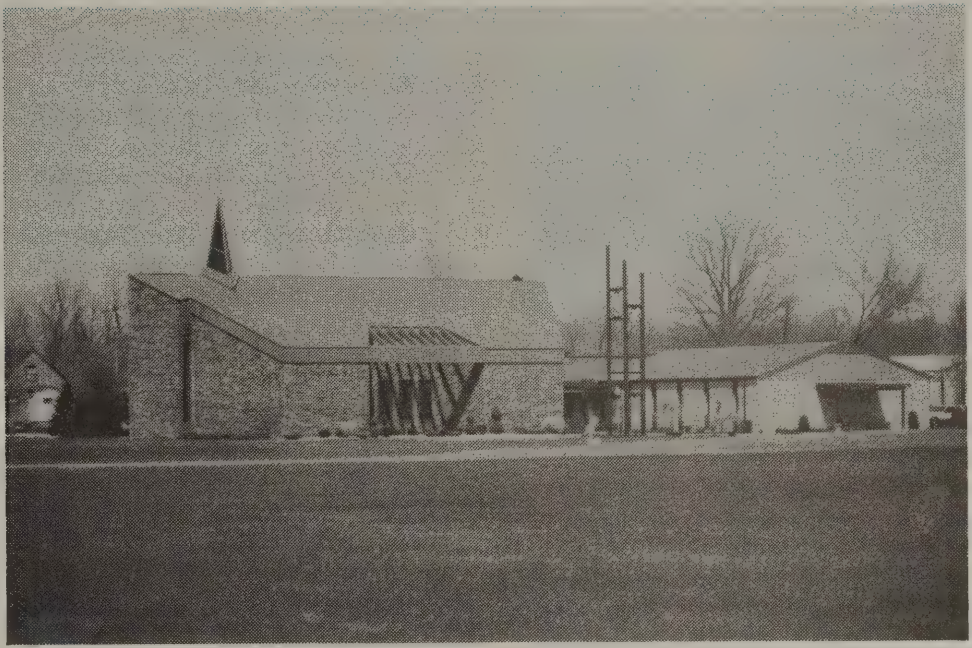
The tall steeple that graced the tower of the church was demolished by a violent wind storm on March 18, 1948. The present steeple was erected by Harold Hecht.

A new educational agency, the Saturday School, was introduced in 1949. The purpose of this school was to provide religious training for all children, from the fourth grade through the ninth grades, who were not and had not been enrolled in the Christian Day School. The Saturday School was also to prepare these children for Confirmation.

In January 1950, the congregation resolved that it would celebrate its centennial with a Centennial Festival in 1951.

Adult instruction classes in the fundamentals of Christian doctrine in preparation for Confirmation were inaugurated during the ministry of Pastor Robert Kretzmann. This practice continues.

The Lutheran Church has been known as "The Singing Church," and Zion has kept that tradition alive. The first male choir was organized by Benjamin Mertz, the first lay-organist, in 1885. From 1915 to 1922 the congregation was served by an outstanding musician, Teacher John H. Meyer. Under his direction, the choir gave a public recital of The Messiah. Zion has been fortunate in that it has had able lay-organists. Mr. Walter Mertz served in that capacity for a period of fifty two years. Mr. Merritt Ewell also served the congregation as



Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church.

a lay-organist for many years.

THE ZION EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH (MISSOURI SYNOD), located at 1349 South Randolph Street, Garrett, Indiana.

The Zion Evangelical Church, Garrett, Indiana, was organized on December 10, 1887, during the ministry of Pastor C. O. Preuss, who was then serving the Immanuel Lutheran Congregation, Avilla. Worship services were held in Keyser Public School Building, Garrett. Before this time, beginning about the year 1865, the families in the area met in the homes of Henry and Fred Bartles for Worship. Pastors ——— Reichmann and ——— Steinbach served those families as ministers.

A constitution was drawn up in 1887 and signed by the following charter members: Albert Peters, Ernest Wedo, Carl Stahl, Christ Wagner, Fritz Kobi, Fritz Grishchke, John Schunk, John Kobi, Henry Reusze, Charles Weiss, and Gottfried Weiss.

Two years later Zion's congregation built its house of worship on the corner of Keyser and Walsh Streets, Garrett. In 1892, Zion, together with Auburn congregation, called its own pastor, the Rev. F. Keller. The following pastors have served Zion: Otto Schumm, H. B. Kohlmeier, C. Giese, K. Krotke, G. Bloedel, E. Lochner, Wm. Hartman, A. R. Lueders, A. J. Boester, Richard P. Musser, Walter Meyer, Herman Kespohl, Anthony L. Smith, and Herbert L. Schumm.

The Christian Day School was dedicated on September 9, 1923. A Christian Preschool was begun in 1981, and Zion Lutheran Wee Care was begun in 1982.

The Zion Lutheran Church dedicated its new building at 1349 South Randolph Street, Garrett, in April 1979. The fortress-like structure was designed by Richard Gibson of the Fort Wayne architectural firm of Martindale, Tourney, and Gibson. The basic theme is a castle-like building based on Martin Luther's hymn "A Mighty Fortress is Our God."

The facet glass windows were by a Milwaukee artist working for City Glass, Fort Wayne. The chancel furnishings were designed and built by Sauders Woodworking of Archbold, Ohio. They enhance the life size figure of the risen Christ, which was imported from Italy. In the dedication ceremonies, the parish pastor, Reverend Anthony Smith, stated: "This building is not only an example of solid Lutheran custom and theology, it is a fine work of art."

The present pastor of Herbert L. Schumm.

20.19 METHODIST

As church names go, the bare name "Methodist" is quite generic. What is ordinarily thought of as the Methodist Church existed in DeKalb County from only 1939 to 1964.

Prior to 1939, Methodist Churches were either Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, or Free Methodist. In 1939, the Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestants merged to form The Methodist Church. In 1964, this church merged with the Evangelical United Brethren to form the United Methodist Church. Basic Methodist beliefs include the following:

"In matters of faith there has been very little occasion for confusion or difference among Methodists; heresy trials and doctrinal quarrels have been noticeably absent. Historically they have never built theological fences or walls to keep anyone; but they have stressed the great foundation beliefs of Protestantism and offered common ground acceptable to those uninterested in theological trivialities. Some churches repeat the Apostles' Creed in their worship, but not all of them, though the discipline of the church provides for its use in formal worship. Their theology is Arminian, as interpreted by Wesley in his sermons, his notes on the New Testament, and his Articles of Religion.

"They preach and teach doctrine of the Trinity, the natural sinfulness of man kind, man's fall and the need of conversion and repentance, freedom of the will, justification by faith, sanctification and holiness, future rewards and punishments, the sufficiency of the Scriptures for salvation, perfection and the enabling grace of God. Two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, are observed; baptism is administered to both infants and adults, usually by sprinkling."

The churches listed in this section are those former Methodist Episcopal or Methodist Protestant Churches in DeKalb County at the time of the merger in 1939 and, therefore, were known simply as Methodist Churches, until 1964.

ALTONA METHODIST CHURCH, located at the southwest corner CR48 and CR7, West Quincy Street, Altona.

AUBURN METHODIST CHURCH, located at the northeast corner of West Seventh and North Van Buren Streets, Auburn.

See First United Methodist Church, Auburn.

AUBURN JUNCTION METHODIST CHURCH, located at Auburn Junction.

There was a Methodist Church located at Auburn Junction, but no information has been located.

BUTLER METHODIST CHURCH, located at the southeast corner of East Main and Pearl Streets, Butler.

See Butler United Methodist Church.

BUTLER CENTER METHODIST CHURCH, located at the northwest corner of CR60 and CR11.

See Altarstar United Methodist Church.

CEDAR CHAPEL METHODIST CHURCH, located at northeast corner CR68 and CR11A.

See Altarstar United Methodist Church.

CONCORD METHODIST CHURCH, located on CR56, Concord.

See Concord United Methodist Church.

CORUNNA METHODIST CHURCH, located at Corunna.

See Corunna United Methodist Church.

GARRETT METHODIST CHURCH, located at 110 West Houston Street, Garrett.

See Garrett United Methodist Church.

MEESE CHAPEL METHODIST CHURCH, located at CR60.

See Meese Chapel United Methodist Church.

MT. OLIVE METHODIST CHURCH, location unknown.

NORRIS CHAPEL METHODIST CHURCH, located at the northwest corner CR40A and CR47.

See Norris Chapel United Methodist Church.

PEOPLES METHODIST CHURCH, location unknown.

REHOBETH METHODIST CHURCH, located at the southwest corner of CR60 and CR39, Jackson Township.

The Rehobeth Methodist Church was founded in 1840 when several men and women saw the necessity for a church in their community. The Class was organized in the cabin of Samuel Tarney, Sr. and was reputed to be the first Methodist Protestant Church in Indiana north of the Wabash River. The sixteen charter members were as follows: Amariah Johnson, Jan Johnson, Nathan Wyatt, Mary Wyatt, Abraham Johnson, Mary Johnson, John Wyatt, Sarah Jane Wyatt, William R. Moore, Mary Moore, Samuel Tarney, Sr., Elizabeth Tarney, William Q. Squires, Susan Squires, Samuel Widney, and Johanna Widney. As soon as the class was organized, a pastor was requested, and Rev. Lewis Hicklin, a missionary circuit rider from the Ohio Conference, was sent. Since there was no church building, services were held in the cabin homes of the early settlers, and special meetings were held in groves or large double log barns. After a time, services were held in a log school house located on the farm of Amariah Johnson. Some years later a log church, known as the Bear Creek Church, was built a short distance north of the log school house. Because the old log church was considered unsafe, in 1881 it was abandoned. Services were then held in the Bear Creek School House, one-half mile west of the old church. There is no record of numbers, but it is said that this old church was the scene of many great revivals where many souls found the Lord Jesus Christ.

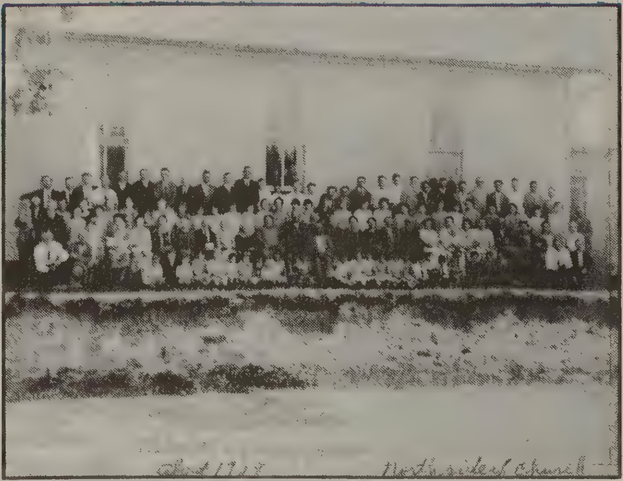
During the winters of 1881 and 1882, an effort was made to built a new church. The main difficulty was in determining a location for the church, some wanting it one place and some another. Finally it was decided to build on the present site. The building was completed at the cost of $2100. Due to the difficulty in getting a location, Mr. John S. Boots, one of the donors, thought the proper name for the church should be Rehobeth, a Bible name, and wished the honor of naming it. This privilege was given him. The class retained the old name of the Bear Creek Class of the Rehobeth Church.

The church was dedicated in February 1881 as a Methodist Protestant Church in Indiana. It grew in numbers and in spirit and in September the 16th Annual Session of the Methodist Protestant Church was held at the church. E. Homer was elected President, A. H. Widney as Secretary, and Isaac Bateman as Conference Steward. At this conference, in answer to President Lincoln's Day of Fasting and Prayer, special services were held all day according to the call. The meeting adjourned late Saturday night, September 29, 1881.

The Rehobeth Church remained a Methodist Protestant Church until 1939 when the Methodist Episcopal Church North, The Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Methodist Protestant Church united to form the Methodist Church.

The ministers who have served the church are as follows:

St. Joseph Circuit - J. Williams and M. H. Mott (1846); O. E. Hundly, William Williams, and M. H. Mott (1847); M. H. Mott and William Williams (1848); S. W. Widney and M. H. Mott, supt. and assistant (1949); S. W. Widney (1850-1851); supplied (1852); G. Long (1853-1854); S. W. Widney (1855-1856); Elias Horner and A. Bissell (Auburn Circuit) (1857); minutes incomplete



Rehobeth Methodist Church.

(1858); A. H. Widney (under Spencerville and Fort Wayne Circuit) (1859); A. S. Widney, Supt. and E. Conn, Assistant (Spencerville and Fort Wayne Circuit) (1860).

Spencerville Circuit - S. Bartlett (1861); L. May (1862); S. W. Widney (1862); S. W. Widney and D. Pattee (1863); S. W. Widney (1864); Supplied (1865); W. E. Davisson (1866); J. H. Luse (1867-1869); E. Conn (1870-1871); J. H. G. Prim (1872-1874); T. Lancaster (1875-1878); H. Stackhouse (1879-1880); F. Hussey (1881-1883); W. W. Lineberry (1884).

St. Joe Circuit - W. W. Lineberry (1885); Joseph Langley (1886-1888); S. S. Stanton (1889-1891); S. J. Jones (1892); W. E. Lineberry (1893); No mentioned appointments (1894); W. W. Lineberry (1895); J. R. Lenhart (1896); C. W. Evans (1897); A. H. McClain Altona and Butler (No record of Rehobeth) (1898).

Altona Circuit with Rehobeth and Butler Center - T. E. Lancaster (1899); C. W. Evans (1900-1901); F. M. Hussey (1902); P. B. Leach (1903); C. A. Frakes (1904-1905); P. W. Boxell (1906-1907); W. Smith Harper (1908-1909); W. S. Coons (1910); A. L. Wooten (1911-1913); E. L. Myers (1914); J. W. Anderson (1915); C. C. Farmer (1916-1919); J. R. Elson (1920-1922); O. S. Rairdin (1923-1925); A. Adam Irelan (1926); V. B. Ratcliffe (1927); V. B. Ratcliffe (1928); M. E. Cormican (1929-1931); George M. McKinley (1932-1936); A. L. Wooten (1937-1939).

Garrett Parish - B. Ben Hershberger (1940-1941); S. W. Montgomery (1942); J. E. Wiswell (1943-1945); Manford Wright (Supplied) (1945-1946); Manford Wright (1946); John Hand (1947-1949); Harley Davis (Supplied) (1949); Donald Everett (1950); Harry Angel (1951); Everett

McClelland (1952); A. E. Burk (1953-1955); supply ministers Keith Davis, John Dicken, Gene Stolte, Everett Haines, and James Fritz (1957-1963).

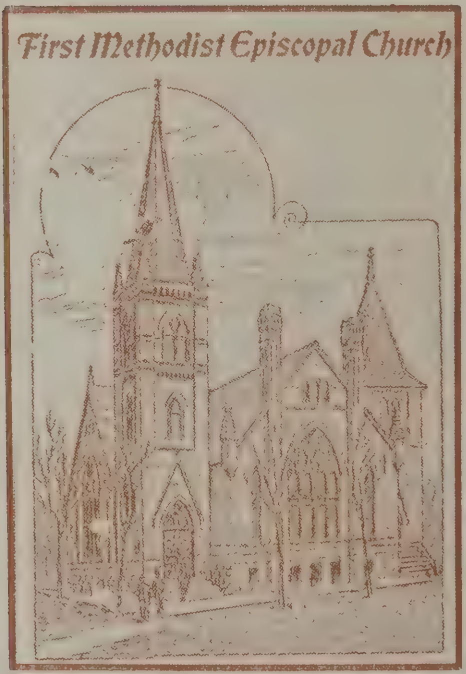
The church closed in 1963 due to a decline in membership and lack of funds for a new furnace.

SPENCERVILLE METHODIST CHURCH, located at CR68, Spencerville.

See Spencerville United Methodist Church.

WATERLOO METHODIST CHURCH, located at the northwest corner of Maple and Elm Streets, Waterloo.

See Waterloo United Methodist Church.



20.20 METHODIST EPISCOPAL

All Methodist Churches were Methodist Episcopal until 1830 when a schism developed in regard to the democratization of the church. Prior to that time, the church was governed largely by the clergy. The Methodist Protestant Church was organized in revolt against the rule of clergy and the exclusion of lay persons from its councils at the Baltimore Conference in 1830.

There were examples of both Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant Churches in DeKalb County. Since the schism occurred prior to the organization of any churches in DeKalb County, the churches in the county were apparently founded by adherents to both branches and existed co-extensively until the two branches were merged in 1939.

The churches listed in this section are those which were Methodist Episcopal from their founding until 1939.

AUBURN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

See First United Methodist Church of Auburn.

BUTLER METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, located at the southwest corner of East Main and Pearl Streets, Butler.

See Butler United Methodist Church.

CHARLES CORNERS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, located in Smithfield Township.

The Charles Corners Methodist Church was located in Smithfield Township, but no further information has been found.

CORUNNA METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, located at Corunna.

See Corunna United Methodist Church.

CUSTER METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, located one-half mile south of North County Line on SR327.

The Custer Methodist Episcopal Church was part of a five church circuit which included Corunna and Wayne Center in Noble County. There was also a school at the village of Custer. The church was apparently disbanded in the early 1920's, and in December 1926 the building was moved to a site on SR327 north of Helmer.

GARRETT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, located at 110 West Houston Garrett.

See Garrett United Methodist Church.

MEMORIAL CHAPEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, located on north side of CR22 west of CR61A (Basket Factory Road).

The Memorial Chapel was a Methodist Episcopal Church located on CR22 just west of the Basket Factory Road. It was disbanded before 1920. The building was razed after that year.

NORRIS CHAPEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, located at the northwest corner of CR40A and CR47.

See Norris Chapel United Methodist Church.

PLEASANT CHAPEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, located near the intersection of CR16 and CR71.

The Pleasant Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church was located near the intersection of CR16 and CR71. It was closed in the 1910's.

Former Butler Methodist Episcopal Church.

PLEASANT HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, located at CR13 and CR16, Fairfield Township.

The Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1855 with twelve members at that time. The leader was Rev. Hiram Thomas. The church was disbanded in the 1930's. It is reported that there were Quaker grave sites south of the church building, indicating there may have been a Quaker Meeting in the area at an early date.

PLEASANT VIEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, located at CR427 and CR16.

The Pleasant View Methodist Episcopal Church was apparently located at the corner of CR427 and CR16. No further information is available.

SPENCERVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, located at CR68, Spencerville.

See Spencerville United Methodist Church.

THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH.

See Maple Grove United Methodist Church.

STONES CORNERS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, located at Stones Corners.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was located at Stones Corners in 1867 when G. W. Hasselman, John Reinoehl, C. Sayler, John Shipe, and J. W. Cury were elected Trustees. W. Childs, T. Graham, W. Park, T. P. Conners, and Charles Sayler were elected Trustees for the parsonage.

20.21 METHODIST PROTESTANT

See the section entitled Methodist Episcopal for the distinction between these two denominations. The churches listed in this section are those which were Methodist Protestant from their founding until 1939.

ALTONA METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, located at the southwest corner of CR48 and CR7 (West Quincy Street), Altona.

The Methodist Protestant Church was organized in Altona in 1894 by a small congregation. Fire destroyed the frame church in 1907. A magnificent masonry structure was completed in 1908 under the ministry of Rev. P. W. Boxell.

The church was apparently disbanded in the 1950's, but the building has been used by several other congregations.

BUTLER CENTER METHODIST PROTESTANT, located at Butler Center.

See Altarstar United Methodist Church.

CONCORD METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, located on CR56, Concord.

See Concord United Methodist Church.

FAIRVIEW METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

See St. Joe Methodist Protestant Church.

MAYSVILLE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

See St. Joe Methodist Protestant Church.

REHOBETH METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, located at the southwest corner of CR60 and CR39, Jackson Township.

See Rehobeth Methodist Church.

ST. JOE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, located at St. Joe.

It is not clear when the St. Joe Methodist Protestant Church was first organized, although it is known that it branched off from the Concord Church, as did the the Fairview Church, because of distance of travel. It apparently was first located at Widney's Corner. The minutes of the quarterly meeting of the churches that made up the Spencerville Circuit state that on September 4, 1875, "a motion was made and seconded and a vote taken to discontinue meeting at Widney's Corner and move to St. Joe Station."

The churches that made up the Spencerville Circuit were Concord, Bearcreek (Rehobeth),

CONCORD
M.P. CHURCH

Entrance to former Concord Methodist Protestant Church.

Widney's Corner, Maysville, Oakvale, and appearing in the records after this - Springfield.

From the quarterly meetings of November 17, 1877, until October 17, 1885, at which time the circuit's name was changed from Spencerville to St. Joe, the St. Joe Church does not appear on the roll call. However, in 1885, the St. Joe Methodist Protestants built a church just east of the Church of Christ. This was on the southeast corner. On August 19-24, 1891, the St. Joe Church was host of the North Indiana Methodist Protestant State Conference. Apparently the church disbanded in the early 1930's because of low membership. The preachers were probably the same that preached at the Concord Church. The church building is gone now, with only its cornerstone still in place.

WIDNEY'S CORNER METHODIST PROTESTANT.

See St. Joe Methodist Protestant Church.

20.22 MISSIONARY

From a church with dirt floor covered with sawdust in 1931 to a handsome new building east of Auburn, the Missionary Church has enjoyed a steady growth in DeKalb County. Their basic beliefs are:

"Prominent in their beliefs are the doctrines of the plenary inspiration of the Bible, the virgin birth and the deity of Jesus, the Atonement, the bodily resurrection of Christ, divine healing, premillennialism, the eternal life of the just, and the everlasting punishment of the wicked. Baptism by immersion and open communion are practiced."

MISSIONARY CHURCH OF AUBURN, located at 1700 East Seventh Street, Auburn.

The Missionary Church of Auburn was established in 1929 and was received as a member of the Missionary Church Denomination in August 1930, the headquarters of which are presently located at 3901 South Wayne, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

The first services were held in the home of Mr. and Mrs. William LaMarr with the Reverends B. F. Feightner, J. J. Klopfenstein, and J. E. Ramseyer as ministers.

On December 31, 1931, a new church building on Park Avenue, north of Ensley, was dedicated. The building had a dirt floor covered with sawdust, and canvas covered benches were used for seats. A wood floor and opera style seats were added later.

In 1948, the church building was moved to the northwest corner of Ensley and Philip Streets and placed over a basement containing classrooms and a utility area.

As the Lord blessed, and the congregation grew, plans were made for a new building which was constructed in 1974-1975 at 1700 East Seventh Street, Auburn.

Those who have served as pastors of the Missionary Church of Auburn are: Jared F. Gerig (1929-1931), Loyal Ringenberg (1931-1932), Jasper Lehman (1932-1936), Wm. B. Uphold (1936-1937), Clarence Vollmar (1937-1939), E. F. Clauser (1939-1946), M. N. Amstutz (1946-1952), Harlan J. Wright (1952-1957), J. Russell Wilbur (1957-1959), Clinton N. Moser (1959-1967), James Ebersole (1967-1968), Robert Dye (1968-1972), Robert Elliott (1972-1973), Roy Krueger (1973-1980), James Larnard (1980-1983), and William Malick (1983-).

Missionary Church of Auburn.

20.23 MORMONS

The Mormon Church's official name is Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, but its members are commonly known as Mormons. The church's presence in DeKalb County is relatively recent. The beliefs of the church are frequently misinterpreted and are generally stated as follows:

"Based upon the Book of Mormon and the Bible, which is accepted as far as it is translated correctly. The faith of the Mormons is in some respects the faith to be found in any number of conservative, fundamentalist Protestant churches, plus the revelations of Joseph Smith. They believe that the three persons comprising the Godhead are the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost; that the Father and the Son have bodies of flesh and bones as tangible as man's, and that the Holy Ghost is a personage of Spirit; that men will be punished for their own individual sins and not for Adam's transgression. All mankind may be saved through the atonement of Christ and by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the gospel; these laws and ordinances include faith in Christ, repentance, baptism by immersion for the remission of sins, and the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, and also in observing the Lord's Supper each Sunday. They believe in the gift of tongues and interpretation of tongues, visions, revelation, prophecy, and healing. There is a strong Adventism in this church. Christ will return to rule the earth from his capitals in Zion and Jerusalem, following the restoration of the 10 tribes of Israel.

"Revelation is not regarded as confined to either the Bible or the Book of Mormon; it continues today — in the living apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, and evangelists of the modern Mormon Church. Baptism is necessary to salvation; and obedience to the priesthood is of first importance. Subjection to civil laws and rules is advocated, together with an insistence upon the right of the individual to worship according to the dictates of his conscience.

"Two Mormon practices, baptism for the dead and sealing in marriage for eternity, are exclusive with this church. Baptism and salvation for the dead are based upon the conviction that those who died without a chance to hear or accept the gospel cannot possibly be condemned by a just and merciful God. The gospel must be preached to them after death; authority for this is found in I Peter 4:6 For this cause was the gospel preached also to them that are dead, that they might be judged according to men in the flesh, but live according to God in the spirit. Baptism is considered as essential to the dead as to the living, though the rite will not finally save them; there must be faith and repentance for salvation. The ceremony is performed with a living person standing proxy for the dead.

"Marriage in Mormonism has two forms: marriage for time and marriage for eternity (or celestial marriage). Marriage for time is for those

Former Mormon Church, Waterloo.

who prefer it. Mormon men and women are sure that there is no exaltation to be had unless they are married for time and eternity. Mormon women believed that there could be no salvation for them unless they were married. Thus plural marriages were accepted and encouraged. Some plural marriages were for both time and eternity, and they had been practiced for some time before Joseph Smith's revelation on the practice was announced publicly by Brigham Young in 1852. Polygamy was abolished to comply with the constitutional law in 1890, but some of the plural marriages contracted before that date were allowed to continue. Some of the dissenting Mormon churches held that it was never widely practiced or accepted and that Joseph Smith never approved or practiced it himself.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF THE LATTER DAY SAINTS, located at Douglas and Elm Streets, Waterloo.

A Mormon Church was established in Waterloo in the 1970's as a mission of the Mormon Church at Fort Wayne. No further information was made available about this church.

20.24 NAZARENE

The Nazarene Church in DeKalb County dates to 1917 with the founding of the Auburn Church as a mission. There are now five strong churches at Auburn, Waterloo, Ashley, Garrett, and Butler.

The beliefs of the church are:

"The doctrine of the church is built around sanctification as a second definite work of grace subsequent to regeneration; all ministers and local church officials must have undergone this experience. Other doctrines include belief in the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures as containing all truth necessary to Christian faith and living; in the atonement of Christ for the whole human race; in the justification, regeneration, and adoption of all penitent believers in Christ; in the second coming of Christ, the resurrection of the dead, and the final judgment. Members of this church believe in divine healing but never to the exclusion of medical agencies. The use of tobacco and alcoholic beverages is denounced. Two ordinances — baptism by sprinkling, pouring or most often immersion and the Lord's Supper — are accepted as 'instituted by Christ.' Members are admitted on confession of faith and on agreement 'to observe the rules and regulations . . . of the church.' It is a middle-of-the-road church, neither extremely ritualistic on the one hand nor extremely informal on the other; one church historian calls it the 'right wing of the holiness movement.''

ASHELY-HUDSON CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE, located on SR4 west of Ashley.

The Ashley-Hudson Church of the Nazarene, located on SR4 one-half mile south of Hudson, was organized on June 29, 1941, by the following members: Charles Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Elton Earl, Mr. and Mrs. Glen Warstler, Mr. and Mrs. Ross Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Arden Tubbs, June Buell, and Ancil Buss.

The church building was destined to become a dance hall but was rescued by the founding congregation, cut into sections, moved to the present location by trucks and wagons, and reassembled.

Those who have served as pastors are: Frank Romney (1941), W. R. Meir (1942), I. Harnish (1943), C. A. Templin (1944-1946), J. Martin (1947-1949), D. L. Teegarden (1950-1951), F. Zurcher (1952-1955), Leslie Jordan (1956-1957), R. C. Raycroft (1958), E. Armstrong (1959-1960), R. L. Cain (1961-1964), H. W. Berkey (1965-1966), Ben Brock (1967-1974), M. Eugene Myers (1974-1975), Everett Mart (1975-1976), Ed Wilsberg (1976-1978), Alva B. Kelly (1978-1985), Dan A. Miller (1985-).

AUBURN CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE, located at 320 West Fourth Street, Auburn, Indiana.

The Church of the Nazarene in Auburn had its beginning with cottage prayer meetings conducted on Tuesday nights at the home of Clarence and Mae Cook on West Fifteenth Street.

At the death of Clarence Cook, Rev. Alvin Kerst, pastor of the Nazarene Churches in Fort Wayne and Kendallville, was asked to conduct the funeral service, at which time, he was requested to come to Auburn to conduct a revival.

In March of 1917, Rev. Kerst was led by the Lord to hold this meeting. It lasted eight weeks. Services were held on South Main Street, about the second building south of Tenth Street. At the end of the fourth week, because of the high rent, the meeting place was changed to the hall at 135-1/2 East Ninth Street, over a harness shop.

At the end of eight weeks a mission was organized and a Sunday school started with thirteen members. One of the first things the Sunday school superintendent did was to make a box for birthday offerings. This same box is still in use in the adult department. It is also interesting to note that the birthday offerings have always been used for world evangelism.

On May 13, 1917, the mission was organized into the Church of the Nazarene with ten charter members, as follows: E. M. Bishop, Mae Cook, Elmer Fleck, Mrs. Gunten, Leo Gaff, Vada Gaff, Minnie Kagey, Amos Luttman, Ina Luttman, and Samuel Watson.

Rev. Kerst served as first pastor until the District Assembly in September of 1917. The Auburn Church was one of a circuit of churches at this time, Kendallville and Fort Wayne being the other two churches. The Indiana district was composed of the entire state with only a few churches at this early date. District Superintendent U. E. Harding appointed Rev. J. O. Fink as the pastor of the Auburn-Fort Wayne circuit at the Assembly of 1917. Kendallville church was disorganized about this time.

At the church board meeting on July 28, 1918, a motion was carried to retain Rev. Fink as pastor for the coming year. The Fort Wayne church took the same action. At that time, Brother Fink's salary was raised from five dollars to seven dollars and fifty cents. He served as pastor until the 1919 District Assembly called Rev. Howard Paschal as pastor of the two churches.

On October 1, 1919, the entire offering of the Sunday school was given to World Evangelism, initiating the custom of giving the first offering of each month for this purpose.

On January 4, 1920, the last four dollars was paid to Mr. Dragoo for the rent of the hall. On February 3rd the St. John's Reform Church was rented for ten dollars a month, with an agreement that services could be held at such times as they were not using it. The church was located where the present church now stands at 320 West Fourth Street, Auburn. It was a one-room structure with one aisle leading down the center. It was heated by an old fashion heating stove located on the east side near the back.

Auburn Church of the Nazarene.

The first revival conducted in the new place of worship was held by Rev. ——— Pascal as pastor-evangelist and Rev. ——— Gerber as the special singer.

On May 21, 1920, the church secured the services of Rev. Carrie L. Felmlee to assist Mr. Pascal, and Sunday night services were then started.

On October 15, 1920, Rev. Pascal resigned the Auburn Church. Rev. Felmlee then became the full-time pastor and served faithfully until the District Assembly in September of 1922. It was during her pastorate, on January 15, 1921, that the Women's Foreign Missionary Society was organized. On March 4, 1921, the Nazarene Young People's Society was organized for young people between the ages of fourteen and thirty-five.

On September 17, 1922, Rev. J. L. Bashore became pastor. On July 21, 1923, St. John's Reform Church was purchased from the Orphan's home of the St. John's Reform Church for the sum of $3,800.00.

A gracious revival was held in November 1924 by Rev. J. Miller and A. H. Johnson. On the last Sunday of meeting, Rev. Miller challenged the church to enlarge its borders by pushing out the east wall and putting a basement under the entire building. On Monday morning bright and early Ira Goe, Joe Wyatt, Leo Gaff, and several others started to dig out the basement. With the blessings of the Lord and the people with a mind to work, the first floor was enlarged to about twice its original size, with a full basement which was divided into classrooms and a room for a new coal furnace. At this time, used circular pews were purchased to provide extra seating.

In September of 1926, Rev. H. W. Cornelius succeeded Rev. Bashore as pastor. During his ministry of three and one-half years, the church made splendid progress. The Sunday school average increased to 125.

On April 6, 1930, Rev. Grant Barton came to pastor the church. During his four years, the church continued to make good progress. At this time, the church began to branch out into nearby communities. The members gave of their time, efforts, and a number of them helped to start churches at Garrett, Angola, Hamilton, and later in Butler, Ashley-Hudson, and Waterloo.

In September 1934, Rev. J. O. McKinley assumed the pastorate. Under his leadership the long standing debt of the church was reduced to $600.00. In 1935 the church was honored to host the District Assembly. The business sessions were held in the First Methodist Church, and the evening services were held in the high school gymnasium.

On November 14, 1937, Rev. Fred Wright assumed the local pastorate. The church continued to advance spiritually and numerically during his ministry. Also, the remaining debt on the church was liquidated, and plans were begun to enlarge the church building again.

Rev. Arthur Leach succeeded Brother Wright as pastor in September 1940. Worship was held in the Assembly Room of the courthouse while the church building was undergoing construction. The size of the church was again doubled. An oil furnace, fluorescent lights, and new furnace were installed.

The building program was finished under the ministry of Rev. George Brannon, who came to serve as pastor on January 1, 1942. The burning of the mortgage on the newly constructed church took place on July 9, 1944.

During Rev. Brannon's pastorate, the church sent one of its members, Rev. Ronald Bishop, to British Honduras, Central America. This welded another link in the chain that connects the local church with the Foreign Missionary program of the general church. The local church has manifested its interest in this branch of the general church work by giving an amount in excess of $6,000.00 annually over the past ten years.

At assembly time in 1945, Rev. Brannon resigned the local pastorate to enter the field of full-time evangelism. He was succeeded by Rev. Glen Miller, who served faithfully for two years. It was during his ministry that the Sunday school reached an average attendance of 240.

In August 1947, Rev. I. F. Younger accepted the pastorate of the church. During his ministry, in 1948, a Sunday school annex was built, and a ventilation system was installed in the church.

Rev. H. L. Johnston followed as pastor in July 1949. During his ministry, the Sunday school reached an all time high average of 240.

Rev. M. J. Jones succeeded Brother Johnston in September 1952 and served faithfully for two years.

Rev. J. C. Wine came to pastor the church on July 18, 1954. The educational unit was built at the north end of the church in 1955. This unit is a 42 foot by 60 foot frame one story building with four individual classrooms plus a 17 foot by 40 foot auditorium which is equipped with modern folding doors, thus making three more classrooms. This unit was built at a cost of approximately $13,500.00. In the same expansion program the church balcony was converted into a much needed, beautiful nursery at a cost of $2,400.00. On October 30, 1955, Dr. Paul Updike, District Superintendent of N.E.I. District, was present to dedicate these improvements. On March 25, 1956, Dr. Paul Updike was

Present Auburn Church of the Nazarene.

back to dedicate a new Hammond organ. In June 1957 the last note on the indebtedness was retired.

In May 1958 the church purchased the property immediately north of the church and converted it into a parking lot.

On August 3, 1958, Rev. Wine announced that he had accepted a call to the First Church of the Nazarene at Anderson, Indiana. Rev. V. F. Owens succeeded Rev. Wine in September 1958. In May 1964, the property at 501 North Van Buren Street, Auburn, was purchased for a parsonage.

In 1965, Rev. Owens accepted a call to the Anderson Goodwin Church at Anderson, Indiana. He was succeed by Rev. Roger Ward in August 1965. Rev. Lorne MacMillan succeeded Rev. Ward in JuT 1967.

A major new addition was built at a cost of $121,000 in 1970-1971. It was dedicated February 14, 1971. In 1973 a used school bus was purchased to transport persons to church.

Rev. Carl Greek became pastor in 1972 and served until 1982, when Rev. James Johnson was called. Rev. Johnson still serves.

BUTLER CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE, located at 500 North Beech Street, Butler.

The Butler Church of the Nazarene was organized on July 28, 1940, in the old building that stood on the northwest corner of South Broadway and Willow Streets, the present location of the Eagles Lodge.

There were seventeen charter members. Of that number only Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Grable remain.

The local church is part of the world wide Church of the Nazarene with headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri, and a membership of over 800,000 persons.

In January 1942, the Whittenburg Lutheran Church building at Artic was purchased for $250.00 and was moved to 208 East Main Street, Butler. It was used until 1960, when a new building was built. In 1960, during the pastorate of James Tucker, the building at 500 North Beech Street, Butler, was erected at a cost of $50,000.

The following pastors have served the church: James Payton (1940), Ray Shadowens (1941), George Christian (1943-1943), R. E. Elsey (1944), Nathan Roland (1944-1945), Dwight Steininger (1946-1947), Ralph Merrits (1948-1949), James Snow (1950-1954), James Tucker (1955-1962), Giles Graham (1963-1965), E. W. Bailey (1966-1968), Roy Baker (1969-1973), Carson Campbell (1974-1977), James Brown (1978-1979), Howard Nunley (1980-1985), Theron H. Hanes (1985-).

GARRETT CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE, located at the corner of South Randolph and Sixth Avenue.

The Garrett Church of the Nazarene was organized in 1933 and met for six weeks in the room over the former Kroger store in the 100 block of Randolph Street. There were 24 charter members. the congregation then met in a frame building on the southeast corner of Cowen and Keyser Streets until 1936, when the Oliver Pipes property at Randolph and First Avenue was

Butler Church of the Nazarene had humble beginnings.

Present Butler Church of the Nazarene.

CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

CHURCH
OF THE
NAZARENE

Garrett Church of the Nazarene.

purchased. Erection was completed in 1939. Rev. O. B. Gray was the first pastor.

Information about the church from 1940 to 1970 is lacking.

Soon after Rev. Kenneth Hawkins came to Garrett in 1970, plans were begun to build a new church at the corner of Sixth Avenue and South Randolph Street on the same property as the church parsonage. The first service was conducted in the new building on Easter Sunday 1972.

Other pastors included Reverends J. Y. Truax, Paul Brandyberry, S. J. Roberts, Russell Shalley, Vern Leonard, Merl Bright, R. W. Meier, and Howard Welches.

WATERLOO CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE, located at Waterloo.

The Waterloo Church of the Nazarene was organized on September 2, 1945, with ten charter members by Dr. Paul Updike, Superintendent of the Northeastern Indiana District of the Church of the Nazarene.

Land was purchased at 365 Lockhart Street, Waterloo, and the present building was erected, which was dedicated on October 3, 1947. An addition to this building erected in 1969 has served as a fellowship area for the congregation and houses the Kiddie Kollege, which has served the community as a Christian Day Care Center throughout the years.

The church was incorporated September 1, 1955, with Herschel Shipe, Forest Steininger, and Roy Brandeberry serving as trustees. The parsonage at 565 Oak Street, Waterloo, was purchased in 1956. the present parsonage at 275 Lockhart Street, Waterloo, was purchased in 1978.

Ministers serving the church have been: the Reverends A. G. Meadows (1945-1950), Alva B. Kelly (1950-1952), Leonard Hubartt (1952-1955), Melvin Wilkinson (1955-1956), Russell Eenger (1956-1958), Frank Voss (1958-1960), Charles Cook (1960-1961), Robert L. Scott (1961-1967), James T. Burson (1967-1970), Ronald Dean Mitchell (1970-1973), Carl Romey (1973-1976), William R. Hunter, Jr. (1976-1977), Lowell L. Yeatts (1977-1982), Robert James (1982-1986).

20.25 INDEPENDENT, NONDENOMINATIONAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS

Some DeKalb County churches do not fit into a denominational mold. They are grouped in this section for convenience of organization purposes only. Some denominational ties may have been overlooked.

The number of independent churches attests to the true freedom of religion in the United States and in DeKalb County. Because anyone can found a church, many people have. Some have been very transient in nature; others have become important institutions.

Grouping them in this section reflects no intent to relegate them to a lesser status than those affiliated with a denomination.

AUBURN ALLIANCE CHURCH, located at Thirteenth and South Jackson Streets, Auburn.

The Auburn Alliance Church is presently located at Thirteenth and South Jackson Streets, Auburn. It is affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance. Rev. James Caister is pastor.

AUBURN CHURCH OF CHRIST, located at 208 West Eighteenth Street, Auburn.

The Auburn Church of Christ began on March 12, 1972, in the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Butler, 209 Iwo Street, Auburn, with a total of sixteen persons present. Within a matter of weeks the group was able to rent the Odd Fellows Lodge Building at the corner of Thirteenth and Jackson Street, Auburn, and met there for approximately two years. This was the former First Christian Church building.

In 1974, the congregation purchased the former Missionary Church building at 500 West Ensley Avenue, Auburn, and met there until April 25, 1982, when they purchased the former Bible Baptist Church building at the corner of Eighteenth and Jackson Streets, Auburn.

The congregation has had a total of five ministers since its beginning. The first minister was Mr. Dallas Savage, who moved to the area in January 1972 and ministered with them until April 1974. The second minister was Leroy Knight, who served the congregation from June 1974 until August 1976. Next was Mr. Robert Haller, who ministered from March 1977 until March 1978. Mr. Haller had also served as an interim minister for the congregation for a time before becoming the minister. The fourth minister was Mr. David McFadden who served from June 1978 until October 1979. The present minister is Dr. D. V. Dillinger, who began an interim ministry with the congregation in October 1979 and started as the minister January 1980.

The Auburn Church of Christ has no denominational ties. Each congregation is locally governed. The congregation elects Elders, Deacons, and Trustees, who oversee and take care of the business needs of the local congregation. The congregation decides who to hire for their minister by a congregational vote as determined by its constitution and by-laws.

BIG RUN CHURCH, located at the southwest corner of CR28 and CR75.

See Big Run United Methodist Church.

CHURCH OF CHRIST IN AUBURN (A CAPELLA), located at the southwest corner of Tenth and Jackson Streets, Auburn.

The Church of Christ in Auburn is located at Tenth and Jackson Street at Auburn. It is a ''A Capella'' church, that is, its music is without instruments. The pastor is Rev. Thomas L. McCurdy.

CHURCH OF THE CORNERSTONE, located on SR8 four miles east of Auburn.

The Church of the Cornerstone is located on SR8 about four miles east of Auburn in the former Union Chapel United Brethren Church building. The pastor is Rev. Henry Dean Woolard.

COMMUNITY BIBLE CHURCH, located at 132 West Oak Street, Butler.

The Community Bible Church is located at 132 West Oak Street, Butler, in a building built in 1886. It was formerly known as the Community Gospel Center. The present pastor is Rev. David Tupps.

COMMUNITY GOSPEL CENTER, located at 132 West Oak Street, Butler.

See Community Bible Church.

CORUNNA COMMUNITY CHURCH, located at Corunna.

See Corunna United Methodist Church.

DUNKARD CHURCH, located at Auburn Junction.

A Dunkard Church, located at Auburn Junction in 1885, had 89 members and a building worth $2500. It probably disbanded in the 1920's.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, located on West Main Street, Butler.

The First Christian Church, Butler, is located in the former Evangelical United Brethren building on West Main Street. Its congregation split from the Butler Church of Christ in the 1970's.

FREE BIBLE TABERNACLE, located at the southeast corner of James and Washington Streets, Butler.

The Free Bible Tabernacle is located at the southeast corner of James and Washington Streets, Butler. the present pastor is Rev. Charles F. Witt, Sr.

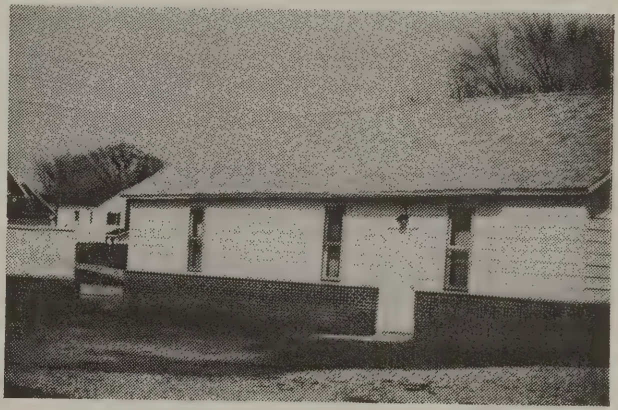
THE GOOD SHEPHERD FELLOWSHIP, located at 711 South Randolph Street, Garrett.

The Good Shepherd Fellowship was established in November of 1984 at 711 South Randolph Street in Garrett, Indiana. The stimulus that prompted the establishment of this body of Believers was that there seemed to be little similarity between the first established bodies of New Testament Believers and what was so affectionately referred to as the church today. In the opinion of a handful of born-again Believers who began this fellowship, there were some tragic iniquities within the traditional mode of worship that had evolved over a period of 2000 years.

As a result of a mutual vision that the church had to get back to the basics and simplicity of the Faith, a rather unique Worship experience was created. Among some of the biblical principles established were — those who perform any function for Christ within this body not receive any financial remuneration, including the pastor. Another, was that there would be no offering plates passed, but instead a box would be placed in a very inconspicuous place at the back of the church. The traditional form of beautiful dress, i.e., suits and fancy dresses, was downplayed to dressing very casually, which also included the pastor. The all-too-typical practice of entertaining the Saints with special programs on a regular basis was replaced with corporate study of the Word of God every time they met. Building programs, special fund drives, and savings accounts were scrapped in lieu of open-handed giving to anyone, saved or unsaved, who expressed a need. Any visions of gaining more and more physical assets would then be accomplished only by the Lord's supplying in miraculous manners, as opposed to the church's using God's money to supply its own wants.

An overall attitude of becoming servants to all those that the Lord brought into their paths was now the norm, instead of each one continually worrying about his own needs. Each one learned, by a gradual process of growing

Big Run Church.


Free Bible Tabernacle.

Corunna Community Church.

together, how to accept one another, faults and all, and as a result made a practice of helping fellow Brothers and Sisters through the tough times that would inevitably come.

The bottom-line goal of The Good Shepherd Fellowship was and still is to become the greatest servant for Jesus Christ that Dekalb County has ever known. The pastor of this group of Believers is Larry R. Williams.

HOUSE OF PRAYER CHURCH, located on SR327 south of Corunna.

The House of Prayer Church is a non-denominational church presently located on SR327 south of Corunna. Rev. Earl Tackett is its minister.

LIFELINE MINISTRIES FULL GOSPEL CHURCH, located at 156-1/2 East Seventh Street, Auburn.

The Lifeline Ministries Full Gospel Church at Auburn is presently under the pastorate of Rev. Roger Knuckles.

SOUTH RANDOLPH STREET CHURCH OF CHRIST, located at 1114 South Randolph Street, Garrett.

The congregation of the Church of Christ now located at 1114 South Randolph Street first began meeting in the Garrett Public Library basement in October 1952. Members continued to meet there for about two years while the present building was being constructed. After much cooperative efforts, especially many hours of work by individual in the congregation, the new building was completed and dedicated October 24, 1954.

An addition, including three large classrooms, was finished July 9, 1967.

Among ministers working with the congregation through the years have been E. Lucien Palmer, who owned and operated Garrett Office Supply and Bookstore and taught at Garrett High School; Clyde V. Moore, who helped establish Wee Haven School; and David Mosley, who with his wife worked many hours helping with the conversion of Sacred Heart Hospital to Garrett Community Hospital, after the change of ownership.

ST. JAMES ORTHODOX MISSION, Auburn.

The St. James Orthodox Mission is presently meeting at Auburn. It has a liturgy and study group at sundown on Saturdays.

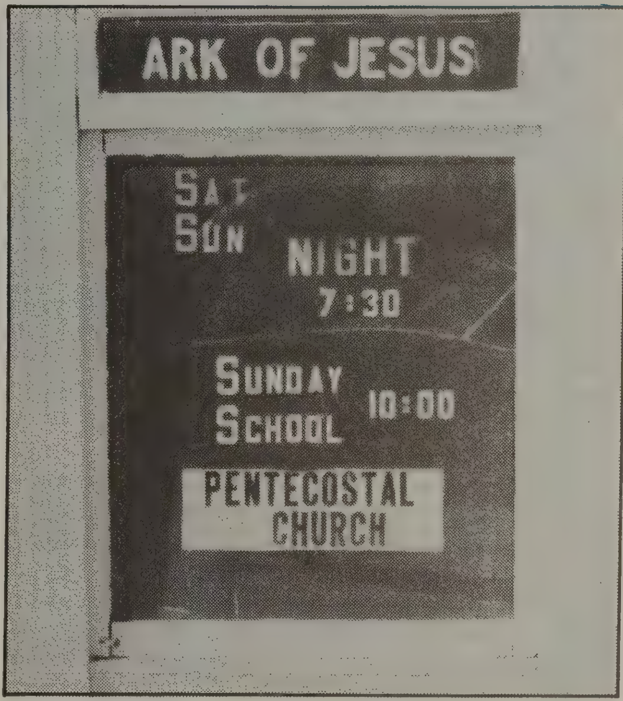
WATERLOO CHURCH OF CHRIST (NON-INSTRUMENTAL), located at the southeast corner of Washington and Maple Streets, Waterloo.

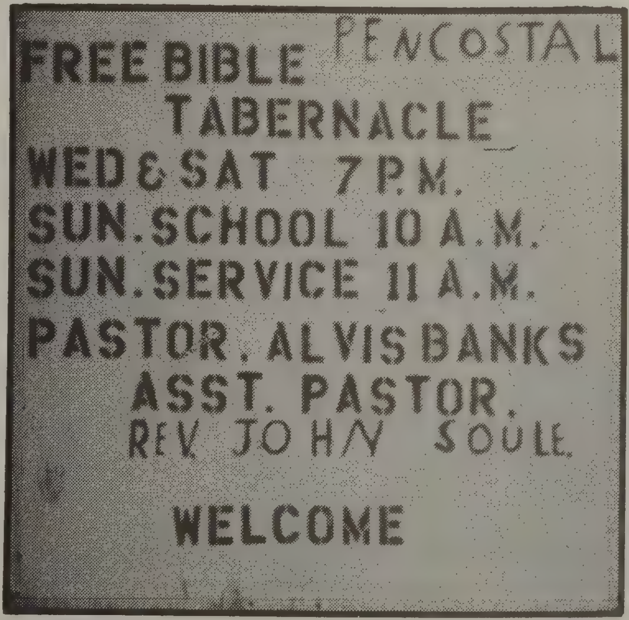
Waterloo Church of Christ.

20.26 PENTECOSTAL

Many DeKalb County churches are Pentecostal in their beliefs, but only one church calls itself a Pentecostal. The principles of the Pentecostal faith are:

"Pentecostalism is a most inclusive term applied to a large number of revivalistic American sects, assemblies, and churches. Many of them have come out of either Methodist or Baptist backgrounds, and they are primarily concerned with perfection, holiness, and the Pentecostal experience. They offer statements of faith which are often long and involved and highly repetitious, but through which may be traced certain common strains and elements. Most of them believe in the Trinity, original sin, man's salvation through the atoning blood of Christ, the virgin birth and deity of Jesus, the divine inspiration and literal infallibility of the Scriptures, manifestations and 'blessings' of the working of the Holy Spirit often running into excessive emotionalism — shouting, trances, jerking, hand clapping, 'tongue talking,' and so forth — the fiery Pentecostal baptism of the Spirit, premillennialism, and future rewards and punishments. Two sacraments are found in most of their sects — baptism, usually by immersion, and the Lord's Supper. Foot washing is frequently observed in connection with the





Supper. Many practice divine healing, and speaking in tongues is widespread.

"Ultrafundamentalistic, varying in size from small group meetings to huge mass meetings, and working independently of any recognized denominational organization, Pentecostalists are found in every state in the union with their greatest strength in the South, West, and Middle West."

UNITED PENTECOSTAL CHURCH, located at West Seventeenth and South Jackson Streets, Auburn.

The United Pentecostal Church is presently located at the northeast corner of West Seventeenth and South Jackson Streets, Auburn.

20.27 PRESBYTERIAN

The Presbyterians first met in Auburn in 1844 and have enjoyed continuous existence to this day. There are presently strong congregations at Auburn and Garrett both of which are affiliated with the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. The church at Waterloo did not survive.

The beliefs and practices of the Presbyterian faith are:

"Presbyterianism has two firm and deep roots: one goes back to the Greek word presbuteros (elder) and has to do with the system of church government of ancient and apostolic times; the other goes back to John Calvin and the Protestant Reformation and has to do with the form of government used by all people calling themselves Presbyterian and holding the faith of the Reformed churches.

"Calvin (1509-1564) was a Frenchman trained for the law. Turning to theology, his keen, legalistic mind and his lust for freedom from the rigid, confining forms of Roman Catholicism drove him as a fugitive from Roman reprisal to the city of Geneva, where he quickly grasped the reins of leadership in the Reformed sector of the Reformation. Resolute and often harsh to the point of cruelty with those who opposed him, he established himself and his theological system at the heart of a 'city of God' in the Swiss capital, making it, according to Macaulay, the 'cleanest and most wholesome city in Europe!'

"Calvin's whole thought revolved about the concept of sovereignty: The sovereignty of God in His universe, the sovereignty of Christ in salvation, the sovereignty of the Scriptures in faith and conduct, the sovereignty of the individual conscience in the interpretation of the Will and Word of God.

"His system has been summarized in 5 main points: human impotence, unconditional predestination, limited atonement, irresistible grace, and final perseverance. God, according to Calvinism, rules the world; man is completely dominated by and dependent upon him; man is also totally depraved and unable to save himself (the doctrine of total depravity); God chooses or elects to save some and predestines others to be lost (the doctrine of predestination); even babes may be damned and without hope (infant damnation). Both elect and damned have definite rights and duties; man has a covenant with God, which must be honored; whatever his state he must keep faith in God's grace and ultimate goodness.

"Out of this Calvinism came miracles of reform; few reformers have made as many contributions as John Calvin in so many fields at once — in education, in the building of an intelligent ministry, in the liberation of the oppressed and persecuted, and in the establishment of democratic forms of government in both church and state. In his thought lay the germ which in time destroyed the divine right of kings. He gave a new dignity to man, and representative government to man's parliaments and church councils. He struck the final blow at feudalism and offered a spiritual and moral tone for dawning capitalism.

"Strictly speaking, John Calvin did not found Presbyterianism; he laid the foundation upon which it was reconstructed in Switzerland, Holland, France, England, Scotland, and Ireland."

AUBURN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (USA), located at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Jackson Streets, Auburn.

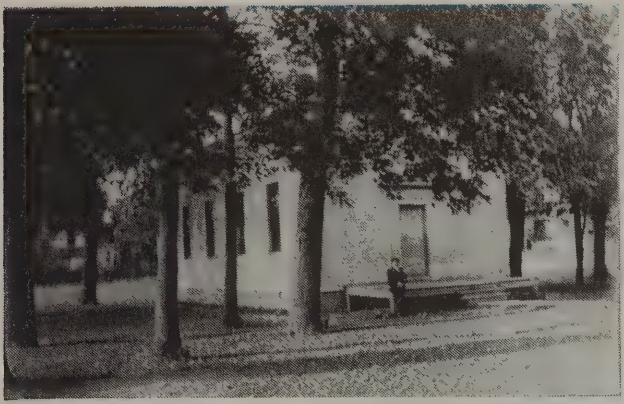
On October 6, 1844, a small group of people in Auburn with strong Presbyterian tradition filed an application with the Logansport Presbytry to establish a church in Auburn. These pioneer families were Mr. & Mrs. James Curry George, Mrs. Amos Hutchinson, Mr. & Mrs. Julius Mead, and Mr. & Mrs. John Sommers.

The petition was granted and on March 12, 1846, a constitution and by-laws were adopted and recorded at DeKalb County Miscellaneous Record B, page 49, for the "Presbyterian Society at Auburn" to be known as the "Auburn Presbyterian Church." The initial members were Nelson Payne, Julius C. Mead, James T. Bliss, James C. George, Henry Curtis, W. S. Sprott, Amos Hutchinson, Jonathon Tourley, W. Griswold, T. R.Dickinson, John Sommers, and W. W. Griswold.

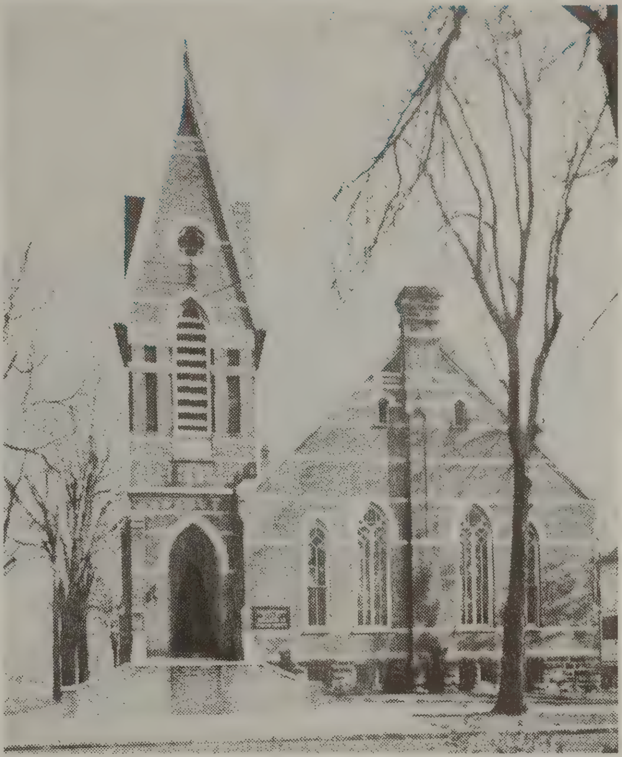
The first services were held in the courtroom of the courthouse. In 1850, the congregation built its first church building at the northwest corner of Tenth and Jackson Streets. The original frame building was later moved to the Harrison School where it was used as the woodshop for many years.

By 1856, the congregation had grown to forty-three people. In 1876, a new brick building was erected at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Jackson Streets. Soon after the new church was built, Rev. and Mrs. Bliss organized the first Ladies Aid which raised the money to complete the belfry and to add a bell. In 1884, the Ladies

Original Auburn Presbyterian Church.



Original Auburn Presbyterian Church.



Auburn Presbyterian Church.

Aid raised three hundred dollars for seating and for gas fixtures. In 1898, the first pipe organ was purchased, and an addition was built onto the east side of the church to house it.

In 1902, a manse was built adjacent to the church at the northeast corner of Thirteenth and Jackson Streets.

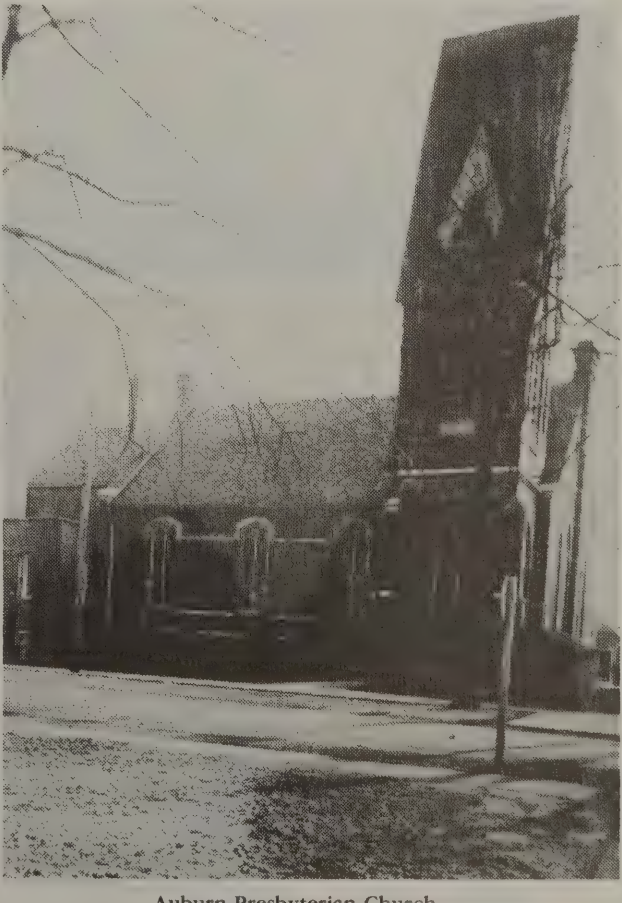
The Auburn Presbyterian Church has long supported scouting in Auburn. It began Troop 169 of the Boy Scouts of America in 1930, organized the Girl Scouts in 1934, organized Cub Scout Pack 3169 in 1941, and organized the Brownies in 1943.

In 1936, the church was remodeled, the pipe organ was rebuilt, and the Whitten Memorial Rose Window was installed. The Cornell Memorial Chimes were added in 1938. In 1950, the Moffett Memorial Entrance doors were installed.

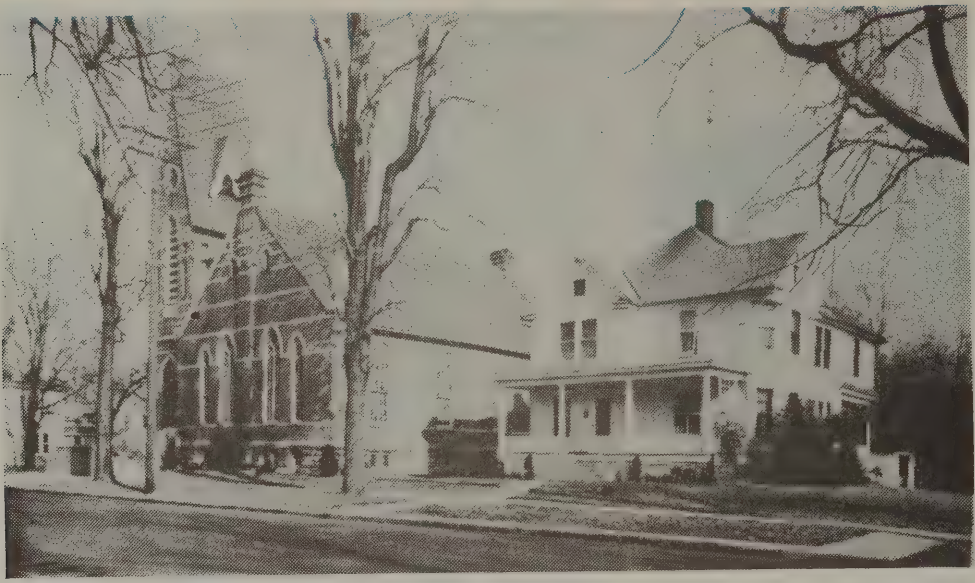
In 1955, the Education Wing was added to the east and south. In 1960, extensive remodeling took place with the addition of the Apostle windows in the west facade, present narthes and portico were added, and the exterior was refaced with Indiana limestone.

The Presbyterian Nursery School was started in 1967, and the Presbyterian Day School was started in 1971. A new pipe organ was installed in 1968. In the mid-1970's the chapel was enlarged and redecorated along with the lounge.

The William A. Heimach Biblical Garden was dedicated on July 4, 1976, at the site of the former manse, which was razed in 1970.

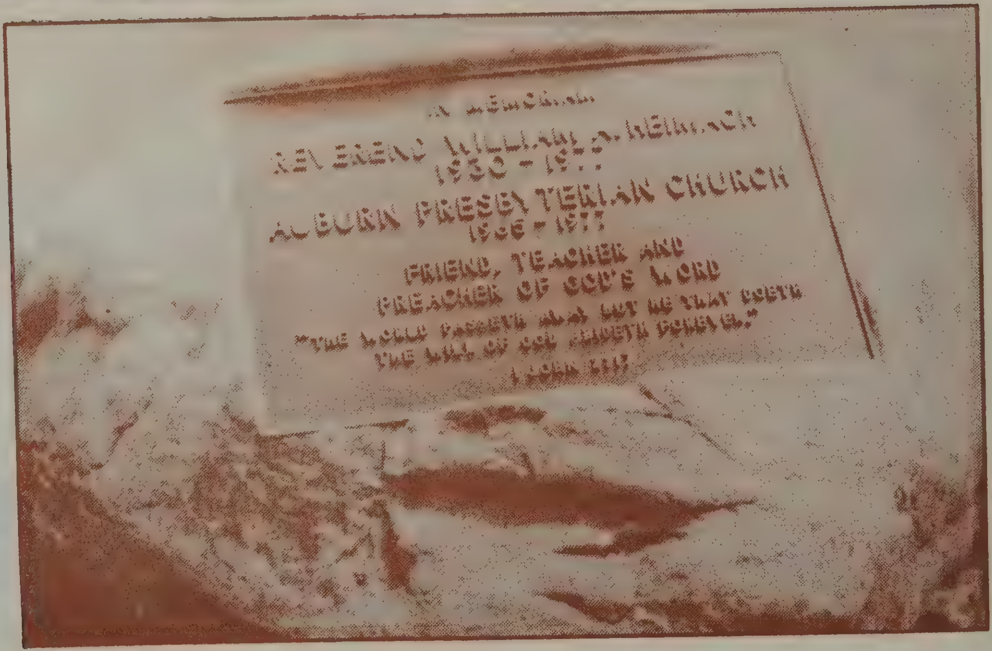


Auburn Presbyterian Church.



Auburn Presbyterian Church and Manse.

Memorial plaque in Biblical Garden of Auburn Presbyterian Church.


AUBURN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
FRIEND, TEACHER AND
PREACHER OF GOD'S WORD

Auburn Presbyterian Church.

Interior of Auburn Presbyterian Church.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WATERLOO.

There was a Presbyterian Church at Waterloo, but little information has been found in regard to it. In 1875 S. B. Johnson was elected as a trustee; R. M. Lockhart was chairman, and H. O. Haines was clerk.

GARRETT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (USA), located at the corner of Franklin and Keyser Streets, Garrett.

The Garrett Presbyterian Congregation first organized in 1905 and met in the old German Methodist Church building which stood on the ground south of the present post office, with Rev. Charles G. Sterling as the first minister. The Articles of Incorporation were filed with the Secretary of the State of Indiana on December 14, 1918, with officers for the first year listed as Frank W. Fouch, J. Wm. Brown, and A. R. Moore. The Incorporators were listed as C. E. Leightner, Earl C. Moughler, Fred M. Newlin, W. A. Clefford, and Monte L. Green.

The real estate became the property of the Reform St. Matthews Church on August 11, 1902 in the settlement of the estate of Minerva J. Carpenter.

"This agreement, made the fifth day of July, A.D., 1904, between Emil Hill Builders of Garrett, Indiana, and St. Matthews Reformed Church of Garrett, Ind. that party of the first part has agreed to erect, build and completely finish a building of brick and stone for the party of the second part upon a lot of ground situated on the southeast corner of Franklin and Keyser Streets, to be in accordance with the drawings and specifications made. In consideration whereof the said party of the second part do hereby agree to pay to the party of the first part the sum of $2,300.00 in the following installments — when the foundation is complete $1,000.00, when the entire brick and stone work is complete as per specifications and the work is approved, $1,300.00."

The contract was signed by Fred Groscup, Samuel Feller, and Andrew Gieser. Fred Groscup operated a brick yard in Garrett, and the brick for the church was made by him. The figures do not reflect the many personal donations of material that were given or the sacrifices made by the people who donated the stained glass art windows.

Removal of the Baltimore and Ohio shops from Garrett ruined the financial support of St. Matthews Reformed Church because so many of the men who were employed by the railroad moved away when the shops were relocated. This left too few to carry the debt of the new church. The Presbyterian Church, too, was having difficulty, their congregation also having dwindled. Therefore, a plan was devised for the two churches to have services in the Reformed Church, using the title, "Reformed-Presbyterian Church." Dishes in the kitchen bearing the initials "R-P" are still in use.

A contract was entered into on June 16, 1919,. whereby the Presbyterian Church was given joint ownership of the building, with the Zion Classis, Synod of the Southwest, Reformed Church for the sum of $5,000.00, to be paid at the time the contract was signed. This document is signed by F. W. Kratz, O. W. Scherry, M. Kirsh, Otto Englemann, and George Stephen for the Reformed Church and by F. W. Fouch, J. Wm. Brown, A. R. Moore, Lew Eberle, A. Clefford, C. C. Chew, and H. C. Springer for the Presbyterian Church and notarized by Monte L. Green.

On October 15, 1919, the Reformed Church issued a Warranty Deed to the First Presbyterian Church of Garrett, Ind., for the sum of $5,000.00. The Reformed Church organization in the city of Garrett was dissolved and its members were united with the Presbyterian Church.

Since the church building was erected, changes have been made in the structure, including the additions of a vestibule and the minister's study.

The educational unit and a new chancel, seats, and flooring were added at a cost of about $50,000.00. The work was completed in 1958, and the dedication program was held October 19, 1958.

In 1965, plans were drawn and in 1966, the contract was signed to put new brick veneer matching the educational unit, and Indiana limestone around the entire church. A new entrance and bell tower, lower ceiling in the sanctuary, new lighting with rheostat control, storm windows, and many other innovations to the church bringing the total cost of remodeling to $50,000.00, were completed in September 1967.

The first pastor in 1905 was Rev. Charles Sterling. Successive pastors have been W. A. Wilson; H. A. Clausing; C. H. Scherry; F. M. Newlin; Wm. Elliot; H. J. Jordan; Peter Soudah; Allen Reed; and Charles Gordon, who presently fills the pulpit.

The pianists and organists who have provided the inspirational music as an important part of the worship were Marie Spencer; Margaret Thomson; Lydia Geiser Conner; Nora Cramer; Dorothy Zanetto; and currently Betty Yingling, who plays for Sunday school and church services. There has always been a choir.

Numbering among the outstanding teachers and spiritual leaders were Mrs. Georgia Moore, Mrs. Bess Baker, Mrs. Gola Eastes, Mrs. Iva Seitz, Mrs. Anna Shreeve, Mr. Dean Bechtol, Winifred Swander Peters, Cleo Smith Talley, Betty Bloom Smith, and Vera Coffing Higgins.

Garrett Presbyterian Church.

Sunday school superintendents who have faithfully served have been Milton Berndt, Clinton Williams, and Charles Davis. Cheryl Peters is the current superintendent.

Throughout the years the church has been dependent upon many workers with all sharing their talents as best they could. The True Blue Class supported the church financially through their pie and donut sales and meals served each week for the Lions Club. The Inner Circle Class has now replace the True Blue as the service group.

Among the many individuals who worked tirelessly were Carl Smith, John Mendell, Robert Grimes, C. E. Miller, Clinton Williams, B. C. Smith, Emma Gieser Brinkman, and Helen Owens. Those now carrying a heavy load are Esther Hollis, Cora Ann Kees, Barbara Tustison, Bernie Smith, Alice Reeves, Barry Parker, and many others.

The past ten years have brought many physical improvements of the building: a refurbished basement with carpeting and new lighting, the pastor's study redone, stained glass windows releaded, new doors, the building redecorated inside and out, and the addition of a copy machine. Recently land acquired north of the church was converted into parking.

While the church lists its physical improvements, it would be remiss not to mention the real purpose of its existence, which is to promote the spiritual growth of its Covenanters and serve the needs of the community. The Garrett Presbyterian Church has provided facilities for the Senior Citizens five days per week and includes Meals on Wheels, a service which provides home bound seniors with one hot meal five days per week. The church is home to Girl Scout groups; weekly Bible Study is open to the community; likewise the Daily Vacation Bible School conducted each August serves the community needs.

20.28 PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

The Garrett Protestant Episcopal Church is an example of the premise that the people and their beliefs are the foundation of any church, rather than land, building, and furniture.

The church land, building, and furniture were a gift of John King, Jr. and William Keyser, who were the first and second vice-presidents of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and also apparently Episcopalians. Just two years after Garrett was founded, the two presented the church in Garrett to Bishop Talbot of the Indiana Episcopal Diocese.

The church never prospered. There were few people in DeKalb County already of this faith, and the church was soon disbanded and razed to make room for the expansion of the Catholic Church, which was the predominant faith in Garrett.

The belief of the Episcopalians are:

"The Episcopalian accepts 2 creeds — the Apostles' and the Nicene. The articles of the Church of England, with the exception of the twenty-first and with modifications of the eighth, thirty-fifth, and thirty-sixth, are accepted as a general statement of doctrine; but adherence to them as a creed is not required. The clergy make the following declaration:

"I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God, and to contain all things necessary to salvation, and I do solemnly engage to conform to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

"The church expects of all its members 'loyalty to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the one holy Catholic Apostolic Church, in all the essentials, but allows great liberty in nonessentials.' It allows for more variation, individuality, independent thinking, and religious liberty than most of our larger Protestant churches. Liberals and conservatives, modernists and fundamentalists, find cordial and common ground for worship in the Prayer Book, which next to the Bible has probably influenced more people than any other book in the English language.

"There are 2 sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper, recognized as 'certain sure witnesses and effectual agencies of God's love and grace.' Baptism by pouring or immersion is necessary for regeneration for either children or adults; baptism by any church in the name of the Trinity is recognized as valid baptism, baptized children are confirmed as members by the bishop, and those not baptized in infancy or childhood must accept the rite before confirmation. Without stating or defining a holy mystery, the Episcopal Church believes in the real presence of Christ in the elements of the Supper. The church also recognizes the sacramental character of confirmation, penance, orders, matrimony, and unction."

GARRETT PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, located at Garrett.

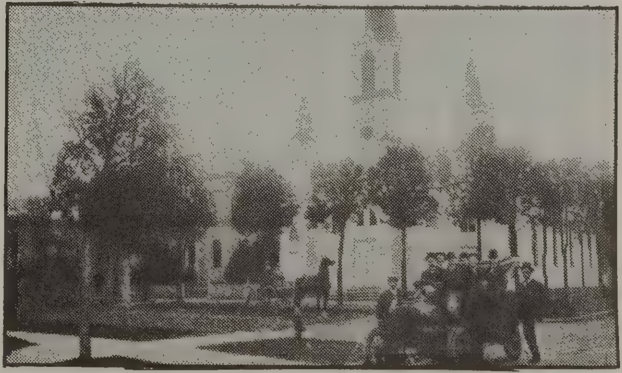
The Garrett Protestant Episcopal Church was built in 1876 and dedicated in July 1877. The land was purchased, building erected, furnishings installed and everything provided for use by John King, Jr. and William Keyser, first and second vice-presidents of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., and presented as a free gift to Bishop Talbot of the Indiana Episcopal Diocese.

Rev. B. L. Trimble, the first pastor, was succeeded by Reverends Weatherby and R. H. Dennis. The church closed for a period but reopened in the winter of 1883-1884. Rev. S. M. Corpen came from Lima, Indiana to preach every other week. Rev. Benjamin Phelps succeeded him. The last minister was Rev. C. E. Bilger.

The building which stood on the site of the present St. Joseph School, was torn down to make way for expansion of the Catholic Church.

Members of the C. B. Hamilton family were active in the church. Ida Hatchet Buchanan lived in the Hamilton home and she, too, belonged to the parish.

The manse for the Episcopal priest was located at 404 South Peters Street, Garrett.



Garrett Protestant Episcopal Church.

20.29 REFORMED CHURCH

The background of churches known as "Reformed" is very elusive because so many churches have carried the word Reformed in their names. It is likely that most of the churches in this section are of the Lutheran tradition.

EMANUAL REFORMED CHURCH, located in Union Township.

The Emanual Reformed Church was located in Union Township in 1882, when Fickes and Christian Miser were elected trustees at a meeting held at the home of Samuel Miser. No further information has been uncovered. See St. John's United Church of Christ.

ENGLISH REFORMED CHURCH, located at Center and Union Streets, Waterloo.

See St. John's United Church of Christ.

RIDGE REFORMED CHURCH, located three miles north of Auburn of the Auburn-Ashley Road.

See St. John's United Church of Christ.

SALEM REFORMED CHURCH, located at Waterloo.

The Salem Reformed Church located at Waterloo elected the following trustees in 1881: H. Frick, J. I. Frager, Jacob Bechtel, and Sylvester Imhoff. At the time J. I. Frager was president, and J. C. St. Clair was secretary of the congregation. No further information has been found about this church. See St. John's United Church of Christ.

ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH, located at Ashley-Hudson.

See St. John's United Church of Christ.

TAMARAC REFORMED CHURCH, located three miles north of Auburn on the Auburn-Ashley Road.

See St. John's United Church of Christ.

20.30 UNITED BRETHREN

All United Brethren Churches were originally "United Brethren in Christ." A schism developed in the 1880's as to whether members could belong to the lodges or secret societies which were so prevalent at that time.

In 1889 the "Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution)" split from the mother church. This group became known as the "Radicals," and the original church became known as the "Liberals" and eventually just "United Brethren." There were examples of both elements in DeKalb County, the most noted being the churches at Shower's Corners, where the original Showers Corners Church became a "Radical United Brethren," and about a quarter mile west the liberals built the Maple Grove United Brethren Church. Both the "radical" and the "liberal" congregations existed side by side from 1889 until 1951 when they again merged under the name and theology of the Maple Grove Church.

After the division in 1889, the "Liberal United Brethren Churches" listed in this section were known as just "United Brethren Churches" until the denomination merged with the Evangelical Church in 1946 to become the Evangelical United Brethren Church. This church later merged with the Methodist Church to form the United Methodist Church. Histories of the former United Brethren and Evangelical United Brethren Churches which are now United Methodist churches are presented under the latter heading.

BELLEFOUNTAINE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, located on CR4A (Bellefountaine Road).

The Bellefountaine United Brethren Church was organized in 1852. The frame church was built in 1862.

BIG RUN UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, located at the southwest corner of CR28 and CR75.

See Big Run United Methodist Church.

BUTLER UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, located on West Main Street, Butler.

See Butler United Methodist Church.

DILLION UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST, located at the corner of CR36 and CR57, Wilmington Township.

The Dillion United Brethren in Christ Church was located at CR36 and CR57 in Wilmington Township. When the schism occurred in the mother church, the Dillion Church became a Radical United Brethren , so most of its members defected to the Mount Pleasant United Brethren Church, which was a Liberal United Brethren Church.

JERUSALEM UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, located at the northwest corner of SR1 and CR12.

See Jerusalem United Methodist Church.

U.B.Church
Newville In

Newville United Brethren Church.

Waterloo United Brethren Church.

LILLY UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, MOORE, located on CR49 at Moore.

Rev. ——— Aaron organized a United Brethren Class at Moore in 1882. For a time the meetings were held at the Moore Schoolhouse. A frame church was built in 1883.

MAPLE GROVE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, located at CR28 and CR19.

See Maple Grove United Methodist Church.

MOUNT PLEASANT UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, located at the northwest corner of CR40 and CR59.

See Mount Pleasant United Methodist Church.

NEWVILLE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, located at 7380 SR8, Newville.

See Newville United Methodist Church.

SHOWERS CORNERS UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, located at CR28 and CR19.

See Maple Grove United Methodist Church.

UNION CHAPEL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, located at SR8 and CR45 east of Auburn.

WATERLOO UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, located at the northwest corner of Maple and Elm Streets, Waterloo.

See Waterloo United Methodist Church.

Butler United Brethren Church.

20.31 UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST

The division in the United Brethren Church was described in the preceding section. Those churches in DeKalb County now known as "United Brethren in Christ" are the group which broke from the mother church in 1889 over the secret society issue and became known as the "Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution or Radical)."

Many of the present United Brethren Churches in DeKalb County predate the schism by several years and have had a long, continuous existence. The basic premises of the denomination are:

"The Church of the United Brethren in Christ began in the work of Philip William Otterbein, a German Reformed pastor who reached Pennsylvania in 1752 at the invitation of Michael Schlatter, a minister of the Reformed Church of Holland. Otterbein, already an ardent evangelist, joined with Martin Boehm, a Mennonite preacher, in an evangelistic work among the German settlers of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. They held 2-day 'great meetings' which produced thousands of converts but which seemed so irregular to Otterbein's fellow ministers that he left their fellowship to organize an independent congregation in Baltimore in 1774.

"Neither Otterbein nor Boehm had any intention or desire to create a new denomination, but such a move became imperative. Other evangelistic preachers working with them held a conference in 1800 which resulted in the establishment of the United Brethren in Christ; Boehm and Otterbein were elected bishops. It was not so much a schism as a fellowship of evangelists; they held their first general conference in 1817 and in the conference ordered a confession of faith and a book of discipline printed in both German and English.

"As had been the case in the Evangelical Church, doctrine followed Methodist and Arminian patterns, with stress upon the Trinity, the authority of the Scriptures, justification, regeneration, the Sabbath, and the future state. Modes in baptism and the Lord's Supper, accepted as sacraments, were left to local preference. There were the same Methodist quarterly, annual, and general conferences; however, the ministry had only one order — that of elder. The defection of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution) in 1889 constituted the only serious break in the ranks of this church."

CHRISTIAN UNION UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST CHURCH, located in Keyser Township.

The Christian Union United Brethren in Christ Church in Keyser Township was established in 1882.

A major remodeling and a three thousand square foot addition was completed in the 1960's. The addition was built to the east and north of the church and is of matching "Old English" brick. A new entrance gives easy access to the chapel which has new oak furnishings. The upper level provides overflow seating capacity for eighty persons, four Sunday school classrooms, a pastor's study, and council room. The lower level includes a fellowship room with a fireplace, partitioning for Sunday school classrooms, and a kitchen. The addition was designed by Rev. E. O. Dohner.

See also Christian-Union Brethren in Christ.

CORUNNA UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST CHURCH, located at Corunna.

September 25, 1800, is significant to the United Brethren in Christ Church because the conference held at that time became an annual conference that began the process of organizing the United Brethren in Christ.

This first conference was held at Peter Kemp's house, homestead of Frederick Kemp, in Frederick County, Maryland. The large stone house, located 2 1/4 miles west of Frederick, was a regular meeting place for the preachers.

The following preachers assembled at this house on September 25, 1800: William Otterbein, Martin Boehm, John Hershey, Abraham Troxel, Christian Krum, Henry Krum, George Pfrimmer, Henry Boehm, Christian Newcomer, Dietrich Aurand, Jacob Geisinger, George Adam, Geeting and Adah Lehman.

In the early years of church growth, Mennonite and Methodists worked in close fellowship with the United Brethren. Most of these early ministers were German. When English speaking ministers began to arrive in America, they would cling to the Methodist and enlist into their ranks because of their education in English. The Methodists spread out in a wider area, but the United Brethren stayed in a more confined area.

Leaders in the two churches tried to get the two societies to unite but were unsuccessful. The last attempt occurred April 18, 1815.

As the leaders moved west from Pennsylvania, they started churches in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan. The body of believers did not agree on every point. For twenty plus years the United Brethren believers tried to put together a discipline and confession of faith. The main topic of difference was secret societies or the lodge question. This caused a split in the membership in 1889. Those opposed to lodge membership for church members were called "Radicals," and those in favor were called "Liberals."

The "Radicals," also known as the Old Constitution, pulled away and started their own classes. The Corunna class, now located on State Road 327 on the south edge of Corunna, was organized in 1893 and was on a circuit with seven other classes known as the Waterloo Circuit. The eight classes were known as Waterloo, Maple Grove, Corunna, Dillon Chapel, Newville, Union, Lilly Chapel, and Mt. Pleasant. Two others were added in later years, Gravel Corners and Pleasant View. Rakestraw and Hablewitz classes were also added to the circuit. After a few years, many classes were dropped because of lack of finances. The Corunna class is the only one left of the original group.

The United Brethren in Christ, the Old Constitution, has never merged with another denomination. The "Liberal" United Brethren have merged twice: first with the Evangelical United Brethren and, the second merger, with the Methodists to be called the United Methodists.

The church building in Corunna was built by the "Liberals" in 1873. When the "Radicals" met for worship, they used the Methodist church, which had been built earlier. In 1904, the "Liberals" sold the church to the "Radicals."

The United Brethren in Christ has remained intact to this day. The building has undergone many redecorations. Remodelings have been made many times, the most extensive of which was in 1962, when an educational unit was added to the west and south sides of the sanctuary. Since then the ceiling in the sanctuary was lowered for the third time; new carpeting and new furniture installed, and a new roof put on the sanctuary.

The first trustees in 1893 were L. D. Britton, George Buchanan, and James Topping. The first administrative board consisted of G. M. Buchanan, F. I. Britton, R. H. Sherlock, David Shafer, and William Gregg. The first recorded pastor was Rev. G. Edgar. Rev. W. H. Clay was presiding Elder at the time of organization.

In 1931, Miss Anna Bard from the Corunna Class, entered the African Mission Field as a Registered Nurse. She has served six terms on the mission field. During her 4th term she was in charge of the dispensary at Danville Station, Gbangibia. She is a capable and efficient worker in the church today.

Those who have served as pastors of the Corunna United Brethren in Christ Church are: Reverends G. Edgar (1893-1896), D. Clark (1896-1897), J. D. Snyder (1897-1899), A. H. Tussing (1899-1901), G. W. Crawford (1901-1902), H. Houghby (1902-1904), Wm. Clark (1904-1907), J. F. Metzler (1907-1909), H. V. Clark (1909-1911), L. M. Davis (1911-1912), R. B. Mason (1912-1914), N. J. Clay (1914-1915), J. Phillips (1915-1916), J. McMillen (1916-1917), U. S. Wertenberger (1917-1920), Wm. Hagerman (1920-1921), J. B. Woodard (1921), James Spangler (1921-1922), I. N. Warfield (1922-1923), J. L. Towne (1923-1925), C. L. Smith (1925-1929), L. M. Owen (1929-1932), O. B. Rechte (1932-1933), Vern Keller (1933-1935), O. L. Snyder (1935-1937), U. S. Wertenberger (1937), Hugh Townsend (1937-1939), Lorence Rodenbeck (1939-1940), S. D. Pettit (1940-1941), E. J. Reinhart (1941), ——— Bottorf (1941-1942), E. J. Reinhart (1942-1943), L. K. Jewitt (1943-1945), Wm. Dunkin (1945-1946), Amos Mast (1946-1948), Varion Thorpe (1948-1949), H. J. Stahl (1949-1950), Carlyle Seiple (1950-1953), Harold Barger (1953-1954), Norman Russell and Willard Sanders (1954-1959), C. R. Nissly (1959-1960), Orlo Munger (1960-1961), Frank Winterhalter (1961-1964), Orle Munger (1964-1965), S. D. Pettit (1965-1967), David Powers (1967-1969), Howard Cherry (1969-1970), Orle Munger (1970-1972), Robert Staup (1972-1982), Duane Reahm (1982-1985), George Cole (1985-1986), Jim Gillette (1986-).

HOPEWELL UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST CHURCH, located on the west side of CR35, about one-fourth mile north of CR68 at Hopewell.

The Hopewell United Brethren in Christ Church was founded in 1869 at the village of Hopewell in Jackson Township. The original church was located at the southwest corner of CR35 and CR68. This building was razed in 1975. Part of the bricks were used in the restoration of the William Cornell Homestead on CR68, Auburn.

The Hopewell United Brethren in Christ Church of Jackson Township laid the cornerstone of its new worship and education building October 1967. It contains a 38' x 84' sanctuary, 10 classrooms, a nursery, fellowship room, kitchen, narthex, and pastor's study. The nave has a total seating capacity of 325. The structure is block and brick exterior with plastered and wood oak paneled interior. The main floor is carpeted, as are three of the downstair classrooms.

The cornerstone laying service was conducted in a ceremony directed by Pastor Donol Fredrick. Class Leader Mrs. Ruby Powell gave an invocation following the call to worship. A copper box was prepared by Frank Dosch and

Corunna United Brethren in Christ Church.

placed behind the cornerstone. The box contained a history of the 98 years of the Hopewell church; a list of present members, trustees, and building committee; a copy of the morning and afternoon church bulletins; a newspaper article announcing the cornerstone service; a list of the oldest known members of the church; and a copy of the 200th anniversary edition of the United Brethren Magazine.

Church members Ralph Carnahan, Floyd Powell, and Frank Dwyer represented the entire congregation as they placed the cornerstone and sealed it into position. The service concluded as the congregation prayed The Lord's Prayer.

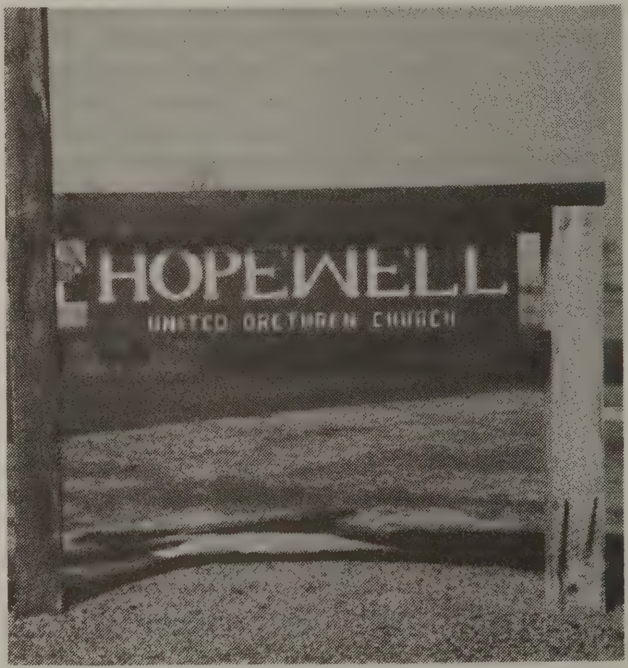
The building was designed by Keahler Corp. of Wheat Springs, Colorado and was constructed by Furman Steury, Builder of Leo.

MOORE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST, located at Moore.

There was a United Brethren in Christ Church located at Moore. This may have been the same as the Lilly United Brethren Church at Moore.

UNION CHAPEL UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST CHURCH, located at the northeast corner of SR8 and CR45.

The Union Chapel United Brethren in Christ Church was part of the Milford Center Class, Newville Circuit, North Ohio Conference, in 1882. The trustees were Robert Spear, Daniel Magginis, and J. R. Cosper. Joseph DeLong was secretary, and Joseph Brown was chairman. •



Hopewell United Brethren Church.

20.32 UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

The single United Church of Christ in DeKalb County was originally an Evangelical and Reformed Church but became a part of the United Church of Christ as a result of a merger in 1957.

The church's beliefs are as follows:

"The United Church of Christ represents a union of Congregationalism and Presbyterianism — 'it establishes congregationalism as the rule for the local congregation and presbyterianism as the basis for organization of the connectional life of the churches.' The constitution is explicit: 'The autonomy of the local church is inherent and modifiable only by its own actions. Nothing . . . shall destroy or limit the right of each local church to continue to operate in the way customary to it.' But beyond the local church, protected as it is, are associations, conferences, and the General Synod. Local churches in a geographical area are grouped into associations. The association is concerned with the welfare of the local churches within its area; assists needy churches; receives new churches into the United Church of Christ; licenses, ordains, and installs ministers; adopts its own constitution, bylaws, and rules of procedure; and is made up of the ordained ministers and elected lay delegates of the area. The association meets annually and is related to the General Synod through its conference."

ST. JOHN'S UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST, located near Ashley.

St. John's and Trinity churches were organized only one month apart by Rev. John George Kissell. Trinity originally held its meetings at the Mt. Zion Church near Golden Lake, then in 1885 built a church on the Noll property east of Salem Center. These two churches were the original "charge."

There was a congregation in Waterloo made up jointly of German Reformed and Lutheran Churches in 1865. In 1866 the German Reformed church bought out the Lutheran interest in the church building, but there is no record that this congregation had any connection with St. John's, since the ministers recorded as serving this Waterloo church are not listed in St. John's record books. However, there was a Reformed Church in Waterloo, known as the English Reformed Church that was built in 1872 at the corner of Union and Center Streets at a cost of $5500. There was a parsonage adjacent to it. This church listed Rev. ———— Bair, Rev. ———— Fenneman, and Rev. ———— Christine as ministers, which would have put it in the charge with Trinity and St. John's. At this time it was common to use both German and English in the services, but it is concluded that only English was used in this church, due to the name "English Reformed Church."

There was also the "Ridge" or "Tamarac" church about 3 miles north of Auburn on the Auburn-Ashley Road. Little is known about this church, but the cemetery can still be seen near I-69. Early, there was a church built west of Turkey Creek, 1 1/2 mile north and 2 miles west of Helmer, known as the Pleasant Chapel Church. It was jointly owned by the Church of God and Reformed people. When the town of Helmer was built and churches started, "The Chapel" congregation began to disband, and the building was used only occasionally for funerals. Rev. ———— Lautzenhiser was believed to have been the last minister to serve The Chapel. The Nazarene congregation purchased the building, tore it down, and rebuilt the church just north of St. John's.

According to the directory Rev. ———— Werner published in 1910, he was responsible for four churches: St. John's, Trinity, Emanuel at Edon, and Zion at Millersburg. Services were held on a rotating basis due to the distance between congregations. Normally, services were held every second Sunday. One Sunday of the month would be scheduled for morning services; other Sundays would be scheduled for evening services. At this time, train transportation was the usual mode of traveling any distance so Rev. Werner would commute between churches by train. Each church in the charge would hold its own responsibility towards the up-keep of the minister.

In 1934, the Dutch Ridge Church on the Allen County line asked to consider uniting with St. John's and Trinity to help relieve each congregation, in the strenuous times, of any excessive financial burden. This worked for a time but ultimately failed because of the distance between the churches. This church has since been disbanded.

Many churches have joined with St. John's and Trinity over the years and later have again separated, or disbanded, leaving these two alone in their support of a pastor. After 1944, the charge was without a full time minister. Because several of the Trinity families left the community, this little Tinity country church closed its Sunday school in 1948. The church has been kept in repair by the Ladies Aid Society, which is still active, and is opened every summer for cleaning and a homecoming gathering. The cemetery adjacent to the church is kept well maintained.

This leaves St. John's and Millersburg still remaining active of the eight Reformed churches that had been united over a period of years.

In any case, we have recorded the organizational meeting of St. John's congregation on August 10, 1854, conducted by Rev. John George Kissell, an Exploring Missionary of St. Joseph classis, Synod of Ohio and Adjoining States, being the Western Synod of the German Reformed Church of the United States of America.

At the time of organization of St. John's German Reformed Church there were 15 members eligible for communion. The first church officers were: George Anstett, Charles Schmpf, and John Leas serving as elders and John Leas, Jr., and Peter Frantz as deacons. There is no record or where the first meetings were held, but they were probably held in various homes. There was a log cabin built prior to the building of 1870. This log church stood in Steuben County, across the road from the present one and to the west.

The other Reformed Church, Trinity, was organized September 9, 1854, by the same Exploring Missionary, Rev. Kissell. These two churches were served jointly by the same pastor to make up the "Hudson Charge." During the ensuing years some other churches were added to the charge and a few others dropped.

There is no complete record of the early pastors. There was a meeting called in February 1857 because the agreed upon salary of $50.00 per year had not been fully paid to Rev. Kissell. This is a startling figure when compared to today's salary, but much of the food for the pastor and family was donated by the congregation, along with hay for the horse and wood for the stoves. Garden and farm produce were used as barter at the stores. Due bills were given by the storekeepers for credit on future purchases if a customer did not trade out the value of his produce on the first visit.

Minutes of the consistory meeting were kept by Rev. George Weber in 1859, followed by Rev. Henry Bair, who made entries in the council book from May 1867 until 1872. During this same period it seems a Rev. Jacob Burholder served with Rev. Bair for a time. The charge at this time consisted of at least three churches: St. John's, Trinity, Waterloo, and perhaps more, which would account for the need for more than one pastor. Following is one of the excerpts from the record book in Rev. Bair's handwriting: The Lord's supper was administered to a large number of communicants. The church was quite full. May much good be accomplished yet, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. The collection amounted to $3.86. Oct. 13, 1872. During this period there were 67 names on the communion roles. It was the practice for the men to sit on one side of the church, the women on the other. If there was a large crowd, children would be seated on the platform with the minister, facing the congregation. Services were conducted in English and then later repeated in German for those wishing to stay. Early in the days of the church, preparatory services were held on Saturday for the communion service on the following Sunday, thus making double church service for the rite of communion.

As the town of North Benton, now called Hudson, grew, so did St. John's. In April 1876, Rev. W. H. Fenneman was listed as pastor, and 102 members were listed on the books. In 1879 Rev. Bair returned for a year and this notation is in the record: "I supplied the St. John's congregation one year. During this time I baptised 4 children, received 11 members into full communion with the church, 10 by rite of confirmation and 1 by renewal of profession. Collected $18.71 for Benevolence and $217.00 for local purposes. The congregation has good prospects for an increase of membership as there are so many young persons growing up that are members by baptism. May the blessing of God continue to rest upon the congregation is the wish and prayer of Rev. H. Bair."

During the next several years the charge was served by Reverends E. R. Williard, ——— Winter, F. F. Christine, J. C. Beade and L. B. Clayton. In November 1892 Rev. J. W. Albright came to the community, and during his 5 year stay, the parsonage was built, being constructed in 1895. The average collection during this period was six to eight dollars. Following Rev. Albright, J. A. Seitz and Rev. ——— Lautzenhiser served the church.

In December 1909, Rev. Wm. B. Werner accepted the call to the joint charge. During his stay The Herald was published, which was a directory of the churches that he served. These were St. John's, Trinity, Emanuel at Edon, and Zion at Millersburg. This directory contained a complete listing of all members and the financial report of all treasuries. Rev. Werner owned a printing press on which he, with his wife, put out some very fine work. Following Rev. Werner's departure, the charge was served by two students, J. Schulz and J. K. Wetzel.

In January of 1915, Rev. H. L. Hart began a ministry that was to last 7 years, with the exception of 1915 when W. H. Schroer filled in. During this period, $350.00 was the pledged salary to the minister. In 1916, a complete remodeling project was undertaken. Plans were made to move the church 10 feet east and 25 feet south, to put a basement under the building and to build a vestibule on the northwest corner, and a recess on the east side. Plans were also included to reroof the church, put in new art-glass windows and reset it. The building committee consisted of Irvin Bair, Ernest Fiffer, Len Shipe, C. T. Elson, Frank Hennye, A. B. Goodrich, Albert Higby, and the Rev. Hart. The total cost of the project was $2700. The church was dedicated on December 10, 1916, with morning, afternoon, and evening services. Dinner and supper meals were served in the basement. Rev. Wm. S. Adams of Akron was the guest speaker. The unprovided $1100 of the building costs were pledged in 31 minutes on the day of the dedication, which gave much credit to the congregation, since average collections were fifteen to twenty dollars.

Following Rev. Hart, Rev. R. H. Redinbaugh served, being followed by John H. Albright, serving from 1929 to 1932. Rev. John H. Michael served for two years, coming in March of 1935, when collections amounted to two to five dollars, clearly showing the strain of the times. Rev. Carl Gremm served from June 1937 to February 1939 preceding Rev. Thomas Heffley, who served from June 1939 to 1944 and who was the last minister to serve the combined charge of Trinity and St. John's.

After the departure of the full time minister, the church was served by various supply pastors. Among them were Rev. Ira Franz, Rev. ——— Worthman, Richard Brueseke - a student of South Bend, and a group of the young people of the Berne Reformed Church, who were a great help in maintaining regular church services. In January of 1956, Rev. A. W. Garrigus and his family came to serve and lived in the parsonage for 4 years. He then left to accept a call to the church of his training, the Christian Church. During this time, the church was the recipient of memorial bequests from the families of Ida Shook and Mose Stomm, which were used in part for the pulpit furnishings and the sign board.

In 1961, Rev. E. O. Davis served for a time; then the church was again helped by supply and student pastors, namely: Rev. ——— Buckner, Walter Helmuth, Rev. ——— Krehler, and Rev. ——— Snyder. During this period, much was accomplished in improvements to the church. A well was drilled, a new oil furnace put in, and the church was rewired and completely redecorated.

In June 1964, the church welcomed a semi-retired minister, Rev. Russell Beckett, who gave his full attention to the work of the church. He was instrumental in reorganizing the youth choir and was very pleased with the addition of the organ, purchased by the Ladies Guild, for use in the services. Rev. Beckett was a source of much strength to the congregation until his untimely death in September 1965.

A student from Fort Wayne, Philip Rice, very effectively served until July 1966, when Rev. K. David Schlundt came to St. John's. During the four years that Rev. Schlundt was with the church, restrooms and a classroom have been added on the west side of the church at a total cost of $3000.00. The sanctuary was also redecorated. Much of the labor of these projects was donated by members of the congregation. This addition was dedicated July 14, 1968. In 1957, the Evangelical Reformed Church merged with the United Church of Christ, and the church then became known as the St. John's United Church of Christ. The present minister is Rev. Norman A. Conklin.

20 VIGNETTE 1

". . . a time to . . ."

Solomon tells us in Ecclesiastes 3: To
everything there is a season. . .
a time to be born, and a time to die. . .
a time to break down, and a time to build up. . .
a time to weep, and a time to laugh. . .
a time to mourn, and a time to dance. . .
a time to keep silence, and a time to gather
stones together. . .
To everything there is a season. . .

20.33 UNITED METHODIST CHURCHES

The history of DeKalb County United Methodist Churches is complex due to several schisms and mergers, particularly the merger between the Methodist Church and Evangelical United Brethren Church in 1964 to form the United Methodist Church.

As founded by John Wesley; the Methodist Church was generally known as the Methodist Episcopal Church, often abbreviated as M. E. Church.

A schism occurred in 1830 in regard to the role of lay persons in the governance of the church. The Methodist Protestants seceded at that time and set up a system whereby the laity shared governance with the clergy.

In 1844 the Methodist Episcopal Church was split over the slavery issue into the Methodist Episcopal church, North and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

There were also German Methodist Episcopal Churches. They were not a separate denomination but just German speaking Methodist Episcopal Churches.

There were examples of Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, German Methodist, and Free Methodist in DeKalb County.

These several conferences, Methodist Episcopal, North and South, and Methodist Protestant, merged in 1939 to form the Methodist Church.

The Methodists were prolific proselytizers. There were circuit riders everywhere. These were ministers on horseback riding the expanding frontier and preaching in cabins, school houses, and camp meetings. Their call was for free grace and individual responsibility and the need of conversion and regeneration. Their itinerant ministry was perfectly adaptable to the democratic society of the frontier. The Methodist Book Concern, established in 1789, put into the saddlebags of the circuit riders a religious literature which accompanied the riders into the frontier. The camp meeting was originated by the Presbyterians but was soon adopted by the Methodists and exploited to the limit.

Many of the early settlers of DeKalb County were already Methodist. They quickly formed a Sunday School Class meeting to worship among themselves in a cabin. Soon a circuit riding preacher was assigned to them. As the congregation out-grew the cabin, it may have begun worshiping in a schoolhouse. It was usually not long until a meeting house was built. The first church building in DeKalb County was an unnamed log church built in 1841 on the farm of Robert Work in Butler Township, one mile north of the south county line and three and one-half miles east of the west county line.

The Methodist Church was highly structured. Ministers were moved each year. Each church was a part of a charge of circuit which shared a minister. Many rural churches are still part of a charge or circuit and share a minister.

Each charge or circuit was part of a conference. DeKalb County's churches have been part of several conferences over the years.

The Church of the United Brethren in Christ was founded by Philip William Otterbein, a German Reformed pastor. He was an ardent evangelist and joined with Martin Boehm, a Mennonite preacher, in evangelizing work among the German settlers of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. Neither Otterbein nor Boehm intended to start a separate denomination, but other evangelistic preachers working with them held a conference and elected them Bishops of the United Brethren in Christ. The denomination followed general Methodist doctrine. It was particularly attractive to German settlers because of the German origin of its founders, and many of the early churches conducted services in the German language.

An unfortunate schism occurred in 1889 in regard to proposed changes in the church's constitution to permit members to join lodges and secret societies. There was a division into two churches — the church of United Brethren in Christ and the Church of the United Brethren in Christ (Old Constitution). There were examples of both in DeKalb County, the most notable being the Showers Corners Church, which split into two congregations with churches located about three hundred yards apart. The Showers Corners United Brethren in Christ Church (Old Constitution) retained the original building at the southwest corner of CR19 and CR28. The other congregation, known as the liberals, those who join lodges and secret societies, established the Maple Grove United Brethren in Christ. Eventually these two congregations merged and now constitute the Maple Grove United Methodist Church.

Another major merger was the Evangelical Church in 1946, whereby the Evangelical United Brethren Church was created.

The Evangelical United Brethren church then merged with the Methodist Church in 1964 to form the United Methodist church, which is the surviving denomination of many former Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant, United Brethren in Christ, and Evangelical United Brethren Churches in DeKalb County.

The histories presented in this section are of

Former Cedar Chapel Church.

those Evangelical United Brethren or Methodist Churches which still survive and are now known as United Methodist Churches.

ALTARSTAR UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, located at the northeast corner of CR68 and CR11A.

The former Cedar Chapel Church was erected on a quarter of an acre of land sold June 9, 1862, by Mr. and Mrs. George West to the Methodist Episcopal Church trustees.

The Rev. John Stoner, Conrad Vibry, John R. Moody, Edmund Freeman, and Samuel Douglas were the first trustees of Cedar Chapel Church.

The building was finished in 1867, was frame, and had two single doors on the south end. There was a row of seats along each wall and other seats in the center. The center seats had a dividing partition so that ladies sat on the east side and men on the west.

There was a plank bridge, 80 to 100 feet long, north of the church across low, swampy ground. A board fence surrounded the cemete~~ry~~.

The church was used for a number of years before attendance began to slump and services were discontinued. One of the oldest neighbors told of a flock of sheep taking shelter in the building.

Rev. William Meese became concerned about the situation in 1885 and held a revival service. He was instrumental in getting the church reopened for services. Rev. ——— Melinger held a great revival in 1894 which won many to Christ and His church. The church has had a number of other productive revivals.

In 1890, the church was remodeled. The present belfry replaced the small cupola on top. Between 1909 and 1912 a basement was added for social activities and church school classrooms for primary and junior departments.

The church was remodeled and redecorated a number of times. Carbon lights were used prior to 1940, when the church was wired for electricity. In 1956, the basement was painted and the church stuccoed, including stone work in front and necessary painting. An inside stairway was built and new carpet purchased. Basement remodeling began in 1958 when water was piped in, a sink was installed, the floor was tiled, walls and ceiling were plastered, the basement was painted, and fluorescent lights were installed.

The official board of Butler Center and Cedar Chapel churches met in June 1960. The United Board served the two churches for the conference year of 1960-1961. This proved to be the stepping stone to the merger.

On February 26, 1961, a merger took place with 92 per cent of the voters favoring the merger at the site of the present Cedar Chapel building to be effective June 1, 1961. May 28, 1961, marked the closing of an era for Cedar Chapel Church. Altarstar Methodist Church began its ministry to the community June 4, 1961. All members of the two churches became charter members of Altarstar. Mrs. Cecil Myers submitted the name Altarstar, which was the overwhelming choice of the congregation. The name represents the centrality of the altar and the presence of God. The star is symbolic of focus on Christ even as the star shone over Bethlehem on the first Christmas Eve. Its poetic beauty speaks of the unity of the new congregation.

Remodeling was again done in 1961 when the sanctuary was remodeled, an oil furnace and water heater were installed, and the parking area was improved. Mrs. Ira Grogg presented new sanctuary flags, both Christian and American, in memory of her husband, Ira Grogg. Mrs. Maude Fansler, and Mrs. Emma Burtzner presented new Methodist Hynmals. The church purchased a new Hammond organ, a new altar, chairs, and palms.

At one time Altarstar sponsored Scout Troop 178, which held its first meeting September 12, 1961, in the church basement. The troop was formed to serve the Holiday Lakes community. Lee Harter was Scoutmaster and Calvin Carnahan was assistant scoutmaster.

No church history is complete without some mention of the church ladies' activities. The women of Cedar Chapel Church felt the need to promote in all practical ways the interest of the church. Thus the Ladies' Aid was reorganized September 15, 1897, meeting at the home of Mrs. Ellen Thrush. Officers were elected, a constitution and by-laws were adopted and a general work program was outlined.

The women usually met in all-day meetings in homes. They would sew, knot comforts, or stitch quilts. They served lunches at sales, had occasional ice cream socials, suppers, and bake sales. Several banquets were served by the Ladies' Aid. Money was always used for relief of needy or church needs. In 1939, the president and secretary of the Aid Society served on a committee with Mr. Reever to authorize and guarantee the church wiring.

The Women's Society of Christian Service was organized October 3, 1940. The charter meeting of the WSCS of the newly organized Methodist Church was in the church September 4, 1940. Officers of the old organization were retained. They continued to work and support the needs of the church with contributions from fund raising projects and work projects.

With the vision and courage of Dr. Byron Stroh, district superintendent, plans were laid for a creative ministry in the rural area north of Fort Wayne. A group ministry project of eleven churches in the Fort Wayne District was formed and known as Pioneer Methodist Parish. Pioneer Parish incorporated the combined efforts of a staff ministry and cooperative church planning. Pastors shared problems that were too big for one minister to manage alone. A strong bond of understanding and loyalty developed quickly among these rural pastors. Although each man accepted administrative responsibility for three or four churches, he made himself available to all churches for fellowship and service.

These churches and their ministers in 1961 were Altarstar, Meese Chapel, and Swan — served by Jim Fritz; Barkers Chapel, Helmer, and Waterloo — served by Gene Stolte; Concord, Norris Chapel, and Rehobeth — served by Harry McCrum; and Altona and Corunna — served by Virgil Stafford. Parish activities for all of these churches included a Fall Rally at DeKalb County fairgrounds, Father-Son banquet, roller skating parties, and quarterly joint MYF meetings.

Although the church has merged, changed its name, and enlarged its area of responsibility, church and cemetery stand as hallowed and sacred landmarks to the area. More change is inevitable. However, today she stands the guardian of over a century of service to Christ and His Kingdom. Rev. Evan Farmer is the present pastor.

ASHLEY UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, located at Ashley.

No information was made available about this church.

BARKER'S CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, located at southwest corner of CR427 and CR4.

Barker's Chapel United Methodist Church.

The first gathering of what later became known as Barker's Chapel Church was held in the home of Edward Barker in the fall of 1852. He was born in Nottinghamshire, England, in 1806 and came to the United States in 1834. He settled in Smithfield Township in 1851. Barker was a farmer, preacher, and teacher; and from those gatherings in his home the first Methodist Society organized in 1858 and held services in a schoolhouse one mile east of the present Barker's Chapel Church. Better known as Father Barker, Edward and his wife were the leading spirits in organizing the church and donated the ground for the first church building, erected in 1865. Known as Barker's Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church, this building was remodeled in 1890, but on December 1, 1901, the church was destroyed by fire.

Under the leadership of the Reverend D. I. Hower and the Reverend George Cocking, a new building was erected in 1902 and served the needs of the community until it also was destroyed by fire in December 1914. In February 1915, plans were made for rebuilding, and another church was erected on the same site, closely patterned after the design of the Ashley Methodist Episcopal Church, which had been built in 1913. This building, with certain minor improvements, stood for 31 years ministering to the needs and spiritual life of the community until it was destroyed by fire on April 21, 1946. The present brick building was planned and built under the leadership of Reverend Richard H. Bauer, Reverend Paul B. Currey, and Reverend Ralph R. Johnson. The first service was held in it on December 3, 1950.

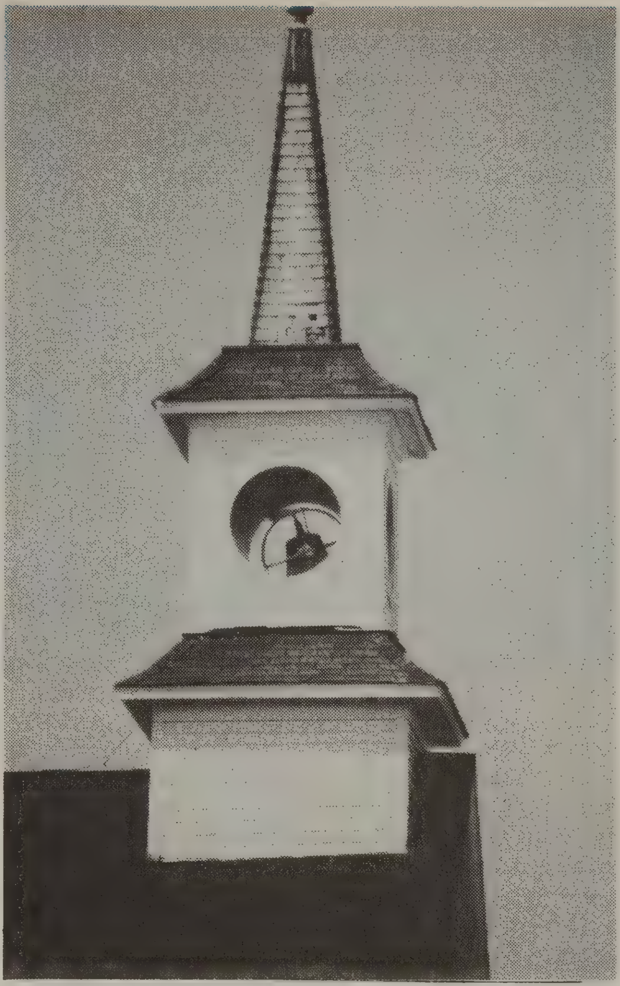
Some of the old record books kept by the church historian show reports of the Junior League, whose members in 1908 were Madge Chapman, Margie Myers, Claude Barker, Blen Conrad (Leader), Mary Shore, Faye Mortorff, Basil Powers, Howard Renner, Carl Chadwick, ———— Jackman, Olive Zurbrug, Mabel Greer, Alice Renner, Harley Krum, Paul Barker, Dale Mortorff, Merle Hamman, Merle Chadwick, Mildred Chadwick, Thurlow Stoffer, Martha Zimmerman, Howard Krum, Jessie Elliott, Frank Krum, Mae Krum, Estell Conrad, Blanch Elliott, James Conrad, Claude Mortorff, and Olive Hammen (Leader). About 1923 the group became known as Epworth League. Minutes of the Ladies Aid Society date back to 1921, when there were eighteen members. These groups held regular meetings in earlier years also. The charter meeting of the Women's Society of Christian Service was held October 10, 1968, in United Methodist Churches throughout the Conference, District, and local levels. In 1972 the women began using the name United Methodist Women. There are presently 13 members.

The Barker's Chapel United Methodist Church has a total membership of 39, and the average church worship service attendance is 46. Sunday school classes begin each Sunday morning at 9:30, and the church worship service is at 10:30. Adult fellowship, with Bible study, is held once a month on the second Wednesday evening. United Methodist Women meet two times a month on the second and fourth Thursday evenings. There are many special holiday events arranged from time to time for the church community.

Ministers who have served Barker's Chapel include: W. D. Parr (1886), H. A. Smith (no date), U. S. A. Bridges (no date), U. S. Erlongher (1896), Rev. ——— Belt (no date), D. I. Hower (1902), George Cocking (no date), Rev. ——— Bivens (1910), Rev. ——— Hubbart (1911), Carl Bash (no date), Rev. ——— Bergman (1914), Rev. ——— Harter (1915), Rev. ——— Stockes (1917), Rev. ——— Stone (no date), Glen Bryan (no date), Rev. ——— Hollipeter (no date), Rev. ——— Newell (no date), Rev. ——— Sharkey (no date), Rev. ——— Pusey (1926), Rev. ——— Blanchard (1928), Rev. ——— Osborn (1931), Harley T. Shady (1938), Rev. ——— Powell (1943), Richard H. Bauer (1945), Paul B. Currey (1947), Ralph R. Johnson (1949), Myron Stump (1951), C. H. Simons (1952), William Mathys (1956), Gene Stolte (1957), Gene Critchfield (1958), Gene Stolte (1960), T. E. Beihold (1962), Guy V. Jeffers (1963), Charles Pitzer (1967), Rev. ——— Adams (1969), Russell Tague (1969- 1987).

BIG RUN UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, located at the southwest corner of CR28 and CR75.

The church bell still rings at the Big Run Church east of Butler at the southwest corner of CR28 and CR75. The church has been in service for 144 years.


Steeple of the Big Run United Methodist Church.

The church was established in 1843 under the tutelage of Rev. Jonathan Thomas, a pioneer missionary preacher of the United Brethren denomination. The church began with nine charter members: J. J. Gunsenhouser and wife, Thomas Olds and wife, David Fleakenger and wife, Steven Hackly and wife, and Mary Willard. They held services in J. J. Gunsenhouser's home for five years, then moved to a log schoolhouse. Evangelist Charles Briggs came to the area in 1856 and received sixty converts into the church.

A church building was started in the present location in 1861 and was completed in 1864. The building was remodeled in 1888 when the original rock foundation was replaced with a wall foundation. Gothic windows replaced glazed windows, and the present seats and pulpit were installed. Rev. Art McCloe came from Eden, Ohio, to be pastor of the church.

Another remodeling project was completed in 1908 when the present large stained glass windows were installed. The windows bear the names of the members at that time: Robert Arford family, Rev. J. H. Crouse, George Riser

Big Run Church.

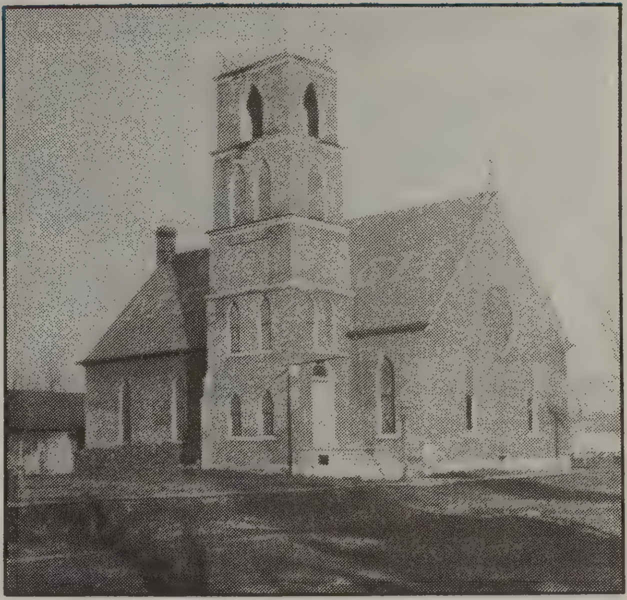
family, Curtis Creager family, Jacob and Sara Crise, and the Isaac Dohner family. Early heating was with two stoves, and in 1908 a wood furnace was added. This was replaced by an oil furnace in 1944. Electricity came to the church in 1928. In 1948 members added an outside staircase to the basement and new carpet.

Big Run was once a three point circuit with Zion, and Jerusalem. In 1946 Big Run became an Evangelical United Brethren church, and in 1968 it became a United Methodist church. In June 1978 the United Methodist Conference voted to close the Big Run Church, even though there was a faithful membership of about twenty-five members. The conference planned to remove the furniture and stained glass windows and then demolish the beautiful old church building. Several members and other interested persons, with the help of Auburn attorney John Martin Smith, were successful in resisting the action. The church building remained in the hands of the local congregation, and the congregation became a non-denominational church known as Big Run Church. In 1978 Rev. Richard Ralstin, who was attending and assisting at the Coburns Corners Church of Christ, was invited to Big Run. After hearing of the small congregation's troubles, he agreed to preach. The first year he received no salary and later only a nominal salary until 1984, when he was transferred to California in connection with his employment.

The present part-time pastor is Rev. Richard Woolever.

BIG RUN
CHURCH
BIBLE STUDY 9:30
WORSHIP SERVICE 10:15
EVERYONE WELCOME

The Big Run Cemetery is located south of the church. It was the first cemetery in Stafford Township. The first burial there was Abigail Hackman in 1884.



Original Methodist Church, Butler.

BUTLER UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, located at 501 West Green Street, Butler.

The Butler United Methodist Church is the product of the merger of the Butler Methodist Church and the Butler Evangelical United Brethren Church. When the two denominations merged in 1966, Butler was the only community in DeKalb County where there was both a strong Methodist church and a strong Evangelical United Brethren church. These churches eventually joined and built a new building for the merged congregation.

The history of the Butler Methodist Church will be presented first; then the history of the Evangelical United Brethren Church will be related; and finally, the story of the merger and new building will be told.

The Methodist Antecedent

Many of the pioneer settlers in Wilmington Township and surrounding area were Methodists who traveled for miles to attend prayer and class meetings before there was a church in the community. The Methodist circuit rider from LaGrange organized these pioneers into a society in 1838 in the home of William Lindsay near Hamilton, Indiana.

A community known as Norristown began to grow where Butler is now located. About 1839 a Methodist named Edward Praul moved into the neighborhood, and the nearby Methodists helped him erect his cabin. After it was finished, the men and women came to spend Sunday with the Praul family, the former with guns for hunting, the latter with their sewing. Mr. Praul suggested they hold a prayer meeting, which was the first religious service held in Butler. Several were converted. The host became class leader.

For a time, services were held about a mile north of the center of the present town. By 1842 they were held in the log schoolhouse in the village. The society continued in this building until the more commodious school building was erected in 1855, when a removal was made to those quarters. The Hamilton circuit in those days had from twenty to twenty-four appointments.

During the pastorate of Rev. F. H. Howenstein, from 1859 to 1860, an aggressive campaign was put on to raise funds for a church edifice. This frame building was 34 x 46 feet and was built at the corner of Pearl and Washington Streets at a cost of about $1000. The Ladies Sewing Circle aided greatly in raising the necessary funds.

In 1863, Butler, then called Jarvis, became the head of a circuit. A parsonage was purchased. Later the first parsonage was sold, and another was purchased for the home of the pastor. In 1866 Jarvis became Butler, and that has continued to be the name of the charge.

During the pastorate of Rev. Albert Cone in 1889, the church purchased a lot at the southwest corner of Main and Pearl Streets, and on this lot a brick structure costing $15,000 was built, the parsonage being at the rear of the church, facing Pearl Street. Rev. C. C. Albertson, pastor of First Church, Goshen, Indiana, preached the dedicatory sermon.

On July 20, 1898, a deed was executed by which the society purchased a lot across the street east of the church from Mrs. Sarah Fink for $900, on which a parsonage was erected. The Kwctrustees at the time were T. J. Knisely, J. M. Lingenfelter, A. J. Mason, and Henry and J. H. Aldrich.

Good revivals were held during the pastorates of F. Howenstine, C. W. Lynch, W. S. Stewart, and N. T. Peddycord. Butler became a station in 1890. Early pioneer class leaders, besides Edward Praul, were Daniel Tomlinson and Mr. Colgrove. J. M. Lingenfelter was for years superintendent of the Sunday school. John McCurdy and James Cather, local preachers, conducted revivals all over the surrounding country. Mr. McCurdy served also as class leader, trustee, and steward.

In 1920, with the aid of some Centenary funds and subscriptions by the membership, about $8,000 in improvements were made to the church. These included excavating under the entire building to make a basement for Sunday school classes, dining room, and kitchen; the closing of a gallery at the rear of the auditorium; rebuilding the top of the church steeple; and making two approaches to the base this work was done during the pastorate of Rev. R. J. Burns.

During the conference year of 1929-1930, when J. R. Stelle was pastor, a Moeller pipe organ was purchased from the First Christian Church, Fort Wayne. Up to this time an old hand-pumped organ had served the congregation. The cost of the organ, with other work, amounted to $2122.00. The organ was dedicated by C. B. Croxall, Superintendent of the Goshen District.

While Rev. Edward Antle was serving as minister, the church was redecorated at a cost of $500, part of this money having been left to the society from an estate. This program was carried out in the conference year of 1931-1932. In the fall of 1931 Miss Ora Simmons, the "girl evangelist" who conducted revivals in some of the largest churches in the Conference, held a meeting which was attended by great crowds, with many conversions. In 1939, when C. C. Wischmeier was pastor in charge, a one-day centennial program was carried out, largely consisting of a pageant depicting various phases of the church's history. A box containing data of the period was sealed in the north wall, to be opened in 1989, fifty years hence.

The Charles M. Lingenfelter Chapter of Epworth League, No. 1564, was chartered early in the career of that organization. The Wesley Intermediate League was chartered as No. 28352 in November 1929, with Mary Louise Campbell, president and Nettie Stout, sponsor.

The Ladies Aid and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society were active for years. These were merged into the Woman's Society of Christian Service at a public installation service on Friday, September 13, 1940. Mrs. Garman W. Hallett was elected the first president.

In the fall of 1941, $1700 was expended in redecorating the sanctuary and other rooms on the first floor of the church and making many repairs. The woodwork was refinished, the floors sanded and treated, a heavy burgundy carpet was laid, and a permanent partition was built in the large north room, making two adequate classrooms. Rev. B. B. Shake, Superintendent of the Fort Wayne District, assisted by Pastor G. F. Hubbartt and the trustees, rededicated the church to the worship of Almighty God on December 14, 1941.

The church has had some notably long pastorates, such as Rev. T. F. French for six years, 1898-1903. While serving as the minister of the congregation, Mr. French became editor of the **Epworth League Quarterly**, which was published by the Higley Printing Company of Butler and later taken over by the Central Office as an official publication. Revs. R. J. Burns and Edward Antle served for seven years each, 1917-1923 and 1930-1936. Of note also is Melvin L. Wilkinson, son of Rev. C. H. Wilkinson (1880-1882), who began work as a clerk in the Knisely Store in Butler. He rose to be one of America's merchant princes, with connections in St. Louis and Chicago.

The chancel area of the church was remodeled in 1948, and a new parsonage was built at the southeast corner of East Main and South Pearl Streets in 1957. In 1961 land was purchased to become the site of a new church. In 1956 Nora I. Brown left her estate in the sum of $25,000 to the Butler Methodist Church. The funds were invested to be used only for future building purposes.

Those who have served as ministers of the Butler Methodist Church are: From the LaGrange Circuit - Rev. Warren Griffith and Ereatue Kellogg (1838); from the Steuben Circuit - Reverends S. K. Young and E. Holdestock (1839-1840), E. S. Blue (1841), E. S. Blue and John P. Jones (1842), W. J. Forbes (1843), C. W. Miller (1844), Eventus Doub (1845), Jesse Sparks (1846), Samuel Smith (1847), J. J. Cooper (1848); from the Auburn Circuit -Rev. Samuel Lamb and James Sewell (1849); and from the Angola Mission -Rev. John G. Osborn (1850). Uncertain as to what circuit church was on, but could have been on the Hamilton Circuit from 1851-1853. Those serving from the Hamilton Circuit include Reverends B. Cissel (1854), W. H. Metts and A. V. Gorrell (1855), A. Andrews (1856-1857), F. Howenstine (1856-1859), Isaac Dean (1860-1861), J. P. Force (1862), J. P. Force and W. H. Pearce (1863), C. W. Lynch and J. S. Hunt (1864), C. W. Lynch (1865-1866), J. P. Nash (1867-1868), O. D. Watkins (1869-1870), Isaac Cooper and R. B. Powell (1871), Isaac Cooper (1872), N. T. Peddycord (1873-1875), Samuel Bacon (1876), H. M. Lamport (1877-1879), C. H. Wilkinson (1880-1882), D. C. Woolpert (1883-1884), W. S. Stewart (1885-1887), Albert Cone (1888-1889), F. M. Stone (1890-1892), D. C. Woolpert (1893-1894), C. E. Disbro (1895-1897), T. F. French (1898-1903), H. C. Smith (1904), G. H. Myers (1905-1907), E. F. Albertson (1908-1911), W. H. Brightmire (1912-1913), A. H. Backus (1914-1916), R. J. Burns (1917-1923), J. S. Newcombe (1924-1927), J. R. Stelle (1928-1929), Edward Antle (1930-1936), C. C. Wischmeier (1937-1939), G. F. Hubbartt (1940-1947), L. G. Sapp (1947-1948), E. D. Imler (1949-1951), E. L. Jaycox (1952-1954), John Hunt (1955-1957), Edward Grant (1958-1961), A. P. Beale (1962-1964), Thomas Murphy (1965), Arthur Friesen (1966-1968).

Butler Evangelical United Brethren Church.

The Evangelical United Brethren Antecedent

The great need for a United Brethren Church in Butler was laid upon the heart of Peter Bechtol and, as the need and burden grew, he got Mr. Robert Arford, another member of the Big Run Church, and Mr. Phillip Ginder, a member of the Mount Pleasant Church, to assist. They met during the fall of 1882 and laid plans. They found that they would need someone who was able financially to back up their efforts. Mr. A. J. Mason, of the Methodist Episcopal Church come to their rescue.

Work on the foundation was begun in the spring of 1883. The greater part of the labor was voluntary. A small frame building was erected on the site of the church by Jacob Rowe. It was finished and dedicated on the first Sunday in 1884 by Bishop Johnathan Weaver. On Dedication Day the debt was paid, and Mr. A. J. Mason was paid and released as one of the building board.

At that time the church belonged to the North Ohio Conference and was on the circuit with the Big Run and Mount Pleasant Churches. Immediately after dedication, the church held its first revival, and many were added to the list of charter members. The first pastor was Rev. Joseph E. Brown. The church held quarterly meetings of the Circuit every three months on Saturday P.M. The Presiding Elder was in charge, and Peter Bechtel was Quarterly Conference Secretary, holding the office for 29 years. On Sunday morning was the session of Sunday school, followed by a "Love Feast," composed of testimony, prayer, praise, and often a few shouts and "Amens." Then came the sermon of the Presiding Elder and the "Lord's Supper." Prof. T. J. Sanders was the first superintendent of the Sunday school, and Miss Millie Pryor was the organist. The organ was a gift to the church from the Kester, Brundage, and Bechtel families. Charter members of the church were Rev. Father Thomas; Rev. and Mrs. Honan Cherry; Rev. and Mrs. Jacob Rowe; Rev. and Mrs. C. Martin Everetts; Mrs. Noble Cherry; Miss Amanda Rittenhouse; Mother Brundage (widow of Rev. Brundage); Mary, Charlotte, and Celesta (McCollough) Brundage; Mr. Ackley; Mr. and Mrs. Laban Wolff; Mrs. Belle Tintsman; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tintsman; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Freidenberger; Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Kester, Mother Kester, and Miss Amelia Kester.

The church felt the need for a Young People's Christian Union and organized a Society with some twenty members, of which the larger percent were young married people, who took charge of the lessons, with the younger ones assisting. A Junior Society was organized in 1898 with Mrs. Minnie Husselman, Mrs. Eva Young, and Mrs. Ester Zull as instructors and leaders.

The church outgrew its place for worship and place to work. During the pastorate of Rev. W. H. Rittenhouse, the church began to enlarge by building on a choir entrance, adding classrooms and balconies, and a basement. Not a board was removed from the old church. Instead, it was encased in veneered brick. Mr. A. S. Kester and his son Arthur did the carpenter work, and Mr. Frank Seltenright did the masonry work.

Ministers who have served the church are Reverends Joseph Brown (no date), J. W. Klotz (no date), A. F. McCloe (no date), J. S. Tedrow (no date), J. S. Smith (no date), W. H. Tetrow (1904), J. M. Cumming (no date), D. B. Kellar (no date), J. L. Goshert (no date), O. P. Handis (no date), O. B. Wells (no date), W. F. Parker (no date), ——— Phillips (no date), D. B. Kessinger (no date), W. H. Rittenhouse (no date), W. E. Stanley (no date), B. E. Chambers (no date), J. B. Glick (no date), F. B. Parker (1926-1932), C. W. Price (no date), W. B. Taylor (no date), D. H. Pellett (no date), Alonzo Niccodemus (1940-1943), F. I. Mumford*Ax(no date), A. W. York (1946-1948), Cecil Hendrix (1948-1951), E. C. Reidenback (1951-1954), C. W. Miller (1954-1959), Dewight McClure (1959-1946), Keith Burch (1961-1967).

Some of those who have received Quarterly Conference Licenses as Ministers are Jacob Rowe, C. Martin Everetts, George Wolcott, Nathan Tillman, George Miller, Dallas Hollinger, Alvin Ash, Elza Loomis, Austin Pellet, Maurice Bonecutter, Viola Hose, Alan Miller, Lois Newenschwander, Charles Jennings, and Charles W. Smith.

The Merger

Although official discussions of a merger of the Evangelical United Brethren and the Methodist denominations began in 1960, the merger was not consummated until April 1968. The local congregations anticipated the denominational merger and began discussions as to a local merger. One June 1, 1968, the two congregations merged, and Rev. Donald Steltz was assigned as pastor of the Butler United Methodist Church. The merger of two strong churches, each with separate buildings, necessitated considerable discussion as to the use of their respective buildings. It was decided to close the former Methodist building and to use the former E. U. B. building, and on October 5, 1969, a closing service was held at which the merged congregation made a procession to the west building where Holy Communion consummated the decision.

The New Building

The need for a new building to seal the spiritual merger with a physical merger and to provide space for the many activities of an active congregation soon became evident. A building committee was formed on February 19, 1969, and on July 15, 1969, the congregation granted it authority to proceed with development of plans for a new church building. The building committee officers and members were L. G. Wellendorf, Chairman; George Kandel, Secretary; Walter M. Smith, Treasurer; Frank Hottell, Trustee Chairman; Fred Laub, Joe Bowman; Robert Slentz; Vaughn Billings; Oland Fetter; Dick Bercaw; Allen Hollinger; Wendell Hughes; Dwight Sebert; Richard Obendorf; Bill Mann; Sharon Surfus; Ann Slentz; Kathleen R. Smith; and Natalie Obendorf.

The Methodist congregation had purchased seven acres of land at the northwest quadrant of Booster and Green Streets on September 13, 1961, for $5,000. A fund raising drive to build on this property was initiated. Additional funds were obtained from the conference, from the sale of surplus real estate, and from a bequest from the estate of Nora Brown. There was $84,000 in the building fund when ground was broken on October 22, 1972. The architect was Russell Jenkins; the general contractor was Furman Steury; and the decoration contractor was Joseph Bowman. Numerous items from the former buildings were incorporated into the new building, including kneeling rails, baptismal fount, organ, and pianos.

On June 11, 1973, the church borrowed an additional $160,000 from Peoples Federal Savings and Loan Association secured by a mortgage signed by the Board of Trustees: Walter M. Smith, Wesley Zimmerman, James Surfus, Keith Upp, Oland Fetter, Frank Hottell, Rudy Kuss, Elmer Winslow, and Donald Burdick. The worship service held on October 7, 1973, began at the former E. U. B. building. The congregation then marched in a procession carrying the hymnals, candlesticks, and altar cross to the new building, where the service concluded. Consecration Services were held October 14, 1973, with Bishop C. Raines and District Superintendent James Morin presiding. An Open House was held on December 2, 1973. The church was built during the pastorate of Rev. Herschel McCord. The bell tower was built by William A. Mann with materials donated by a Sunday school class. The tower was dedicated to Frank Hottell.

The Butler United Methodist Church and its antecedents have been more than bricks and mortar, dates and statistics. It is most of all people — worshiping, meeting, baptizing, discussing, marrying, preaching, teaching, praying, laughing, crying, living, and dying, all with the grace and to the glory of God.

Ministers serving since the merger are Reverends Donald C. Steltz (1968-1972), Herchel L. McCord (1972-1978), John K. Wortinger (1979-1984), Russell L. Stevens (1984-).

Butler United Methodist Church.

CONCORD UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, located on CR56, Concord.

The Concord Church was organized by a group of devout Christian people who came to Indiana and settled in DeKalb County.

The pioneers who helped to organize the church were Samuel Widney, Ira Ricketts, Samuel Widney (no relation to the first), Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Lutz, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Florance Buchanan, Johnathan Boyles (an early settler of DeKalb County), Robertson Culbertson, Solomon Shilling, J. R. Shilling, and Nathan Wyatt. The exact date the church was organized has not been ascertained.

The Rehobeth Methodist Church, located a few miles southwest of Concord, was the first church organized in 1840. It is likely the Concord Church was organized about 1843. The first Sunday school was organized at the William Monroe Schoolhouse in 1845. This school was located on the west side of what is now the Jenkins Cemetery on CR56 between CR55 and the Norfolk and Southern Railroad. Joel Bordene was the first superintendent and was succeeded by David B. Knight, Isaac Lawhead, and Samuel Lawhead. The librarian was Joseph Mills, and the teachers were Mary Knight, Jane Mills, and Jane Lawhead. The average number of scholars was thirty. The school was moved there and apparently was used for school on week days and for church purposes on Sunday.

On December 28, 1852, George W. Draggoo and his wife Samatha made a grant to the trustees of the Concord Class of St. Joseph Circuit, Wabash District Methodist Protestant Church — the trustees being, James Draggoo, Thomas Williams, Thomas Johnson, John Smith, and Samuel Widney — of a piece of land upon which the first church was built. The church was a simple frame building made of wood.

When the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company built their tracks across DeKalb County in 1874, the tracks cut through the town of Concord and the church property just north of the church.

The tenth annual session of the Wabash Conference was held at the church from September 27 to October 1, 1855. The Wabash Conference was originally part of the Indiana Conference. The Indiana Conference covered the whole state until it was decided that the travel was too great for the delegates so the Indiana Conference was cut in two. Beginning in 1846 the dividing line was the old National Road, running from the Ohio state line through Richmond and Greenfield to Indianapolis, and then the Rockville Road leading from Indianapolis west to the Illinois state line. The area to the north was called the Wabash Conference; that to the south kept the name of the Indiana Conference.

The Wesleyan Methodist joined the Wabash Conference in 1866, and in 1867 the Wabash Conference became known as the North Indiana Conference.

In 1878 the North Indiana and the Indiana Conferences again joined together to make one conference. Also at that time, the White Wing Conference joined the Methodist Protestant's, who had split off from both the Wabash and Indiana Conferences in 1859 because of the slavery question. The White Wing Conference was pro-slavery. The Methodists organized as one in 1940 to form the Methodist Church.

One of the most important incidents of the history of the Old Concord Church was the organizing of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Methodist Protestant Church in 1886 by Rev. W. W. Lineberry, who was minister of the church and also president of the Indiana Conference. It was also thought to be the first Christian Endeavor Society in the state.

Rev. Lineberry had just closed a series of revival meetings in which a number of young people had been converted, and the question of keeping them interested in the church and keeping them close to God came to his mind. After reading a book on the "Children and the Church" written by Reverend Francis E. Clark of Portland, Maine, (Clark is considered the father of the movement, which he started in 1881 for the Protestant church.) he conceived the idea of organizing the Christian Endeavor Society at Concord, and on February 19, 1886, a meeting was held for this purpose. The meeting was presided over by Rev. W. W. Lineberry. Nathan Wyatt, a pious young man, was elected secretary, and Mrs. Florence Buchanan was elected president. Much good has come from this organization, both in spiritual and financial ways, as the young people began bearing the burdens of the church.

In 1886 the church had 128 members for church and over 100 for Sunday school.

In about 1888 or 1889 it became apparent that the time had come to build a new church. An acre of land was located about a quarter of a mile west of the old church (a quarter mile west of CR51 on CR56). On August 7, 1890, George W. Draggoo and his wife Samatha donated the land to Florence Buchanan, Abraham Culbertson, James D. Draggoo, trustees, and their successors, of the Concord Methodist Protestant Church of DeKalb County.

The old church was converted into a carpenter shop and was later razed.

The new church was built in the latter part of 1890 at a cost of $5,000. It was built of brick made at the brick mill at Concord. The wood was cut and sawed by the lumber mill also at Concord. A bell was installed in the steeple which was to ring out proudly for many years. The stained glass windows are considered today as some of the most beautiful windows in the country.

Concord United Methodist Church.

In 1916, at the cost of $10,000, the church congregation and the community put a basement under the church and installed a furnace to assist the stove that was in the lecture room. Other improvements have been made from time to time, such as acetylene lights and, later, electric lights. In 1982 the ceiling in the lecture room was lowered and the pews covered. In 1984 roof fans were installed and new cement poured in front of the church to widen the steps. The biggest improvement was that the old slate roof was replaced.

The Concord Church was on the charge with the St. Joe Methodist Church, but when the St. Joe Church disbanded it was put on the charge with Harlan. Later in 1939; when the Methodist Protestant Church, Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church South united to make the Methodist Church; it was put with Spencerville and Scipio. When Scipio pulled away, Concord and Spencerville became the Parish. Rev. L. E. Clayton was the first minister of this union.

During the time Rev. D. Salisbury was the preacher at Concord, the church and community had the pleasure of having Rev. Russell Ford from the Cadel Tabernacle of Indianapolis to sing and preach the gospel. At the same time Rev. Ford started painting the picture of the "Assention" which hangs in the front of the church.

The ministers serving Concord Church from 1875 are Reverends T. E. Lancaster (1875-1879); H. Stackhouse (1879-1881); F. M. Hussey (1881-1884); W. W. Lineberry (1886); T. E. Lancaster (1887-1889); S. S. Stanton (1890); J. M. Langley (1890); T. E. Lancaster (1891); W. H. Fisher (1892); W. W. Lineberry (1892-1894); H. Stackhouse (1895-1897); C. W. Evans (1897-1898); J. R. Lenhart (1898-1900); S. Heininger (1900-1903); H. V. Sharp (1904-1906); S. Heininger (1906-1909); J. C. McCain (1909-1910); E. C. Corn (1910-1912); J. C. McCashin (1912-1918); J. C. Coons (1918-1919); W. W. Lineberry (1919); E. T. Howe (1920); C. O. Johnson (1920-1924); C. H. Havens (1924-1926); Otis Jones (1926-1928); J. C. McNight (1928-1930); B. W. Mayfield (1930-1933); H. O. Harold (1933-1937); W. D. Keolinlien (1937-1939); L. E. Clayton (1939-1940); L. B. Sharp (1940-1944); ———— Buckner (1946-1948); D. Salisbury (1948-1951); E. W. Guilford (1951-1954); Wayne Baxter (1954-1956); ———— McCrum (1956-1957); J. Dickens, K. Davis, and G. State (1958-1960); Guy Jeffers (1960-1966); ———— Pitzer (1967-1969); and Russell Tague (1969-).

These ministers have served as presidents of the Indiana Conference or North Indiana Conference of the Methodist Church: Reverends Hugh Stackhouse (1865-1872), Frank M. Hussey (1896-1900), William W. Lineberry (1901-1903 and 1914-1918), Thomas E. Lancaster (1869, 1872, 1889, and 1890), S. S. Stanton (1912-1913), J. M. Hangley (1887-1888), W. H. Fisher (1891-1892), and Elbert T. Howe.

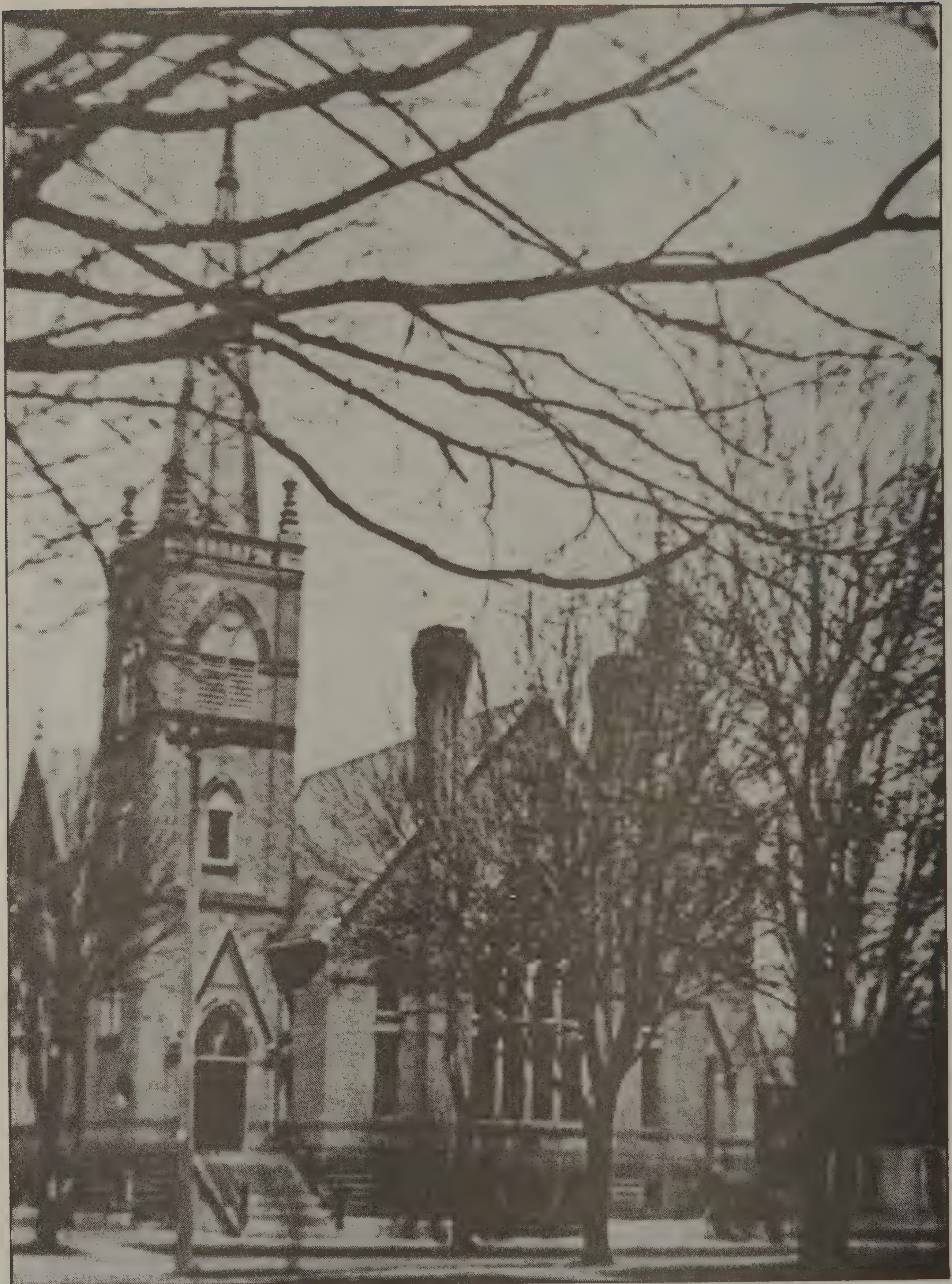
CORUNNA METHODIST CHURCH, located at Corunna.

The Corunna Methodist Church was dedicated by Augustus Eddy of Chicago on November 20, 1868. One of the incidents of the church, still retold, is of Clark Griffith, late of the Union Army, loading his wagon with stone on the day previous to that set for starting work on the church, so he might be first at the site with stone for the foundation. He succeeded. The church was built on land donated to the congregation by John B. Jarvis and John B. Frothingham, railroad officials who had platted the town of Corunna.

Prior to the erection of the church building, a congregation of Methodists had been meeting in the schoolhouse in Corunna. The charter members of the Corunna Methodist Church were Thomas Graham, Catherine Graham, Fred Freed, Osee Freed, Manoah Frank, Lucinda Franks, Thomas Franks, Elvia Franks, Michael Kline, Mrs. A. M. Kline, Benjamin Cissel, Elizabeth Cissel, Morgan Wilson, Alta Wilson, Elizabeth Dearborn, Susan Stebes, Angaline Quince, Chancey Brooks, Rachel Brooks, Adam Kinsey, Henry Heist, and William Shook.

It is not known when the church was first remodeled, but it was probably in the early 1900's. In 1930 the Corunna Circuit was ended with the severance of Corunna and Wayne Center, Noble County. These were the last two of five churches, including Custer, which made up the charge. Corunna then became part of the Waterloo Circuit, where it remained until united with Altona under the pastorate of Rev. James Lantz in 1950. At a later date, Corunna was on the experimental Pioneer Circuit. Eventually, due to lack of members, the building was sold to Rev. Richard Pickhard and is now the site of a nondenominational church called Corunna Community Church.

Ministers of the Corunna Methodist Church since its founding have been J. R. Oden (1865-1866), J. S. Sellers (1867-1868), G. W. Howe (1869), A. V. Garrell (1870), W. E. Curtes (1871), M. H. Mott (1872-1874), Samuel Bason (1875), F. T. Peddycord (1876-1878), James Johnston (1879-1880), J. W. Paschall (1881-1882), J. T. Ramsey (1883-1884), A. C. Gerard (1885-1886), A. S. Preston (1887), M. R. Pierce (1888-1891), T. A. Grahm (1892), William Feisthorn (1893), J. A. Sumewalt (1894), F. J. Spechien (1895-1896), G. H. Kemp (1897-1898), S. J. Mellinger (1899-1900), W. E. Ingalls (1901-1902), R. S. Reed (1903-1904), B. Kendall (1905), C. L. DeBow (1906-1907), LeRoy Baker (1908), J. P. Stanforth (1909-1910), F. B. Robbins (1911), C. B. Thomas (1912), Ben Geyer (1913), E. A. Hartman (1914), R. R. Detweiler (1915-1916), Charles F. Jones (1917), H. Earl Coe (1918), C. W. Adams (1918-1919), ———— Sturgell (1920), W. B. Fallis (1921-1922), W. M. Hopper (1923-1924), W. H. Johnson (1925), D. K. Finch (1926-1927), H. W. Park (1928-1929), C. H. Jennings (1930-1935), Lester Wisner (1935-1938), W. P. Thorn (1939-1941), Mason B. Buckner (1942-1943), Guy Jeffers (1944-1945), Harley Shady (1945-1950), James Lantz (1950-1955), Carl Blickendorf (1955-1956), ———————— ——————— (1957-1961), Eugene Stolee (1962), and T. E. Biehold (1964).



First United Methodist Church, Auburn.

FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF AUBURN, located at 1203 East Seventh Street, Auburn.

The first Methodist meeting held in DeKalb County was at Orangeville in 1837. The two-day meeting was conducted by N. L. Thomas and Joseph Miller, preachers from Maumee. As result of that meeting, some classes were formed and prayer meetings were held in cabins in that section of the county.

In 1838, some classes were formed by Rev. Colman and Rev. Warner, who were the first circuit preachers.

In 1839 a Methodist class was organized in Auburn by Rev. Samuel Reed, a missionary preacher of the Logansport district. He was assisted by Wesley Park, who with his wife Sophia and Fannie Smith were the first three members of the Auburn Methodist Church. This charge was known as the St. Joe Mission. On December 21, 1839, the first quarterly conference of the St. Joe Mission of the Logansport district was held in Auburn with Rev. George Beswick as presiding elder; Rev. Samuel Reed as missionary preacher; Isaac G. Clark, exhorter; George Monroe, clerk; and William Day, clerk. The only business transacted was the election of Wesley Park as circuit steward and the "lifting" of a collection of $2.45. Rev. Samuel Reed was the first preacher assigned to the Auburn circuit.

In February 1841, James Cosper, his wife Mary, and his father David, moved to Auburn from Chesterville, Ohio, and joined the Methodist Society, making a membership of six in the Auburn class.

On May 22, 1841, a quarterly conference of Methodists was held in Wilmington Township at the home of Rufus Lounsberry, with Rev. B. Westlake as presiding elder and N. L. Thomas, of Newville, as local preacher. The circuit was divided, and a meeting of the Auburn circuit was held May 27, 1841, at the cabin of J. McKee. The next meeting was held on May 14, 1843, at which time I. G. Clark was local preacher and Daniel Altenburg was one of the class leaders. The salary paid to Elder Westlake on January 14, 1843, for the first quarter was $13.00 plus traveling expenses.

Meetings of the Methodists in Auburn were held in the cabin of Wesley Park, located on a lot on the southeast corner of the intersection of First and Main Streets, in a building erected by Wesley Park, located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Eighth and Main Streets, or at times in the courthouse and schoolhouse.

I. G. Clark, the preacher at Auburn in 1843, married Phoebe Moody, daughter of Daniel Moody.

In 1844, E. J. Holstock and Jesse Sparks were preachers. On February 24, 1844, it was reported that Jesse Sparks was preacher, and there were 14 classes in the circuit contributing $48.25, of which the Auburn point gave $9.45. There were 466 members in the circuit, of which 42 were in Auburn.

James Sparr was preacher in 1845 when there was a Sunday school of six teachers and 48 scholars.

In 1846, Rev. Tilliston was preacher, and J. P. Jones his assistant. There were 263 enrolled in the district, and the bishop was requested to send but one man.

Rev. ——— Forbes was preacher, and Emanuel Hall was junior preacher in 1847. The reports for 1847 showed that Methodist Sunday schools at five points in the circuit had an enrollment of 215, of which Auburn numbered 60. Auburn scholars had memorized and recited 3,908 verses of scripture and read 5,000 pages of the Bible. The school also had a small library.

About this time it was decided that Auburn needed a parsonage, and a committee was appointed of Messers, McKee, Long, Park, and Wyatt to get subscriptions, draw plans, and secure a site as soon as three fourths of the necessary amount was subscribed. The quarterly conference collection in the circuit amounted to $100, of which Auburn contributed one-fifth. The conference also adopted a resolution asking

Bell from old church.

that local brethren speakers should give more attention to their grammar and diction. The appointments of preachers, until this time on annual terms, were changed to bi-annual.

At Auburn, interest was being aroused in a plan to build a church building, and a committee was appointed and plans were started to build in the neighborhood of I. Johnson's place.

Messers, Cole, McKee, and Rodenbaugh were exhorters. Later their characters were examined, and they were licensed to preach.

During 1848-1849 Rev. Samuel Lamb was preacher at Auburn and was assisted in 1848 by E. Maynard and in 1849 by James Sewell. Rev. Lamb was a carpenter by trade. During his pastorate, the first Methodist Church building was erected, located on the northwest corner of the intersection of East Seventh and Cedar Streets, being the east half of lot 139 of the original plat of the town of Auburn. The lot was donated by Wesley Park and Sophia Park, his wife, for a church site. The deed for the lot was not made until May 31, 1852, for consideration of thirty-five cents. The deed was from Wesley and Sophia Park to trustees of Methodist Episcopal Church, named as J. W. Case, Wm. McDaniel, Michael Kline, Jefferson Wallace, and John McCuen. The deed states at some length the conditions on which the trustees and their successors had charge of the property.

Rev. Lamb worked on the building as carpenter. Much material, money, and labor were donated, to complete the $1,400 building. Messers, Houghton, Brandt, Hoffman, and Cosper were also mentioned as workmen.

Rev. S. B. Ward of the Baptist church frequently held services in the building until 1872. In fact, the building was used quite generally for meetings of different denominations, since it was the first church building in the town of Auburn.

On the night of September 29, 1872, the brick business block located just west of the church building, then being built by the I. O. O. F. Lodge, was wrecked by a violent wind storm, and the falling walls seriously damaged the west side of the church building causing serious hardship to the congregation.

Rev. J. J. Cooper was the preacher at Auburn in 1850, followed by Rev. Payton in 1851. During the latter part of 1850 there was a marked decline in the interest throughout the classes on the circuit, and it was cut to three appointments, namely Auburn, Cool, and Cooper Classes.

In 1852, Rev. ——— Hamm was the preacher in charge, and there was a change in sentiment on the slavery question. He became an ardent abolitionist and a strong debater on the subject. Rev. James Sewell became pastor in 1853. He had previously assisted in 1849, with Rev. Lamb, the year the church was built.

During 1854 and 1855, Rev. J. W. Welch was pastor and preached on Sundays and worked at his trade as carpenter during the week to help out on living expenses. He worked on the Weaver building, located on the southwest corner of the intersection of Main and Seventh Streets. It was a two story frame building used as one of the principle store buildings until destroyed by fire in late 1876.

Rev. ——— Ayers was preacher in 1856, followed by Rev. E. S. Preston in 1857, and Rev. Isaac Dean in 1858. Rev. Dean resigned during the year and moved to a farm near Kendallville. The balance of the year was filled out by Thomas Comstock as preacher.

In 1859 and 1860, Rev. ——— Webber was preacher, and in 1861 Rev. Steven Clark was preacher, with J. Mann assisting.

During 1862 and 1863 Rev. C. W. Lynch was preacher and M. E. Hansley assisted. Rev. Lynch was a staunch and fervent Unionist. These were stirring times and many left the church because of disagreement with ardent loyalty to the union cause.

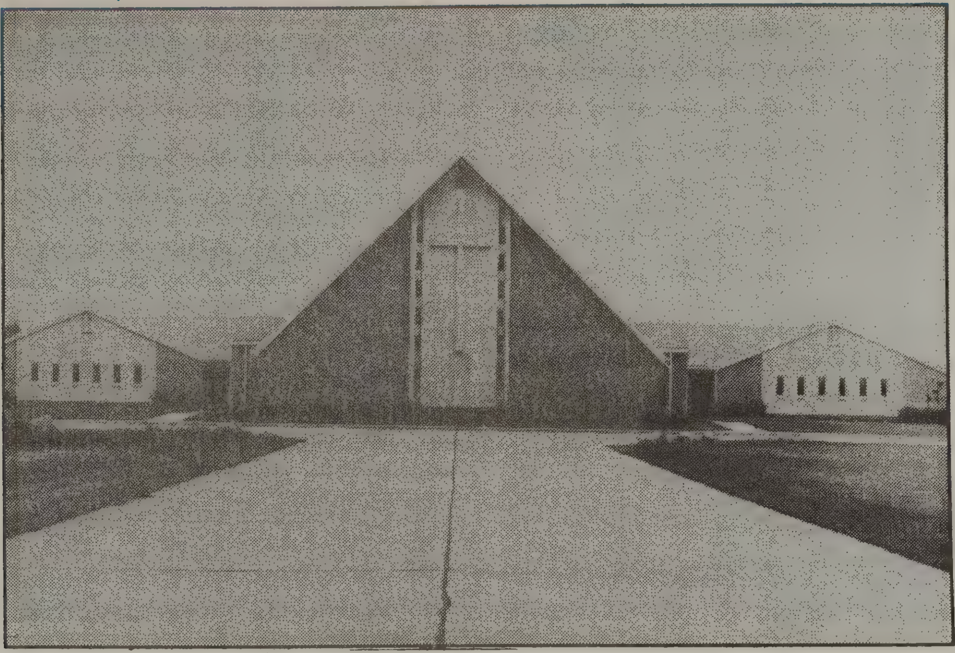
In 1864, Rev. J. W. Miller was preacher, in 1865 Rev. C. Hoover was preacher, in 1866 and 1867 Rev. E. Hall was preacher, and in 1869 Rev. William Comstock was preacher. During 1870 Rev. E. Hall was preacher, part of the year, but the year was finished by A. W. Lamport.

In 1870 and 1871, Rev. A. W. Lamport was preacher. He was young, ardent, and a favorite with the young people. He preached brief but strong sermons. There was quite a revival during his pastorate.

In 1872 and 1873, Rev. Albert Cone was preacher. He was a sound thinker. Mrs. Cone was a very talented woman and was a leader in prayer and revival meetings.

During the years 1874 and 1875, Rev. J. W. Welch returned as preacher to Auburn for the second term, and this time he was able to give all of his time to the church work. He was a very conscientious and hard worker, a close spiritual friend to his people, and during his pastorate the congregation was greatly strengthened.

During the pastorate of Rev. Welch, the church building was moved from the first location on Seventh Street facing the public square to a new location on the southeast corner of the intersection of North Van Buren and Sixth Streets, and an addition of social rooms was built on the east end of the church building. In the spring of 1890, when the construction of the brick church was started at the northeast corner of West Seventh and North Van Buren Streets,



Present First United Methodist Church, Auburn.

this building was moved north and was used by the congregation until the summer of 1891 when the new brick church was occupied. It was sold and moved to a location on the south side of East Ninth Street, approximately one hundred feet east of Cedar Street, where it was used as a bicycle store repair shop, until destroyed by fire a few years later. That building had a seating capacity of about 250.

Rev. J. E. Erwin was pastor from 1876 to 1878, a period of stabilization and consolidation. In 1877, the parsonage home was moved from its first location, on the southwest corner of Cedar and Sixth Streets to a new location, facing south on Seventh Street a little east of the intersection of West Seventh and Van Buren Streets, on the same lot with the church building. In 1890 the parsonage was moved to the former site of the old church building where it continued as the pastor's residence until 1905, when the brick residence located on the northwest corner of the intersection of North Van Buren and West Fifth Streets was purchased for use as a residence for the church janitor from 1905 to 1930 and then was remodeled and fitted for use as Sunday school classrooms as an annex to the church building.

From 1879 to 1881, Rev. A. J. Norris was pastor. He was very popular as preacher and citizen and a consistent active Christian man. He was an ardent Republican, and attended the inauguration ceremony of President Garfield in Washington, D. C.

In 1882, Rev. W. H. Daniels became minister. He was a very able pastor, and he and his family were very highly regarded. At the annual conference in the spring of 1883, the Peru church sent a petition with 300 names with the Bishop for the appointment of Rev. Daniels to Peru. He was so assigned, to the great disappointment of the Auburn church.

During 1883 to 1885, Rev. Chester Church was pastor. During his pastorate, there was a revival of spirit, and the church membership increased to 150. Because of ill health he resigned as pastor in October 1885, and the remainder of the conference year the church was served by Rev. C. H. Clippenger, then a professor at Taylor University at Fort Wayne.

From 1886 to 1890 Rev. H. M. Lamport was pastor, a very earnest, spiritual, and hard working man. His family was helpful in the church work. At the time he came to the Auburn church, the membership was 207. During his pastorate, there were 219 accessions and 78 removals by death and transfer, for a net membership of 350. Rev. Lamport baptized 66 persons and performed 55 ceremonies.

During 1889-1890, an extended and successful revival meeting was conducted which greatly revived and added many new members to the congregation. The need was realized and a strong sentiment developed for the building of a better and larger church building. In 1889, the official board made a decision to proceed with the building project. In 1888 the church society had sold the lot on which the first church building had stood for the sum of $3,000, and this fund by 1891 had increased to $3,500.

In the spring of 1890 plans were made to commence the building of the new church edifice, and a committee was appointed, consisting of Albert Robbins, Michael Boland, W. P. Harter, Elias Zimmerman, and Rev. H. M. Lamport, to supervise the project.

A contract was awarded to Chas. H. Hoffman of Indianapolis, Indiana, to build a brick church according to plans, the same as the church buildings he had built at Bluffton and Peru. Work on the building was started late in May 1890, and the building was completed and equipped for dedication on February 22, 1891.

The original contract price for the building, with heating plant (wood burning), lighting system (gasoline-gas system), and pews was $15,000. To this, was added the cost of the pipe organ, a two manual, 18 stop organ made by Carl Barkoll at Salem, Ohio; and a bell, weighing 1,317 pounds, tone key of G of approximate cost of $5,000; and miscellaneous other improvements.

The foundation of the building was Michigan sandstone from Stony Point, Michigan, and the brick was furnished and made by John and Herman Groscup at their brick yard one mile west of Auburn on CR27. The brick was laid by Bumpus and Picker, Contractors. The names of the brick masons were Charles Picker, John Picker, Harley Bumpus, Don Lawrence, and Verlie Griswold.

The carpenters included Mr. Carr - Mr. Hoffman's superintendent, John H. Weaver, Perry Long, Era Wyatt, James Pierce, Wm. Zimmerman, Frank Jones, Michael Kline, J. H. Rowland, and ———— Spake.

The window frames were built in the factory of Zimmerman Manufacturing Company, in Auburn, by carpenters whose names are included in the above list. Perry Long was employed on the building longer than any other, from early June 1890 until after the dedication on February 22, 1891. The inside dimensions of the building were: auditorium, 45' x 60', seating, 500; lecture room, 25' x 38', seating 200; balcony, 14' x 38 ', seating 100; and east and west choir and classrooms, 14' x 17'. Decorating of walls was done by Kover & Son of Fort Wayne. Walls were again decorated in 1912, 1921, and 1939.

The building of the church was a notable event in the county rand was contributed to by many citizens and organizations outside the church's membership. The pledges taken on dedication day amounted to approximately $12,000. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by Dr. Payne of New York City.

One of the principal workers in the movement for the building of the church — a very capable and untiring worker — was Mrs. Robbins, wife of Albert Robbins. She was an earnest, sincere, consistent Christian woman and a successful Sunday school teacher. She worked unceasingly for the construction of the church building and the advancement of the church's interests. Her death occurred about two months after the dedication of the church.

During the pastorate of Rev. Lamport, a Young Peoples Society was organized for social and devotional meetings. This organization preceded the organization of the Epworth League and was quickly affiliated with the Epworth League when it organized in 1889.

Rev. A. S. Wooton served as pastor from 1891 to 1894. During the early part of his pastorate the congregation suffered a great loss in the death of Mrs. Wooton. In June of 1891 the young people of the church sponsored an excursion picnic by railroad to Winona Park at Warsaw, which was the event of the year. At the close of Rev. Wooton's pastorate the church membership was 331.

During 1895 and 1896, Rev. J. K. Walts served as pastor.

From 1897 to 1900, Rev. D. M. Guild was pastor and by his energetic efforts the congregation continued to grow. The salary of the pastor had raised from $800 to $1,000 per year with the start of Rev. Wooton's pastorate and was again raised to $1,200 cash and parsonage at the beginning of Rev. Guild's pastorate. The last of the church building debt was paid off in 1900.

During 1901-1904, Rev. L. M. Krider was pastor.

Rev. H. A. Harlan was pastor in 1905-1906. At the time of his coming to the charge, the parsonage was purchased and occupied by him as is mentioned previously.

From 1907 to 1909, Rev. W. B. Freeland served the Auburn church, a scholarly and able preacher and pastor, much respected and loved.

In February 1908, a successful campaign was conducted which closed the saloons of the town effective January 1, 1909. From that time until the year 1933 there were no legal sales of intoxicating liquors in Auburn. The members of the Methodist church were active in the work of that movement.

From 1910 to 1915, Rev. Fred F. Thornburg was pastor. A tireless worker, he organized and was scoutmaster of the first Boy Scout Troop in Auburn in 1912.

Early in the year 1915, a tabernacle evangelistic campaign was conducted under the direction of George T. Stevens with the cooperation of the churches of the city, and a great religious awakening of the community resulted. Several hundred persons confessed conversion to Christian life. Of these, 267 became members of the Auburn Methodist Church on February 17, 1915. Rev. Thornburg was one of the individuals whose tireless efforts brought the evangelistic party to the city.

In April 1915, the Auburn church entertained the annual session of the North Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with Bishop William F. McDowell presiding. During the summer of 1912, extensive improvements were made on the church property. Basement rooms were enlarged; the basement floor was cemented; a complete new steam heating system was installed; walls of the auditorium and adjoining rooms were redecorated; and cork floor covering was laid.

From 1916 to 1918 Rev. R. A. Hall was pastor, which included the period of the World War I conflict. In the last months of his pastorate, the centenary fund was pledged. During the five year term of the centenary, the Auburn church paid $26,155. The church supported the nation's war activities, and its war service flag had 80 stars representing soldiers, two red crosses representing army nurses, and one red triangle representing a Y. M. C. A. secretary, all in the service from the church's constituency.

Rev. H. L. Overdeer was pastor from 1919 to 1921. Death of Mrs. Overdeer in 1920 was a great loss and shock to the pastor and to the church.

From 1921 to 1924 Rev. E. E. Trippeer was pastor. The interior of the church building was redecorated in 1921, and the lot adjoining the church on the east was purchased as an addition to the church lot. The parsonage property was remodeled at a cost of $5,000. Sunday school enrollment was 600 and average attendance 338. Church membership at the close of his pastorate was 895, of which only 20 were non-residents.

Rev. George Hubbart was pastor from 1925 to 1928. On January 10, 1927, the church came into possession of a trust fund from the estate of James and Cora Sheffer who died June 22, 1922, the fund to be administered by the church trustees. James Sheffer was president of the Board of Trustees of the Auburn Methodist Church at the time of his death. Mrs. Sheffer died June 24, 1922. Both were murdered, the most terrible tragedy in the church's history.

Rev. E. J. Wickersham was pastor from 1929 to 1933, followed by Rev. M. C. Wright from 1934 to 1937.

During 1938 and 1939 Rev. Claude Garrison was pastor. He was a young man, an energetic and spiritual pastor, who with his capable wife, inspired the church to new possibilities. During the summer of 1939, needed repairs were made to the auditorium. The week of December 3 to 10, 1939, was set aside to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the Methodist Church in Auburn. The exercises included the placing of a bronze tablet stating a brief history on the original site of the first church building.

A major addition was built onto the church in 1953 at a total cost of $90,000. The project was initiated during the pastorate of Rev. Van W. Henchley, 1944 to 1949. The new building, with frontage on Sixth and Van Buren Streets, contained over six thousand square feet of space. The committees for the project were General Chairman, William Cooper; Finance Committee, V. C. Klink and Lyston Searfoss, co-chairman; A. M. Bisel, Tresurer; L. L. Wible, Secretary; George Hess, Recording Secretary, and members, Arno Garnes, Lloyd Hoodelmier, Carl Strock, Omar Webb, O. E. Burtzner, Richard Armstrong, C. E. Clem, V. D. Clemens, Dr. Max Wills, and Don Wilson. Rev. C. C. Collins was minister when the building was completed.

As the church grew in numbers and the venerable brick building became older, it became clear that alterations had to be considered. On November 24, 1964, the congregation made the decision to relocate in a new building. A building fund was launched and in 1965 a 6.5 acre site was purchased on East Seventh Street. Groundbreaking ceremonies were held May 30, 1970, during the ministry of Rev. Wallace W. Dego and his associate, Rev. Stanley E. Tobias. The cornerstone was laid on July 25, 1971, and the Service of Consecration was held on November 21, 1971.

The magnificent structure was designed by Helser and Helser, Architects of Lima, Ohio, and was built by Furman Steury and Associates.

Those who have served as ministers of the Auburn United Methodist Church and its predecessors: Reverends Samuel Reed (1839), N. L. Thomas (1941), I. G. Clark (1843), E. J. Holstock (1844), James Sparr (1945), ——— Tilliston (or Lilliston) (1846), ——— Forbes (1847), Emanuel Hall - Junior Preacher (1847), Samuel Lamb (1848-1849), E. Maynard -Assistant (1848), James Sewell - Assistant (1849), J. J. Cooper (1850), ——— Payton (1851), ——— Hamm (1852), James Sewell (1853), J. W. Welch (1854-1855), ——— Ayers (1856), E. S. Preston (1857), Isaac Dean (1858), ——— Webber (1859-1860), Steven Clark (1861), J. Mann - Assistant (1861), C. W. Lynch (1962-1863), M. E. Hansley -Assistant, (1862-1863), J. W. Miller

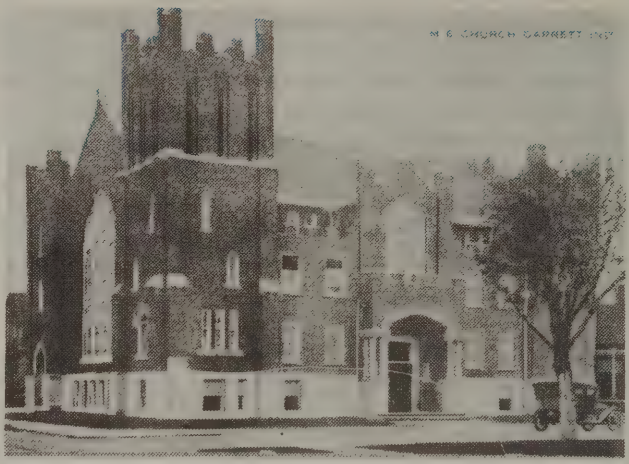
(1864), C. Hoover (1865), E. Hall (1866-1867), William Comstock (1868-1869), E. Hall (1870), A. W. Lamport (1870-1871), Albert Cone (1872-1873), J. W. Welch (1874-1875), J. E. Erwin (1876-1878), A. J. Norris (1879-1881), W. H. Daniels (1882), Chester Church (first half 1883), ————— Clippenger (last half 1883), H. M. Lamport (1886-1890), A. S. Wooten (1891-1894), I. K. Walts (1895-1896), T. M. Guild (1897-1900), L. M. Krider (1901-1904), M. A. Harlan (1905-1906), W. B. Freeland (1907-1909), Fred F. Thornburg (1910-1915), F. A. Hall (1916-1918), H. Overdeer (1919-1920), E. E. Tripper (1921-1924), George Hubbart (1925-1928), R. J. Wickersham (1929-1933), M. C. Wright (1934-1937), Claude Garrison (1938-1941), Harry P. Homer (1942-1943), Van Hinckley (1944-1948), Clarence C. Collins (1949-1954), Albert L. Clarke (1955-1959), Carl Blickendorf - Associate (1957-1958), Willard J. Doyle (1960-1962), Richard Clark -Associate (1960-1961), John Paul Jones (1963-1964), Carl O. Wirey - Associate (1963-1965), Wallace W. Deyo (1965-1971), Lester L. Taylor - Associate (1966-1967), Stanley E. Tobias -Associate (1968-1971), August Lundquist (1971-1976), John Dicken (1976-1981), and J. Wilbur Yates (1981-).

GARRETT UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, located at 110 West Houston Street, Garrett.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in Garrett by Rev. J. W. Welch in 1875, the year the city was founded. He was, at the time, pastor of the Auburn church and came to Garrett to hold a meeting in a structure, just east of the present church, which became known as The Tabernacle. The tabernacle had a sawdust floor, was heated by a round stove, and was sided with rough vertical siding. The first recorded membership numbered twelve.

In the spring of 1876, Rev. George Adams was appointed to serve Garrett. During his tenure the preaching was moved to an old frame building that had been a saloon. This was located on Cowen Street, north of the present church, between Quincy and King Streets. Rev. Beneville Sawyer succeeded Rev. Adams in the spring of 1877, and under his leadership, prosperity dawned on the little society. New members were added, and much help was given by non-members. About the close of Sawyer's pastorate, the front part of the church building was erected and dedicated. In 1879, Rev. H. Sutherlin was pastor.

Rev. S. T. Stout arrived in 1880, and the pulpit was supplied by different men in 1881. Rev. W. E. McCarty was pastor in 1882, followed by Rev. Chauncy King, who served three years (1883-1886). Rev. W. R. Wones was appointed in 1886 and served until 1891. During Wones' term the six year old church was remodeled and partially rebuilt.



Garrett United Methodist Church.

Rev. A. L. Lamport came in 1891 and served three years. Rev. M. E. Nethercut followed, and in 1895 Rev. G. B. Work served for a year. Rev. J. B. Book served until 1897, when Rev. J. Hainer came for a five year stay (1897-1902). Rev. J. A. Patterson was pastor 1902 to 1905. From 1905 until 1908 Rev. P. E. Powell, and Rev. D. V. Williams came to serve the church from 1908-1911.

Rev. Charles Tinkham was appointed in 1911. At this time there was a feeling that the church was inadequate to the needs of a growing congregation. In summer of 1911, the proposition of erecting a new church was submitted for membership vote, and it was almost unanimously voted to build a new edifice. Plans for subscription of funds were laid. By January 1, 1912, Pastor Tinkham had raised $17,000. On June 1, 1913, the trustees purchased the new location at the corner of Houston and Cowen Streets, agreeing to pay $4,000 for the site. Plans were submitted to the church board, and an architect and contractors were selected for the church and parsonage.

The brick church building itself cost approximately $20,000. Church accounts showed these figures: $18,000 - contractor, $1,000 for art glass for windows, $1,078 for pews, $250 for carpet, $2,130 for pipe organ, and $5,985 for parsonage construction.

The bishop, who presided at the dedication, was in disbelief that this church was debt free. At this program, 104 persons were accepted as members. Membership records showed 425 members, Sunday school average 275. Epworth League had 150 members, and Junior League had 110 members. The women had three active groups, namely Foreign Mission Society, Home

Mission Society, and Ladies Aid. The missionary groups were by choice and Ladies Aid was composed of all church women, and they served by meeting needs of the local church.

Ministers that followed are Reverends O. A. Faube (1919-1920), John White (1920-1922), D. H. Guild (1922-1926), Burl Bechdolt (1926-1933).

During the Depression, membership was active and money tight. These conditions brought need to being in revenue and to supply social events to enrich family activities.

Penny suppers supplied activity and money. At these occasions, a cup for contributions was placed beside each dish of food. Prices were: Main dish 5 - 10 cents; vegetables 3 cents, pie and dessert 5 - 10 cents per serving.

The Fort Wayne Methodist Hospital (now Parkview) was supported by the district and local churches through the collection of preserved foods, which were taken to Forest Park in Fort Wayne, then transferred to the hospital for patients menus. This was an elaborate undertaking.

The Garrett Junior-Senior Banquet was served by the Ladies Aid one spring. This banquet was served in the high school gym, but the food was prepared at the church. H. A. Murray's truck delivered food, china, silver, tables, linen, chairs, and coal oil stoves to the gym for the women to use in serving.

During the ministry of Rev. B. H. Franklin (1933-1937) there was a fire in the church. The pulpit, organ, and a classroom burned. Following the fire the new organ was installed, the present divided chancel built, and the round stained glass window of "Christ in Gethsamane" was moved from the back of the church to the front, above the altar.

When Rev. W. F. Arnold (1937-1940) and Rev. Carl Adams (1940-1948) were assigned, planning and execution of the uniting of the three major national groups of Methodist churchmen was reorganized to form the Methodist Church. In 1939, the Missionary Societies and the Ladies Aid combined to become Women's Society of Christian Service, and the Epworth and Junior Leagues became Methodist Youth Fellowship. In 1940 the word "Episcopal" was dropped, and the name became Garrett Methodist Church.

Rev. W. E. Pittinger (1943-1948) saw the church through World War II, when chimes were added to the tower. Following the war, Rev. Robert Yunker (1948-1951) and his wife Ruth worked to reach the many returning veterans and their families. A newcomers' women's group was formed to acquaint the new families to church and community.

The church celebrated its 75th Anniversary during Rev. F. Hazen Sparks' tenure (1951-1957), with membership rolls at 878. The church was redecorated and the membership provided financial support for Rev. Sparks to go to Japan in a mission effort for the Methodist Church.

The growth of youth members promoted the church and Rev. Blythe Whaley (1960-1964) for an educational unit to be added north of the church. Rev. Philip W. Williams (1964-1968) served during construction of the unit, and Rev. Claude McCallister (1968-1974) saw dedication ceremonies and the settling in to the new structure (1968). The Methodist and Evangelical United Brethren Churches were united, thereafter becoming the Garrett United Methodist Church. The auxiliary groups became United Methodist Women and United Methodist Youth Fellowship.

It was during the pastorate of Rev. Ronald P. Bowman (1974-1983) that the 100th Anniversary was celebrated with a week of special events. Due to the national economy and labor layoffs in the community, "Soup Suppers" and "Community Care" were sponsored, making food available to those in need. Medical support funds for members were established. The facilities were also selected as a precinct voting location.

With Rev. Evelyn E. Myers (1983-) the church is continuing its program, continues sponsorship of Boy Scout Troop #162 (1927-), and provides meeting facilities for Girl Scouts, 4-H clubs, and the Garrett Historical Society.

JERUSALEM UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, located at the northwest corner of SR1 and CR12.

The Jerusalem Union Sunday School was organized in 1883 and held in a schoolhouse. The first members were Philip Wagner, Jacob Rowe, Andrew Haynes, Samuel Oberlin, Henry Slentz, Ben Myers, James Myers, Charles Oster, C. M. Platt, G. B. Souder, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed Potter. Land was purchased in 1885 from Flora and William Platt. The church was built in 1886 at a total cost of $1450.32, plus $225.00 for church furniture and chairs. Laborers were paid $1.00 per day, carpenters $1.50 per day, and a man and team $2.00 per day. The trustees at the time the church was built were Phillip Wagner, Jacob Rowe, and Andrew Haines.

The church was rebuilt in 1914 under the leadership of Rev. ——— Hill, and a basement was dug. A new steeple was installed in 1965.

Jerusalem was a three-point charge with Zion and Big Run. This was changed in 1961.

Pastors of the Jerusalem Church have included Reverends Serman Simons (1919-1921), C. M. Eberly (1921-1922), H. D. Means (1922-1923), P. A. Hubbart (1923-1925), G. H. Trinkle (1925-

Jerusalem United Methodist Church.

1928), Frank Myers (1928-1930), O. L. Holtzel (1930-1932), R. H. Blackburn (1932-1935), D. H. & Celia Pellet (1935-1936), E. J. Schueler (1936-1947), C. H. Abbott (1947-1949), J. F. Bright (1949-1952), F. I. Mumford (1952-1953), Wm. & Ruby Bushee (1953-1956), C. L. Davis (1956-1959), Herbert LePage (1959-1961), Nelson R. Cairl (1961-1962), Thomas Mellott (1962-1966), Paul DeHoff (1966-1967), Nelson R. Cairl (1967-1978), Guy & Marian Jeffers (1967-1968), Joe Bear (1969), Guy & Marian Jeffers (1969-1974), Keith Van Tilburg (1973-1974), Paul Temple (1974-1976), Carl Baker (1976-1978), Leonard Schaffer (1978-1981), Pastors Gale R. Johnson, Sr. (1981-1983), David Brittenham (1983-1984), James MacDonald (1984-1985), ——— Beverlylon (1986), and Terry L. Turner (1987).

MAPLE GROVE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, located at CR28 and CR19.

In the 1840's circuit riders, Bishop Kumler and Johnathan Thomas, of the United Brethren in Christ, rode into DeKalb County to gather people together, meeting in homes and preaching God's word and love.

One such group was organized in the Sedan area of Richland Township and was known as "The Peoples Church."

As population increased, a school was built in the spring of 1840 on the southwest corner of Greens Corners, later called Showers Corners, and now known as CR19 and CR28.

Soloman Showers donated land, and in 1852 the Showers Corners United Brethren in Christ Church was built south of the schoolhouse.

Timber, labor, and money were donated by people of the vicinity. Park Sebert, as a lad, helped his father, Henry Sebert, drive a team of oxen to haul some of the timbers for the church. Carpenter Herman Bangs was still working on seats and finishing up as the hour of dedication neared. He dusted and swept up the shavings in time for the dedication to proceed as scheduled.

Early members were the Bangs, Showers, Sebert, Ringer, Talbert, Chaney, Hartman, Husselman, Fretz, DeLang, and Dull families.

Early pastors were the Reverends Tarlton Osmun, George Crawford, S. P. Klatz, J. W. Lilly, and A. F. McCloe.

Showers Corners was on a charge with Waterloo, which consisted of as many as four churches until 1913. All shared the same pastor.

A difference of opinions over "Secret Orders" split the congregation in 1889, and 1892 the Maple Grove Church was built on land purchased from Mr. McCague.

Over the years, Showers Corners, United Brethren, Liberals, and Maple Grove United Brethren Radicals maintained a relationship and worked together in special revival meetings and programs.

Ladies of the community met in 1896 and organized a Ladies Aid Society which met the third Thursday of each month.

The United Brethren merged with the Evangelicals, becoming Evangelical United Brethren, in 1946. Showers Corners was then called Showers Corners E. U. B.

Showers Corners Church was remodeled several times through the years, and in 1951 plans were made to remodel under the leadership of Pastor Frank Engle. The building committee included Charles Farrington, Eugene Woolever, Mitchel Salyer, and Russel Strow; however after inspection, it was found that the main timbers were too deteriorated, after 100 years and termites, for remodeling.

The Maple Grove United Brethren in Christ trustees extended an invitation for Showers Corners Evangelical United Brethren to share their facilities until other plans could be made.

Through worshiping and working together the two congregations voted to merge and remodel the Maple Grove Church in August 1951.

After serving the community for 100 years, the Showers Corners Evangelical United Brethren was torn down. Under direction of the Lord and carpenters, Paul and George Schurr, Maple Grove Evangelical United Brethren was dedicated on May 24, 1953, by Bishop J. B. Showers. On the day of dedication the church was debt free.

The Evangelical United Brethren and Methodist Conferences merged in 1966. Maple Grove became Maple Grove United Methodist Church and was yoked with Norris Chapel as a charge. Rev. Dewey Findley is the present pastor.

MEESE CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, located at CR60.

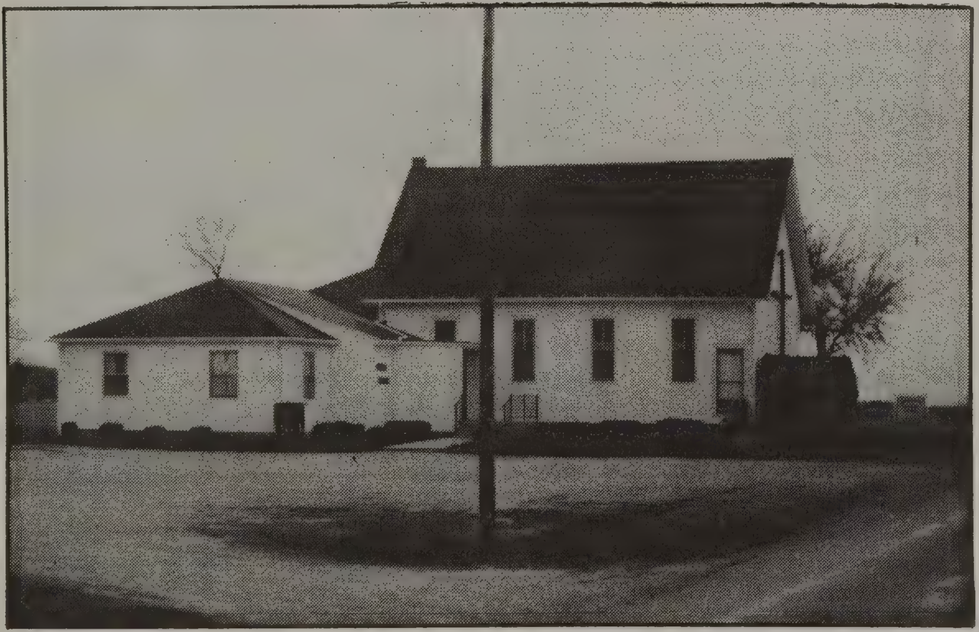
The Lockwood Church of God became the Meese Chapel Methodist Church.

The church was built by the congregation belonging to the Church of God in 1895 on the corner of W. S. Dancer's farm. The Dancers donated one-half acre of land, and Mr. Dancer and Mr. James Lockwood built the church, taking a mortgage against it. The last Church of God pastor was Rev. ——— Comps. When the mortgage was foreclosed, the church was sold to the Methodists, which were part of the Spencerville circuit with Rev. E. Peters as pastor.

The Methodist Church was dedicated on October 20, 1899, by Rev. E. E. Fred of Geneva, Indiana. At a meeting of the official board, John Cool offered $25.00 if he could name the church. He named it Meese Chapel in honor of Rev. William Meese, who had held many revival meetings in the locality many years before. He also organized a Methodist church as early as 1879 and was known as the marrying preacher.

An annex was finished in 1952; new pews were installed in 1967; and the pews were covered and carpet was installed in 1984.

Those who have served as pastor at Meese Chapel are Reverends ——— Peters (1899), ——— Jones (1900), ——— Burt (1913), ——— Heart (1914), ——— Valentine (1915), Charles M. Hollopeter (1920), ——— Simons (1921), Irwin T. Pusey (1922), ——— McClintic (1925), ——— Johnson (1927), Lewis E. Clayton (1928), George B. Dunham (1929), Edgar L. Johnston (1930), Walter M. Hollopeter, ——— Clark (1936), James D. Bell (1937-1940), G. Ben Hershberger (1940-1941), G. W. Montgomery (1942), H. E. Wiswell (1943-1945), Manford Wright (1945-1946), Willis Taylor (1946), Harley Davis - supplied (1946), Alva Klopenstien - fill in (1946), John Hand (1947-1949), Harley Davis - supplied (1949), Donald Everett (1950), Harry Angel (1951), E. McClelland (1952), Keith Davis (1956), Eugene Stalte (no date), A. Kelly (no date), John Dicken (1958-1959), James Fritz (no date), Donald Klopenstein (1965), David Shoemaker (1975), and Eugene Woolever (1977).



Meese Chapel United Methodist Church.

MOUNT PLEASANT UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, located at the northeast corner of CR40 and CR59.

In 1854, United Brethren meetings were held in the home of Abraham Eakright by Rev. ——— Benton and his wife, both of whom were ministers.

About this time, or soon after, a class was organized, either by Rev. Benton or Rev. ——— Moffitt. Seven of the original members were Mr. and Mrs. William McBride, Mr. and Mrs. Dirrim, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Eakright, and Mrs. Levi McBride.

Services were held at Mr. Eakright's home until 1861, when they commenced to use the old log schoolhouse at Wilmington Center. Here a remarkable revival was held by Rev. James Martin in March 1861. Over seventy souls were saved, five of whom afterward became ministers.

The society was known as the Eakright Class until the place of worship was removed to the present Mt. Pleasant Chapel, which was erected in the fall of 1870.

Abraham Eakright and Philip Ginder started out to see how much money they could raise for a new church. The first day out they had solicited enough that they were sure of a new building. The people they saw were anxious for a place to worship and gave generously.

Jacob Ginder donated the ground which is located two miles west and three miles south of Butler, Indiana. They built a frame structure, 30 by 40 feet, which was dedicated in the fall of the same year by Bishop J. Weaver. Sunday school and prayer meetings were maintained the year around. They had preaching service every other Sunday.

The church was with the North Ohio Conference originally. In September 1881, the conference was held at the church by Bishop J. J. Glosbrenner. Ministers and laymen from other appointments were entertained in the homes of the community.

The church was remodeled in 1889. The reopening service was conducted by Rev. D. O. Keller, then a prominent member of the conference.

In 1896 DeKalb County was changed from the North Ohio Conference to the St. Joseph Conference. In 1903 the class was changed from the Butler Circuit to the Newville Circuit. Rev. G. T. Mattox was the first pastor of the Newville Circuit. In 1917, twenty-nine years after the church had been built, it was extensively remodeled by veneering it with brick, adding classrooms, raising it up for a basement, and putting in a furnace and new seats. In 1936, it was reroofed, a new furnace room built, and a new heating plant installed. The auditorium was decorated by Rev. P. A. Hubartt, making it one of the most beautiful country churches of the St. Joseph Conference.

Mount Pleasant United Methodist Church (Sawdust Church).

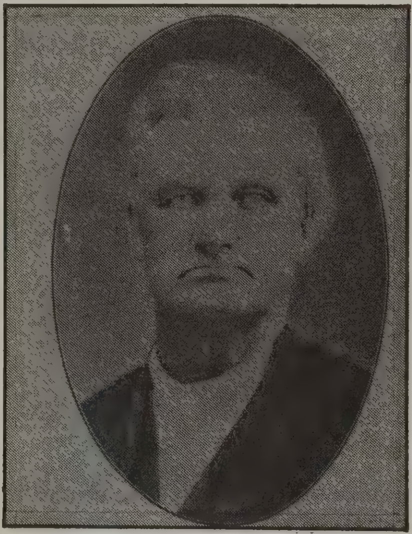
In 1946, the United Brethren Church united with the Evangelical Church and became part of the Indiana Conference North.

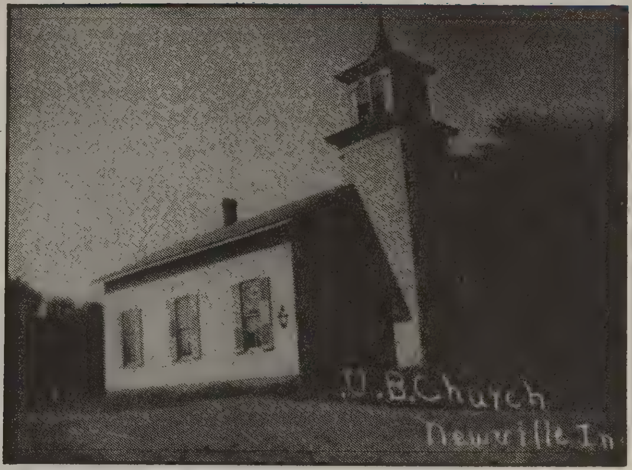
In 1957, the Board of Missions gave the church permission to begin its building project by building the basement unit. On September 15, 1957, a groundbreaking service was held with the litany being led by Rev. ——— Thompson and the address given by Bishop J. B. Showers of Dayton, Ohio.

In the summer of 1958, the church again requested permission of the Board of Missions to complete the project. After approval of the plans by the board, permission was granted. the contract was let to Mr. Al Lange of Auburn, Indiana, to complete the building. In the fall of 1958 the upper structure was started.

The following served as ministers from the North Ohio Conference, Butler Circuit Reverends James Martin (who built the first church), ——— Mortland, ——— Clay, ——— Rhoads, ——— Baldwin, ——— Keller, ——— Lily, ——— Brown, ——— Tedro, ——— Cummins, ——— McCloe, ——— Smith, and ——— Bell.

Ministers serving from the St. Joseph Conference, Newville Circuit were the Reverends G. T. Mattox, J. S. Miller, I. M. Shilling, S. M. Hill, M. V. Hibbs, A. J. Brock, H. C. Beauchamp, T. Grow, O. P. Givons, J. T. Kessy, E. D. Hively, Z. Dixion, L. G. Bears, G. R. Champlin, P. A. Hubartt, H. D. Meads, ——— Strickler, P. A. Hubartt, A. Bremer, W. J. Roudebush, C. S. Priest, C. W. Moore, O. P. Givons (1912-1915), Kenneth Hostetler (1940-1942), T. I. Mumford, E. O. McSherry, P. A. Hubartt (1921-1927), Albert Swenson (1935-1948), Allen Stone (1950-1954), Carl Thompson (1954-1959), Kaye Casterline (1959-1962), Lloyd Overmyer (1962-1966), Jacob Scheaffer (1966-1968), Amos Kelly (1968-1973), Jeffery Snyder (1973-1976), Phillys Lutz (1976-1981), J. C. White (1981-1982), Carl Lott (1982-1985), Carl Thompson (1985-).


Rev. Jonathan Thomas



Original Newville United Methodist Church.

NEWVILLE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, located at 7480 SR8, Newville.

The Newville United Brethren Church was organized in 1842 by Bishop Henry Kumler, Jr. The meeting place was the log home of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Woodcox, located on the east side of the road about two miles west of Newville, then called Vienna. There were eleven charter members, some of whom were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Solomon DeLong, Hannah Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Woodcox, Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Woodcox, Mr. M. Roper, and Mrs. Ellie. A tenth charter member, Maria Landis DeLong, died March 28, 1912. The first board of trustees was comprised of Collin Robertson, Solomon DeLong, Cornelius Woodcox, and Rev. J. W. Lilly.

During 1842, a frame schoolhouse was built a few rods south of the present parsonage. Not long afterwards, church services were transferred to the school building, which was used for religious meetings until 1855 when, during the pastorate of Rev. J. Fink, a church was erected. The frame of the building is in the main auditorium of the present structure. About 1880, the building was moved back from the road a short distance and placed on a brick foundation. Truss beams were installed and the posts removed. Again, in 1885 when Rev. R. T. Martin was pastor, extensive improvements were made, costing about $500. These improvements consisted of a slate roof, new windows, vestibule and tower, and the sweet-toned bell that is still in use. The last service in the old building was on Easter Sunday, March 25, 1913. On Monday, work began on the improvement, which cost $5,230, resulting in the present building that was dedicated by Bishop H. H. Fout on April 19, 1914.

In 1914, during the pastorate of Rev. O. P. Givens, a Rural Free Chautauqua was established. It operated each year thereafter until 1942, with the exception that during World War I there was one year that it was not held. The committee voted against holding the chautauqua during World War II.

The Newville Circuit included Newville, Mount Pleasant, and Union Chapel.

A partial list of ministers includes Jonathan Thomas (1842), J. Fink, Rev. ——— Briggs, J. Geer, S. Linsey, E. Day, Wm. Mathers, Wm. Butler, C. O. Lawrence, T. O. Smund, J. K. Alwood, D. Holmes, J. Lower, C. Crossland, Rev. ——— Rhodes, Wm. O. Butler, J. Dickson, J. Brown, J. G. Bowersox, J. Crawford, J. N. Martin, S. Colgan, R. T. Martin (1885), I. W. Loman (1886-1887), Rev. ——— Durler (1888), G. W. Bechtol (1889-1891), J. H. Hite (1892), Daniel Tedrow (1893), C. D. Sheldon

(1894-1895), Rev. ——— Stoy (1896), Chas. Crebel (1897-1899), J. H. Crouse (1900-1902), G. L. Mattox (1903-1904), J. S. Miller (1905), I. N. Shilling (1906), S. M. Hill (1907-1908), M. V. Hibbs (1909), A. J. Brock (1910), H. C. Beauchamp (1911), F. Grow (1912), O. P. Givens (1912-1915), J. T. Keesey (1915-1916), E. Hively (1916-1918), Z. Dixon (1918-1919), L. G. Bears (1919-1920), G. R. Champlin (1920-1921), P. A. Hubbartt (1921-1923), H. D. Meads (1923-1924), Geo. D. Strickler (1924-1925), P. A. Hubbartt (1925-1927), A. Bramer (1927-1929), C. S. Priest (1929-1930), W. Roudebush (1930-1931), C. W. Moor (1931-1935), P. A. Hubbartt (1935-1939), O. P. Givens (1939-1940), Kenneth J. Hostetler (1941), and Albert Swenson. Rev. Carl Thompson is the pastor at the time of this history.

Newville United Methodist Church.

NORRIS CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, located at the northwest corner of CR40A and CR47.

A half acre of land was purchased at Metcalf Corners from Daniel D. Metcalf and Margaret J. Metcalf on December 30, 1879. The deed was given to Jeremiah D. Likens, Daniel D. Metcalf, and David W. Stewart, the trustees of the Wilmington Class of the Auburn Circuit of the Northern Indiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1880, the Norris Chapel building was constructed, consisting of a one-room structure without belfry and altar. There were two wood burning stoves, one on each side, and the pipes from each stove were hung from the ceiling by wire until they came together into the chimney. Later a chimney was built on each side. In 1899, the belfry and altar were added. Around 1930 Albert Weicht and Ralph Staley built a coal shed on the front of the church.

In 1953, after Mr. Allison gave the church more land, Arthur Rosenberry dug a basement. The church building was then moved north its length, and east the width of the building. It was placed on an eight foot wall with full basement. An oil furnace was purchased, the two chimneys were taken down, and a chimney again built at the north end. The complete cost of moving the church, labor, and material was approximately $4,000. The well was drilled in 1954. In 1957, the altar was replaced by one built by Wayne Myers and Rev. William Mathys and donated by the MYF.

On April 14, 1961, Ivan Rosenberry started digging the basement for a new addition to the west side. The building committee was Keith Culler, chairman; Albert Weicht; Glenn Heffley; Delbert Martin; and Ed Brown. Building fund treasurer was Harold Albert. Rev. Harry McCrum laid block, and Ed Brown was the contractor. The new addition consisted of a cloak room, three classrooms, two restrooms and basement. The cost of the new addition was $10,000, and it was completely paid off in September 1963.

The bell was taken down on May 11, 1961, and the Adult Class later mounted it on the church lawn. The church was shingled in an off-white color at this time by the men of the church and a new roof put on. In the summer of 1979, the church was aluminum-sided in white. The cross was rebuilt by Rev. Everett Haines, and he and his wife erected it in September 1963. In August 1978, a wind storm blew the cross down. It was built by Rev. Haines and again mounted on the roof. In May 1962, men and women gathered at the church, stripped all the varnish from the pews, and refinished them. Rev. Haines built and installed the cupboards in the basement in 1963, and in 1964 sinks were changed and formica added. In 1964 railing was purchased, as well as a, new altar (third one) costing $510. Shortly after, a new pulpit was added. The folding doors, costing $500, were installed in the basement in 1966, and Loyal Norton built and installed the choir risers in April 1964. The north window in the sanctuary was stain-glassed in 1967 in memory of Glenn Heffley, and in 1969 the Young Disciples Class stain-glassed the other two windows. Leslie Brown made the white cross that hangs at the front of the sanctuary.

Larry and Carolyn Heffley planted the trees on each side of the bell in April 1968. The sanctuary was remodeled in 1968 with a lowered ceiling, paneling on the walls, refinished wainscoting, new hanging lights, and new clock. It was dedicated on January 19, 1969. The cost was $2,364.32. Shortly thereafter, a new ceiling was added in the basement. Elson, Gary, and Monte Brown did the carpenter work with the help of all the men in the church.

The top classroom was partitioned in May 1967 to make two rooms available, and carpet, costing $1,500, was added in the sanctuary in May of 1969. Cushions were added to the pews in February 1972, as well as new padding on the communion rail and kneeling bench. The new glass doors, costing $515, were installed in the entrance of the church. The dusk to dawn light was installed at about the same time.

Norris Chapel United Methodist Church.

The vestibule and cloak room were redecorated in June 1972 by the Young Disciples Class. They paneled the vestibule, painted the cloak room, and carpeted both rooms. The nursery was partitioned off in 1972, costing $268.62, and a music closet was built in March 1973 by Jay and Mark Freed and Gene Warstler.

Twice in 1978, the devil tried very hard to break into Norris Chapel. In the spring and again in the fall a car ran into the east side of the church, both times suspending the car in the wall. After that, Fred Surfus fixed up a flood light next to the bell.

It became necessary to lock the church in 1968 because of so many break ins. Also, a telephone was installed.

At one time a big elm stood on the corner by the road, but in 1961 it was necessary to cut it down. The sign in front of the church was donated by the Willing Worker's Class in 1960, and shrubs and gravel have been donated for the parking lots through the years.

Norris Chapel is a beautiful building through the efforts of willing hands that, through these one hundred years, worked to make and keep it that way.

The first minister of Norris Chapel was Rev. Hugh J. Norris (1880-1881). Thereafter the church was served by ministers from various circuits. The names of the circuits and minister are as follows:

Waterloo Circuit (Waterloo, Barker's Chapel, and Norris Chapel) — Reverends Jacob K. Walts (1882), William M. Vanslyke (1883-1884), William David Parr (1885-1887), Hanson Conrad Smith (1888-1889), Louis A. Retts (1890), J. M. Delleese (1891), E. F. Albertson (1892), Ulysses S. A. Bridge (1893), Alvin L. Weaver (1894), F. Erlougher (1895-1897), W. F. Dingel (1898-1899), James D. Belt (1900), D. I. Hawer (1901), G. S. Codeing (1902-1903), Louis S. Retts (1904), Charles H. Murray (1905-1906), Richard O. Beven (1907-1908), E. E. Begman (1909), N. Stambaugh (1910), George F. Hubbartt (1911-1912), Carl Bash (1913-1914), and Soloman F. Harter (1915-1916).

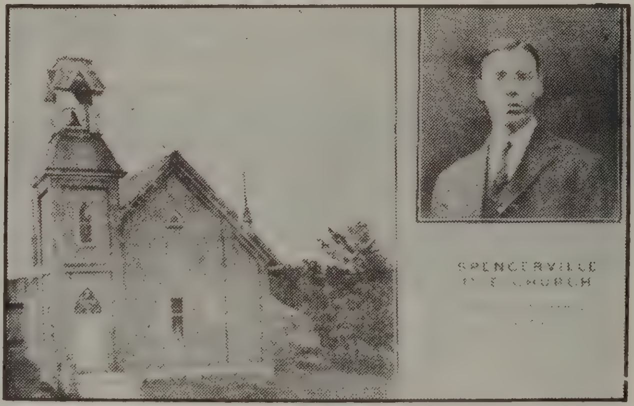
Fort Wayne District (Auburn Circuit) — Reverends Ezra J. Glendenning (1917-1918), John Stanley Denbo (1919), Charles M. Hollopeter (1920-1921), Irvin L. Pusey - Auburn Junction, Norris Chapel, and Meese Chapel (1922), and F. E. Brewster (1923).

Spencerville Circuit (Spencerville, Mt. Olivet, and Norris Chapel) — Reverends R. S. Brown (1924) and Charles M. Hollopeter (1925).

Auburn Circuit — Reverends David Charles - Mt. Olivet and Norris Chapel (1926); Lewis Earl Clayton - Mt. Olivet, Meese Chapel, and Norris Chapel (1927); George B. Dunham - Meese Chapel and Norris Chapel (1928-1929); Edgar L. Johnson - Meese Chapel and Norris Chapel (1930); Walter M. Hollopeter - 1931 served People's, Norris and Meese Chapels, 1932 added St. Joe and 1933-1936 added Meese and Norris Chapels (1931-1936); James Daniel Bell - Meese and Norris Chapels (1937-1940); Ben Zehr - Norris, Meese and Altona (1941); and Mason Buckner - Waterloo, Corunna and Norris (1942-1943).

Waterloo Circuit — Reverends Guy Jeffers - Waterloo, Corunna and Norris (1944-1945); Harley T. Shady - Waterloo, Corunna, and Norris (1946-1950); Myron Stump (1951); Claude H. Simons -Waterloo, Corunna, and Norris, and 1953-1955 Waterloo, Norris, Barker's Chapels (1952-1955); and William Matheys - Waterloo, Norris, Barker's Chapels (1956-1957).

Pioneer Methodist Parish — Reverends John Dicken (1958-1959); Harry McCrum (1960-1961); Evertt Haines (1962-1971); Joseph Hanawalt - Maple Grove and Norris Chapel (1971-1976); Kenneth Spencer - Maple Grove and Norris Chapel (1976-1981); and Dewey R. Finley -Maple Grove and Norris Chapel (1981-).



SPENCERVILLE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, located at CR68, Spencerville.

The town of Spencerville was settled in the early 1830's by Thomas Lovell Yates, who came up the river in a canoe from Fort Wayne and built a log cabin on the high bank along River Street. Soon there were more settlers, and the little town took form.

The first settlers of DeKalb County were without religious privileges of any kind, so settlers of various denominations met in homes and worshiped together.

In 1836, Benjamin Alton, of the Disciples, or Campbellite, Church, preached the first sermon in the county.

In 1837, the first religious service of Methodists was held in Orangeville by N. L. Thomas and Josiah Miller. This was a two day meeting. Both of these men resided "down on the Maumee River," which is only about ten miles from Spencerville, but quite a distance to travel in those days.

Rev. ——— Coleman and Rev. ——— Warner were the first circuit preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church to visit the settlement of Spencerville. Preachers of the early settler days were circuit riders who traveled from settlement to settlement on horseback, by canoe, or on foot.

In 1838, several religious classes were organized in different sections of the county. Prayer meetings have been held in homes, by persons of different denominations, without distinction.

In 1839, the Methodist Episcopal Church of Auburn was organized by Rev. Samuel Reed, a very brilliant young preacher, who died at a relatively early age.

In 1840, Rev. Reed came to Spencerville every four weeks and preached at the log home of John and Mary Rhodes.

In 1841, Rev. Reed organized the first Methodist Episcopal Church congregation at Spencerville with eleven members, listed as follows: John and Mary Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Johnathan Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Hudnut, Mr. and Mrs. Alex DeVilbiss, Mrs. ——— Davis, Mrs. ——— Wasson, and Mrs. Elizabeth Rhodes. Throughout 1841 to 1850 religious classes were held in homes.

The first meetinghouse in Spencerville, as churches were called in those days, was erected in 1850. It was a frame building and was located where the church stands today.

The following are some of the men active in the building of this meetinghouse: Dr. Jonas Emanuel (whose home was where the Marathon Service Station now stands), Jacob Dills, Henry Blake, William Henderson, John Moody, Alex DeVilbiss, David Butler, and George Barney.

In 1856, the meetinghouse was improved by the addition of a tower and a bell, which called the people to worship and was also sometimes the bearer of news. It was unusual for the church bell to ring any day but on Sunday so when the bell rang on a week-day every one in hearing distance would stop and listen. It has been said that at the time of Abraham Lincoln's assassination, both church bells tolled alternately for 24 hours.

From 1850 to 1864, Spencerville Methodist Episcopal Church was in the Spencerville Circuit, Fort Wayne District, of the North Indiana Conference. From 1864 to 1890, Spencerville was in the Leo Circuit. Then in 1890-1891, it was changed back to Spencerville Circuit.

The present church was built in the late 1870's or early 1880's and was dedicated in 1884.

The beautiful windows were stored away in the crude ground cellar under the church in the 1920's. Small pieces of the art glass had broken out, and the congregation was unable to find anyone who could repair leaded art glass, so new windows were purchased. The replacements were two large panes of amber glass but were never satisfactory, since the glass was too thin and fragile for such large windows. Finally, a man who was an expert on repairing art glass was found, and the old windows were repaired and returned. The original windows were donated by church members, and each one had an inscription on the lower part in memory of some loved one, along with the name of the donor.

Before the furnace was installed, the church was heated by two stoves, one on each side of the room. The first furnace was installed in 1897.

The room was lighted by kerosene oil lamps, two-burner oil lamps with reflectors fastened on the wall with brackets.

Down through the years the Ladies Aid or Guild, and now the Women's Society of Christian Service, have helped finance various improvements on the church. In years past they have often held chicken dinners to help pay the preacher's salary.

Prior to 1939, the church was the Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the three branches of Methodism, which were Methodist Episcopal, North and South, and Methodist Protestant. The Methodist Protestant Church was formed in 1828 because a group protested the absence of lay representation. Slavery was the cause of division of the remainder in the church in 1844. Bishop James O. Andrew, of Georgia, had inherited

Spencerville United Methodist Church.

some slaves, and laws of the state prohibited him from freeing them. The northern delegates contended that to permit a slave holder to exercise the functions of a bishop would be an endorsement of slavery. Sentiment in many northern conferences made it impossible for a slave-holding bishop to preside, hence the division of the church. Then in 1939 at Kansas City, Missouri, the three churches became one body, the Methodist Church. This unification was consummated by the clasping of the hands of the three bishops from the three churches.

The church was remodeled and an educational unit added in the late 1950's.

The preachers or circuit preachers who have served the Spencerville church are as follows: Reverends ——— Reed (1841), ——— Smith (1842), ——— Skillman (1843), ——— Holdstalk (1844), ——— Wing (1845), ——— Gnarl (1846), S. C. Cooper (1847 & 1850-1851), A. Douglas (1851-1852), N. L. Thomas (1852-1853), D. B. Clary (1853-1854), James Johnson (1855), F. Howenstein (1855 & 1856-1857), A. Andrew (1857-1858), A. Hollopeter (1858-1859), J. H. Hutchinson (1859-1860), G. H. Clark (1860-1861), C. W. Linch (1861-1863); J. W. Miller (1863-1864), J. Stoner (1865-1865), J. Cooper (1865-1867), D. Markley (1868), W. F. Walker (1868-1869), Samuel Bacon (1869-1871), N. F. Peddycord (1871-1873), V. H. Daniels (1873-1874), I. Roberts (1874-1876), J. M. Mason (1876-1878), J. M. Woverton (1878-1880), J. A. Lewellon (1880-1882), J. H. Slack (1882-1885), J. H. Currie (1885-1889), J. J. Fred (1890- 1892), Unknown (1893-1895), E. M. Foster (1895-1897), W. L. Singer (1898), E. H. Peters (1899), O. S. Hart (1900-1902), G. H. Simons (1903-1906), C. B. Sweeny (1907-1908), D. A. J. Brown (1909), Arthur Gordon (1910), G. A. Byrt (1911-1913), E. A. McClintock (1914), J. C. Valentino (1915-1916), E. A. Emmons (1917), Glen Bryan (1918), E. E. Wright (1919), E. L. Albright (1920), H. A. Clugston (1921), Fred Brewst (1922-1923), Roy Brown (1924-1927), T. J. Cotton (1928-1929), ——— Studebaker (1930-1931), Howard F. Brown (1931-1933), J. S. Newcomb (1934), F. A. Ruder (1935), L. E. Clayton (1936-1940), L. B. Sharp (1941-1943), Mason Burkner (1944-1945), Darwin R. Salisbury (1946-1949), Edwain J. Guilford (1950-1954), Wayne Baxter (1954-1956), Henry Weber (1956-1958), Rod Trout (1958-1961), Wayne Davis - layman speaker (1961-1962), Philip Falk (1962-1963), Dale Seslar (1963-1964), and Irvin L. Pusey (1964- ?). The charge was changed back to the Spencerville Circuit about 1890. The present pastor is Rev. Leonard Shaffer.

UNION CHAPEL METHODIST CHURCH. No information was located in regard to this church.

WATERLOO UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, located at the northwest corner of Maple and Elm Streets, Waterloo.

Prior to 1856-1857, the United Brethren in Christ was supplied by traveling evangelists who rode long distances through the country and preached at places opened to them. among the earliest were the Reverends William Miller and Jonathan Thomas. Then came the Reverends J. Fink and ——— Lamon, who traveled together and held successful revival meetings.

George W. Trout, a Waterloo merchant, was anxious to have a church building in the town and proposed to donate the ground and three hundred dollars to any denomination who would build the first church. Rev. T. Osmun, hearing of this, went to Mr. Trout, and proposed to accept the offer, and had Mr. Trout put the same in writing. On his way home he met a Methodist preacher who told him he had heard of the offer and was on his way to see Mr. Trout. Rev. Osmun then informed him he was too late.

A deed to the lot on which the church now stands was made by George W. Trout and his wife in November 1862, to George W. Trout, David Goodwin, and John Beidler, as the first board of trustees. The church was then pushed to an early completion. Such pioneers as David Seery, David Swartz, S. P. Stroh, and others assisted in building the church under the direction of David Goodwin, boss carpenter. This was the first church built in the town, and for a number of years all denominations of the town were allowed the use of the building for worship.

The church society became strong and aggressive up to 1889, when the division of the church came about in the General Conference at York, Pennsylvania. The Waterloo group was very nearly equally divided, both numerically and financially, on the subject of the rule on secrecy and the right of the majority to rule. Many of the older members, being influenced by the radical clergy, seceded from the church and took the church records with them. However, the church surmounted this obstacle and continued to grow. The present main structure was built in 1912 and was dedicated on April 6, 1913. This was accomplished through the diligent and conscientious work of the Rev. F. P. Overmeyer. It was one of three churches he helped build during his faithful ministry.

While Rev. C. W. Price was pastor in 1937, a need was felt for an organ in the church sanctuary. A new Gottfried pipe organ was

Waterloo United Methodist Church.

dedicated on March 14, 1937. The same year, the church was brightened with the installation of a new carpet, and additional ground to the west was purchased from Mrs. Lillian Overmeyer.

On December 9, 1945, a Reopening Day was held following redecoration and installation of new light fixtures.

A house to the east of the church was purchased from the Showalter estate in 1948 to be used after the former parsonage was sold. The house was completely remodeled and is now the residence of the pastor. In 1950 several improvements were made to the church proper, such as a fire escape to the west, a soundproof nursery room in the balcony, an oil conversion unit for the furnace, and an amplifier and tower chimes system. In 1952 the church assumed support of a full time pastor, and the church's name was officially changed to the First Evangelical United Brethren Church of Waterloo.

With stress on religious education, a need arose for more space in which to teach groups of all ages in Christian education. The Primary and Junior Departments took upon themselves the task of raising the first $1,000 for the Educational Unit. Through the cooperative spirit of the people, the Educational Unit became a reality. The pastor, Frank L. Engle, gave his untiring efforts to bring about the erection and dedication of the new Educational Unit. Much credit is due to many fellow workers who helped in the work and in the redecoration of the sanctuary.

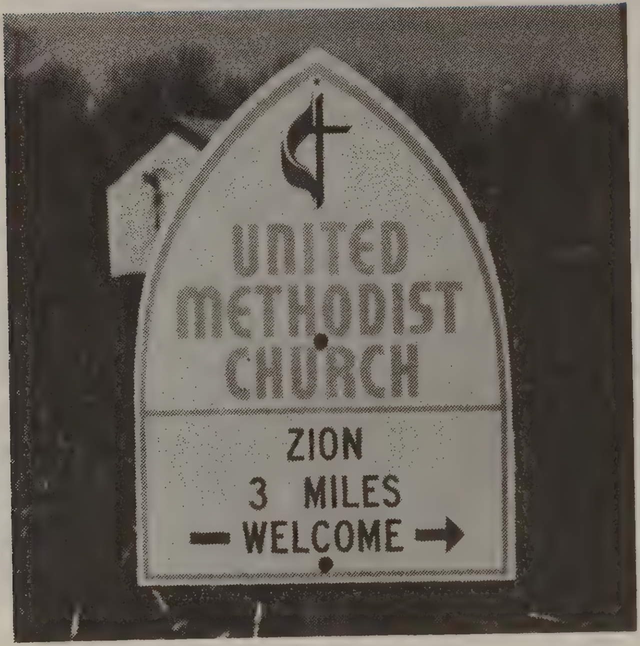
The Educational Unit was dedicated Sunday, June 5, 1955, at a total cost of $47,000. The dedication sermon, "The Chief Cornerstone," was given by Bishop R. H. Mueller, bishop of the West Central Area of the church. The congregation of the First Evangelical United Brethren Church responded so enthusiastically in its giving that the mortgage on the new Educational Unit was paid off eighteen months before it was due.

The congregation, realizing the present need, and looking forward toward future expansion, in November 1959 purchased the one-fourth block, known as the Hull property, directly west and adjoining the present church property for the amount of $6,500, to be used for parking space.

Among the first ministers to serve the church were Reverends Klotz, ——— Lilly, ——— McCloe, ——— Albright, ——— Eby, ——— Gandy, ——— Spitler, ——— Moorman, ——— Yager, and ———Snyder. Those who have served this church since 1913 are F. P. Overmeyer, O. B. Wells, H. C. Beauchamp, W. B. Taylor, C. M. Eberly, D. B. Kessinger, Ernest Lewellan, C. Price, A. W. York, M. E. Reed, E. C. Reindenbach, Frank L. Engle, Norman E. Detroy, Samuel Overmeyer, and Max Smith.

In recent years two young men from the church, Maurice Bonecutter and William Myers II, have enlisted in the Christian ministry as their life work.

Rev. David L. Abel presently serves as minister.



Zion United Methodist Church.

ZION UNITED METHODIST CHURCH, located at CR19 and Bellefountain Road.

Information about this church was not made available.

20.34 WESLEYAN CHURCH

There is presently no Wesleyan Church in DeKalb County but the LaOtto Wesleyan Church originated in DeKalb County. The Wesleyan Church states its beliefs as follows:

"We believe in God the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.

"We believe that Jesus Christ the Son suffered in our place on the cross, that He died but rose again, that He now sits at the Father's right hand until He returns to judge all men at the last day.

"We believe in the Holy Scriptures as the inspired and inerrant Word of God.

"We believe that by the grace of God every person has the ability and responsibility to choose between right and wrong, and that those who repent of their sin and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ are justified by faith.

"We believe that God not only counts the believer as righteous, but that He makes him righteous, freeing him of sin's dominion at conversion, purifying his heart by faith and perfecting him in love at entire sanctification, and providing for his growth in grace at every stage of his spiritual life, enabling him through the presence and power of the Holy Spirit to live a victorious life.

"We believe that heaven with its eternal glory and the blessedness of Christ's presence is the final abode of those who choose the salvation which God provides through Jesus Christ, but hell with its everlasting misery and separation from God is the final abode of those who neglect this great salvation."

LaOTTO WESLEYAN CHURCH, located at LaOtto.

In the years of 1849-1850, six to seven years after the forming of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection, the DeKalb Mission was formed in DeKalb County, Indiana. It started very small with only a few members. The following were among them: Joseph Parish, Irena Parish, Lyman Holbrook, Elizabeth A. Holbrook, Lewis Holbrook, and Martin Atwell. In a short time, it grew to include members of the Hogue, Simon, Reed, Potter, Sowers, Ogden, Smith, Gorrell, Bassett, and Warner families.

There seems to be no clear record as to who was the organizer of this group of people. One account states that it was Rev. William Paxton.

During its formation and the next nine years, the congregation met in the Holbrook schoolhouse near the DeKalb and Noble County line. Then, in 1859, they built a church of their own, one-half mile north of LaOtto, Indiana. There it was called Lee Chapel, in honor of Luther Lee, who preached the dedicatory sermon. It kept this name until 1876, when the church building was moved to its present location in the town of LaOtto. At that time it took the name of the LaOtto Wesleyan Methodist Church.

In the beginning, and during most of its history, the LaOtto Church was a part of the Albion Circuit. In the 1880's, it became a part of the LaOtto-Larwell Circuit. Then, around 1905, it rejoined the Albion Circuit. For most of its years, the Albion Circuit consisted of the Albion, Green Chapel, and LaOtto Methodist Churches. The parsonage at that time was in Albion. In 1941, the Green Chapel Church asked permission to leave the circuit to become a station on its own. This was granted by the other two churches. But then, in 1942, Albion also wished to become a separate station. LaOtto agreed, in spite of her fears concerning her ability to hold her own as a separate station. The Albion Church paid LaOtto $350.00 for its share of the parsonage.

After the Green Chapel Church left the circuit, LaOtto and Albion agreed to each pay the pastor ten dollars a week. Then after Albion left, the LaOtto church decided to raise the pastor's salary to $12.50, plus they would try to give him $2.30 in donations per week.

The LaOtto Church played a minor part in the history of our nation. Before and during the years of the Civil War, the church building was used as one of the many underground railroad stations to help in freeing the slaves from the South. It is reported that angry slave-holders from the South left several holes in the walls and the pews of the church from the shots they fired trying to recapture their slaves.

Church at Altona.

20 VIGNETTE 2

"special numbers on the musical saw"

Many DeKalb County churches had orchestras in past years. A few still do. I was born and raised in the Evangelical United Brethren Church at Butler, which had an active orchestra that played at all church services. Orchestra members were seated on the left side of the church in pews behind the piano. Alvin Steckly played the violin and often did special numbers on the musical saw. When he played a number on the saw, he sat on a straight chair on the platform behind the altar. It took him a while to get situated and to get just the right "bend" on the saw for the sound he wanted. Christina Bumgartner usually accompanied him on the piano or organ. My favorite song on the saw was "The Old Rugged Cross."

Narrative of John Martin Smith, written in 1986.

One of the highlights of the church's history is the General Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of 1887, which was held at the LaOtto Church. It was during this conference that J. Augustus Cole, a native of Sierra Leone, West Africa, got up and told of the Holy Spirit's workings in his homeland and asked for help from the Wesleyan Methodist Church. The matter was taken up by the Missions Committee. On the seventh day of the conference they recommended that missionaries be sent and that Cole be ordained an Elder in the Church. The conference approved this recommendation with unanimous consent. In 1889, our first missionaries were sent to Sierra Leone. Other topics of discussion which were dealt with at this conference were as follows: It was decided that our preachers were no longer to use tobacco; the sanctity of instrumental music was discussed, but as conference came to a close, no final decision had been made.

Those who have served as ministers are as follows: J. M. Carle (1849); C. F. Wiggins (1849-1852); W. Gladding (1852); J. M. McGrow (1853); J. Alsop (1854); C . F. Wiggins (1855-1856); J. Paxton (1857); I. Embree (1858); J. H. or J. F. Story (1858-1860); M. R. Armstrong (1861-1862); Zephaniah Bell (1863); S. Bassett (1863-1865); A. Swett or Sweat (1865); Supplied by P.M.C. (1866); J. Wright (1867); J. Hiatt (1868); H. C. West, became President of Indiana

Conference after pastoring here (1869); Eber Teter, became President of Indiana Conference after pastoring here (1870-1871); A. J. Hiatt (1872-1874); Aaron Worth, President of Indiana Conference while pastoring here (1875-1879); Milton Northam (1880-1883); W. Talbert (1884-1885); A. T. Godwin (1886); L. Shatford (1887); B. F. Hester (1888-1889); L. H. Carter (1890); W. J. Seekens (1891-1892); J. J. Coleman (1893-1895); L. L. Folger (1896-1898); Ann Folger, may have asssisted L. L. Folger (1898); G. W. Zyke (1899); H. T. Hawkins (1900-1902); W. W. Clay (1903-1905); N. Gilliland (1906); C. S. Smith (1907-1909); L. G. Bears (1910-1912); C. G. Payne (1913-1914); A. U. Murphy (1915); Lydia Murphy, assisted A. U. Murphy (1915); N. E. Smith (1916-1917); C. N. Porter (1918-1920); G. Appleman (1921-1922); Otto Moore (1923); Alva Barr (1924-1925); W. C. Ott (1926); G. Appleman (1927-1928); W. C. Ott (1929-1930); C. D. Crabill (1931-1937); W. C. Ott (1938-1940); John Reed (1941); Paul Walters (1942-1954); Homer D. Rich (1955-1956); John Commons (1957-1959); R. Rinkenberg (1960-1965); F. L. Freiheit (1966-1969); O. Heinzman (1970-1971); Marlin Boss, Jr. (1972-1973); Lynford Siglin (1974); Eileen Siglin, assisted Lynford Siglin (1974); Douglas E. Hinton (1975-1980); and Steven Scott (1981-).

The following are pastors mentioned in three other lists: William Paxton (1857), C. L. Wiggins (1857), C. S. Gleason (1871), W. H. Kennedy (1878-1880), C. W. Smith (1881), and E. Guthrie (1890-1891).

The spiritual life of the church varied from time to time. Some of the reports to the Circuit Conference are as follows:

September, 1905, "Good attendance at prayer meeting, Sunday School good. We are not going backward."

December, 1905, "Much to contend with, but we are trusting in the Lord."

March, 1906, "No room for discouragement, God is blessing."

June, 1906, "Things sometimes look discouraging, but we are trusting for a better condition of the class."

September, 1906, "We have a small class but a few are faithful. We are looking for better things."

December, 1906, "Not so encouraging. Coming up financially, but lagging spiritually."

March, 1907, "The class is few in numbers but some are standing true."

September, 1907, "We are holding onto the Lord and doing all we can."

1908, "Low in attendance; up and down."

1911, "Things going up."

1913, "Revival down."

1915, "Things looking up."

1916, "Things at an all time high."

1917, "Cottage meeting; spiritual life is up."

1926, "Deep spiritual atmosphere."

One of the factors that influenced the spiritual life of the church was the Annual Tent Meetings, which were originated by Rev. C. N. Porter.

As the spiritual life of the church rose and fell, so did the attendance of the church. In 1873, it was in the thirties. On December 11, 1921, it was sixty-one, and it now runs in the nineties.

Special mention should be made of Miss Edna Baker (1881-1958), who served the church for sixty-two years. During that time she was class leader, local preacher, Sunday school teacher, church treasurer, and served on several of the various church boards.

Along with Miss Baker, several of the present membership have given many years of service. Among these are: Lewis and Mildred Briggs - 1947, Ethel Harter - 1934, Richard Troyer -1933, and Marcile Whonsetler - 1930.

During the Depression, a basement was dug under the original building. Permanent walls were made in this part to make it impossible for church suppers to be held there in the future.

In 1964 and 1965, the church was remodeled. This almost doubled its size. Rev. Rinkenberg was the pastor at the time, and the building committee consisted of: Richard Troyer (chairman), Lewis Briggs, and Dwight Trumbull. It was dedicated in 1965.

Under Rev. Freiheit, a new parsonage was built and dedicated in 1968. It was during this year that the Wesleyan Methodist Church merged with the Pilgrim Holiness Church. It then became known as the Wesleyan Church. The Church sign was funded by the youth in 1969. It was originally done with Bedford stone but has since been redone in brick to match the new addition.

Some years ago, several of the members bought the old school building located northwest of the church.

In 1977, the church purchased the two pieces of property southwest of the church. This house was at one time owned by the janitor of the church, Mrs. Cramer.

Within the last twenty years, there have been four individuals who have willed sizable estates to the church making possible much of the work that has been done in this time span. They were: Edna Baker, Lillie Bilger, Anna Brown, and Ed Stewart.

In 1978 the new addition on the southeast corner of the church was completed. The actual labor for this $45,000 project began on March 20, 1977, with a ground-breaking service. The end result was a twenty by thirty-six foot addition with extensive remodeling of the old foyer. The men of the church donated many hours of labor to landscape the area around the church and to refurbish the belfry.

In the process of remodeling, the contractor found a piece of wood that was signed by I. J. Grimm, and dated June 26, 1859. Some research has been done and it seems that some Grimms lived in the area at one time, so it is quite possible that I. J. Grimm helped in the building of the church when it was first built north of LaOtto.

20 VIGNETTE 3

"My husband played fife. . ."

Sometimes they would have a minister come in and help the minister that was there when they had a revival. They had a choir and some would give special numbers. When I was a girl, they had these stoves on each side of the church on the inside. Then eventually they put in a furnace. From the organ they went to a piano and of course they always had very good singing. They sang the old fashion songs, a lot of people don't know them anymore. They don't know what it means. They held several revivals and picnics, oh, that was one of the nice things they used to do.

A nearby farmer let them use his wood lot and they would invite other churches to come in. They would come in with their big wagons with horses and they had what you called a band wagon. There were several that belonged to the band. I remember when they had some picnics, this band wagon would come out to meet the band. The other wagons that came in always played music, a march or something like that. They would usually have five or six in the band. They would have drums and horns. I don't know what they called them long horns. Clarinets, I think. My husband played fife, of course, and his brother and father did too.

Interview with Verna Armstrong (born 1903) in 1986. Mrs. Armstrong was a member of the Rehobeth Church in Jackson Township.

20.35 DeKALB COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The Indiana Sunday School Association was formed in 1864, and the DeKalb County Sunday School Association was formed the following year in 1865. A convention was held on the county level at least once each year. There were separate associations in each township, each of which had a president and secretary. The purpose of the township and county associations was to promote attendance and to provide materials and judgment to the teachers.

In 1931, for example, there were fifty-seven Sunday schools in DeKalb County which had 977 officers and teachers and 5,357 scholars.

The presidents to 1932 were as follows: James Griswold (1871), Moses Willis (1872-1873), Rev. S. B. Ward (1874-1875), S. P. Wartenbee (1876), W. D. Hartman (1877), Rev. Levi Rice (1878), S. B. Ward (1879), F. W. Willis (1880-1884), S. B. Ward (1885), Levi Treesh (1886), Frank B. Willis (1888), Mrs. C. B. Jones (1889-1891), Mrs. M. A. Ehlers (1892-1893), M. T. Bishop (1894-1895), L. W. Treesh (1896-1899), F. W. Willis (1900-1902), Solomon Reinhold (1903), A. B. Filly (1904-1905), Lee Tustison (1906-1907), L. W. Treesh (1908-1910), J. C. Hull (1911-1912), H. M. Fretz (1913-1915), A. L. Moudy (1916-1917), George Beugnot (1918-1924), F. B. Leighty (1925-1929), and Ward Jackson (1930-1932).

The secretaries to 1932 were as follows: R. Wes McBride (1871-1873), Calvin Husselman (1874), W. C. McGonigal (1875), Alexander

A Sunday School picnic.

Kinmont (1876), M. F. Long (1877), T. J. Saxton (1878-1879), O. J. Powell (1880-1884), T. J. Saxton (1885), M. B. Willis (1886-1888), M. E. Olds (1889-1899), M. T. Bishop (1900-1902), J. C. Hull (1903-1910), Mrs. Harry Kees (1911-1915), Mrs. M. O. Miser (1913-1924), and Sadie Coy (1918-1932).

In later years the organization was known as the DeKalb County Council of Religious Education. It is not clear when the organization disbanded.

20.36 RICHLAND TOWNSHIP SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

On November 2, 1873, at the Showers Corners United Brethren Sunday School, Levi Treesh suggested that they endeavor to invite all of the Sunday Schools in Richland Township to an institute where they could encourage each other and plan so that they could have better Sunday schools and promote and strengthen the ties of fellowship.

In January 1874, the meeting was held, and it was agreed to meet thereafter three times a year. In addition, a picnic was held each year with a program in the forenoon and afternoon and a basket dinner served at noon. In later years programs were presented Friday evening and all day on Saturday. In some years they met Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon.

There were as many as eleven Sunday Schools participating in the convention. They were West Richland, Enterprise, Richland Center, Union Center (Keyser), Christian (Corunna), Liberal United Brethren (Corunna), Methodist Episcopal (Corunna), Maple Grove, Conservative, Sedan, and Showers Corners Sunday Schools.

The program topics presented at Corunna on December 5, 1926, included "Why Do Men and Women Fail to Attend Sunday School and Church Services?" by Rev. D. K. Finch of the Corunna Methodist Episcopal Church and "The Remedy from a Layman's Standpoint," by Rev. ——— Smith of the Corunna United Brethren Church. There was also a young people's division, whose guest speaker was Miss Harriett Wasson of Newville.

The Centennial Institute was held in April 1907, and the one hundred and fiftieth Institute was held October 30, 1966, at which time the Maple Grove Evangelical United Brethren Church, Zion Lutheran Church, and Cedar Lake Church of the Brethren were still participating.

The Richland Township Sunday School Association is still active and meets at least annually.

20.37 ROVERS AND ROVERENES

A group of Corunna citizens who were not affiliated with any church organized an ecumenical group known as the Rovers and Roverenes, which affiliated with all Sunday schools, meeting in rotation with the United Brethren, Methodist Episcopal, and Christian Churches.

The class was organized in 1913 and soon had over one hundred members. Milo Thomas was the leader of the men, and John Oster was the leader of the women. The group also had its own social events.

20.38 REVIVALS, EVANGELISTS, AND DR. CHARLES REIGN SCOVILLE

Most DeKalb County churches had an annual revival put on by a traveling evangelist. These typically lasted one or two weeks with meetings being held every night. Contests were often held for the most guests, largest families, best attendance, and other categories to encourage a large, continuous attendance.

Most evangelists were charismatic personalities who had some special talent or a talented wife to draw biblical pictures, sing, or play an instrument. Sermons were usually in a series with a central theme. Nightly altar calls were common with a high degree of success brought about by the ferver of the meeting.

One of the most talented and successful of all evangelists was Dr. Charles Reign Scoville, who was a native of rural DeKalb County, near Newville. Billy Sunday once said that "he was the most effective evangelist in America." He led some of the greatest single church meetings ever held in the United States. At a meeting at the First Christian Church at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, there were 1500 people who came to the altar.

Dr. Scoville had a heart attack while holding a revival at Peoria, Illinois. He died January 23, 1938, and was eulogized by many religious leaders throughout the country. He was returned to DeKalb County for burial near his home at Newville.

Among the testimonies of Dr. Scoville's life and work was that of Colby D. Hall, Dean of Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, who summarized his life and career as follows:

"Charles Reign Scoville was born on a farm in DeKalb County, near Butler, Indiana, October 14, 1869. He became a Christian at the age of sixteen and joined the United Brethren Church at Newville, Indiana. He remained with this Communion for five years, when he went to Angola, Indiana, to enter the Tri-State Normal College. Here, under the influence of the professors in the college, he became convinced that the position of the Church of Christ was right and was what he believed, and he united with the Church of Christ in Angola, Indiana, in 1891. Dr. Scoville's mother had been a devout believer and attendant of the church, and he and his mother were baptized together by Rev. I. W. Lowman, in the St. Joe River not far from the spot where his body now rests.

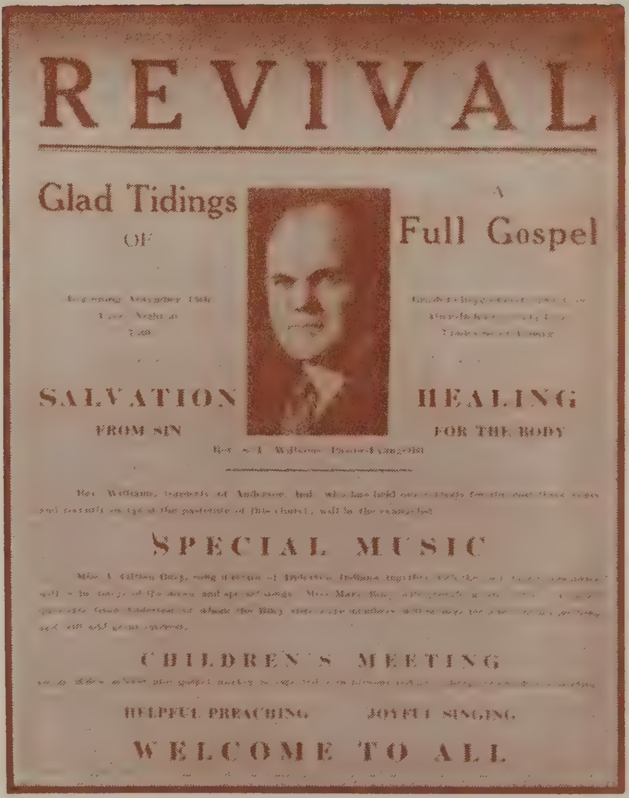
"While a student in the Tri-State Normal College, Dr. Scoville received his Bachelor's Degree, after which he went to Hiram College, where he took an eight-year Classical Ministerial Course, completing his work there during the presidency of E. V. Zollars. During his student days in school, he held many student pastorates and evangelistic meetings, which resulted in more than one thousand people being brought into the Church. In 1901 Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, honored him because of his phenomenal work and conferred upon him the Degree of LL.D.

"Following a tour through twelve foreign countries, Dr. Scoville returned to America and became the pastor of the Metropolitan Church of Christ in Chicago. He held this pastorate five years and after that gave his time solely to evangelistic work in almost every state of the Union and also in foreign countries.

"Dr. and Mrs. Scoville were married in Chicago in the late fall of 1906 by Dr. W. J. Lhamon, and since their marriage they worked constantly in evangelistic work.

"In 1912 Dr. and Mrs. Scoville and their party conducted evangelistic meetings throughout the important cities of Australia.

"To make a summary of Dr. Scoville's work and activities would be too lengthy . . . Suffice it to say that more than 200,000 souls have been added to the Kingdom of Christ through his ministry. It is generally conceded, by authorities who know, that Dr. Scoville has seen more people baptized than any other man. One of his



REVIVAL

Glad Tidings
OF

A
Full Gospel

SALVATION
FROM SIN

HEALING
FOR THE BODY

SPECIAL MUSIC

CHILDREN'S MEETING

HELPFUL PREACHING
JOYFUL SINGING

WELCOME TO ALL

maxims was, 'We are working for results; not reports.' And one of his great slogans was 'Don't preach about the Book -- Preach the Book!'

"Hundreds of telegrams, letters, and cards came to Mrs. Scoville following the radio and press announcements of the passing of her beloved husband, Charles Reign Scoville. From these personal expressions of appreciation of his marvelous life, the following quotations have been taken:

" 'We have always felt honored to be counted as one of the friends of you and Dr. Scoville. We rejoice that we were able to have him, so great an evangelist, to hold a meeting at our University Church and to receive his great aid in laying the foundation for the building of our new house of worship. His has been a life of giant service and of unspotted reputation.' "

A Sunday School outing.

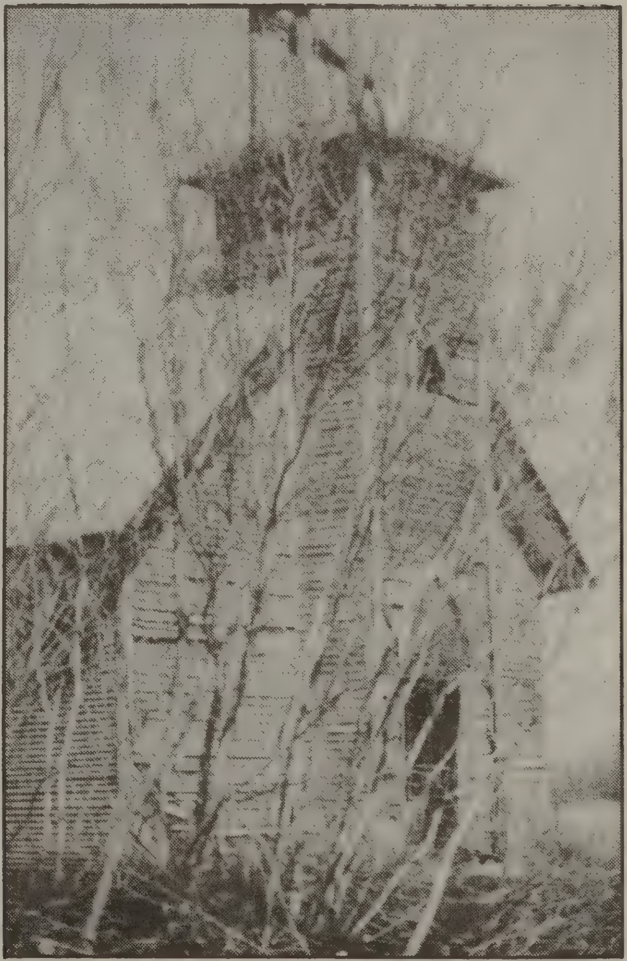
20.39 NORTHEAST INDIANA CHAPTER OF FULL GOSPEL BUSINESS MEN'S FELLOWSHIP INTERNATIONAL

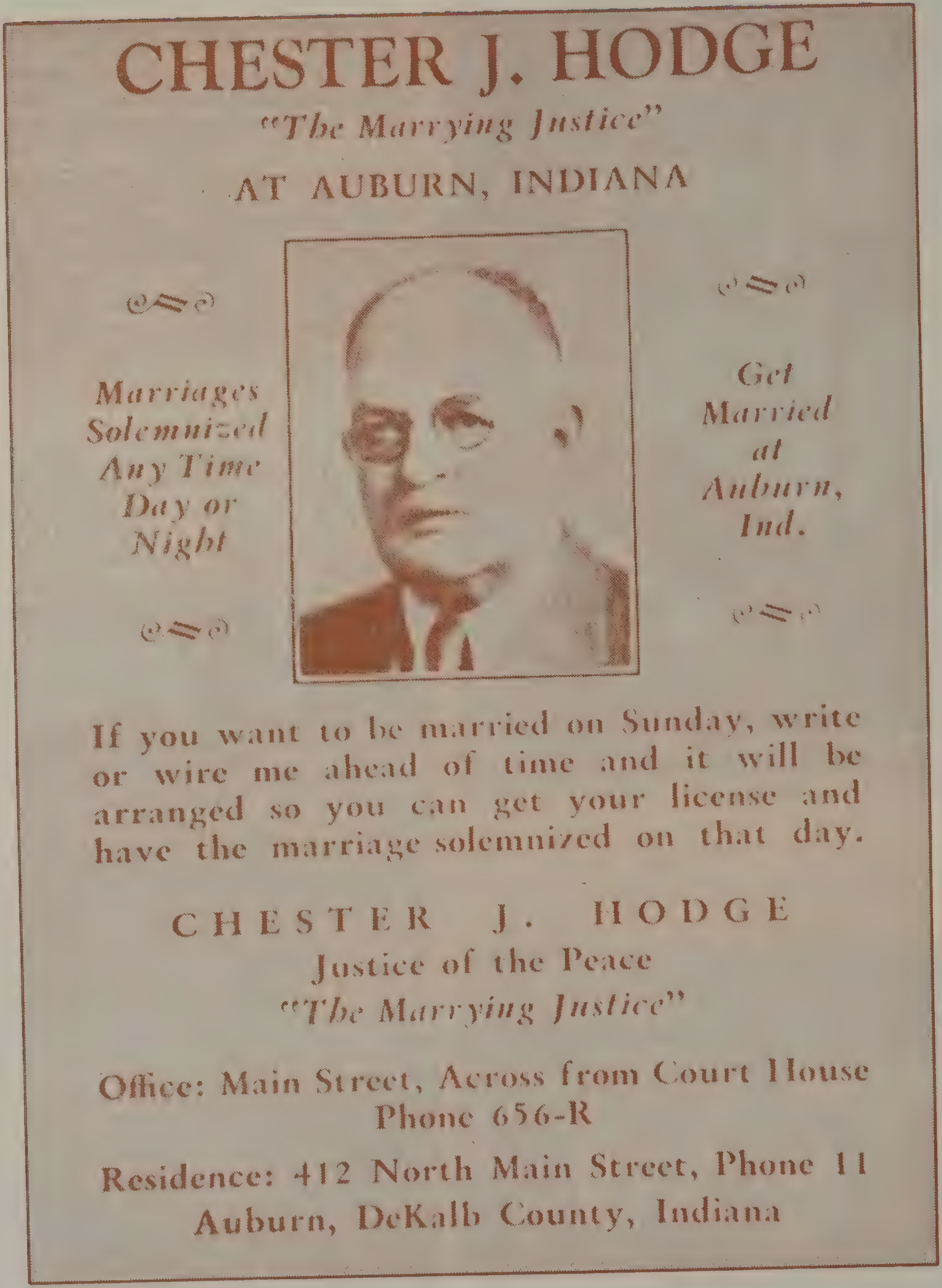
The Northeast Indiana Chapter of Full Gospel Business Men's Fellowship International meets monthly at the Heimach Center. The organization is a service arm of the entire church and serves all churches which can profit by having their men stirred and inspired by Christian fellowship with other businessmen. Current officers are Jim Segel, president; David Dedion, first vice-president; Larry Ehinger, secretary; and David Dilley, treasurer.

A clean sweep.

Ready for Church.

This DeKalb County Church located on the Bellefountaine Road is one of the few county churches which did not survive.





CHESTER J. HODGE

"The Marrying Justice"

AT AUBURN, INDIANA

Marriages Solemnized Any Time Day or Night

Get Married at Auburn, Ind.

If you want to be married on Sunday, write or wire me ahead of time and it will be arranged so you can get your license and have the marriage solemnized on that day.

CHESTER J. HODGE
Justice of the Peace
"The Marrying Justice"

Office: Main Street, Across from Court House
Phone 656-R

Residence: 412 North Main Street, Phone 11
Auburn, DeKalb County, Indiana

CHAPTER TWENTY ONE

MARRIAGE

21.1 OVERVIEW

DeKalb County has had some unique customs in regard to marriages. For many years, friends of the couple belled them within a few weeks after the wedding. In Butler, the groom was obliged to wheel the bride from the mill to the stop light and back in a wheelbarrow while bells were rung and horns blown.

The "Fair Weddings" resulted in the lucky couple's being married at center stage on Saturday of the DeKalb County Free Fall Fair and their being the recipients of numerous prizes from county merchants.

DeKalb County was a divorce mill in one era and a marriage mill in another, primarily due to differences in the laws of nearby states.

21.2 COURTING AND MARRIAGE

Where there are people of the opposite sex, there will be courting and marriage. Indeed, there has been little change in this custom of mankind for centuries. The only difference would be the station in life of the participants. Some courtships and weddings have been elaborate and expensive. Most have been simple and inexpensive. One has been as meaningful and as memorable as the other.

An interesting tradition in DeKalb County has been the "belling" of couples within a few weeks of their wedding. The proper term for the event is "shivaree," which is defined as a "mock serenade to newlyweds using kettles, horns, etc." Bellings have been held in DeKalb County from an early date, but the custom has varied from one community to another. It is usually done within two to three weeks after the wedding. A group of the couple's friends go to the couple's house after the couple has gone to bed. They then awaken them by clanging bells, beating kettles, or throwing sticks or stones against the window. The couple, thus rudely awakened, is taken from the house.

In the Butler area they were taken to downtown Butler, usually in the back of a pickup truck. There, a wheelbarrow was provided and the groom was expected to wheel the bride down Broadway, from one end of the business district to the other, while being ridiculed and cajoled by his friends. After this, the couple was expected to treat the friends to ice cream and cake or other refreshments.

In Auburn, generally the same procedure was followed; however, instead of the ride in the wheelbarrow, the couple was driven around the square numerous times followed by friends in cars ringing bells and blowing horns. Some neighborhoods had old school bells or church bells which were put on the back of the truck and rung continuously during the "belling."

In some cases, friends stayed behind and accomplished "dirty tricks" in the couple's house, such as short-sheeting the bed or putting stones in the bed.

The custom of belling has declined in recent years but they still occur occasionally, especially in the rural areas of the county.

21.2 VIGNETTE 1

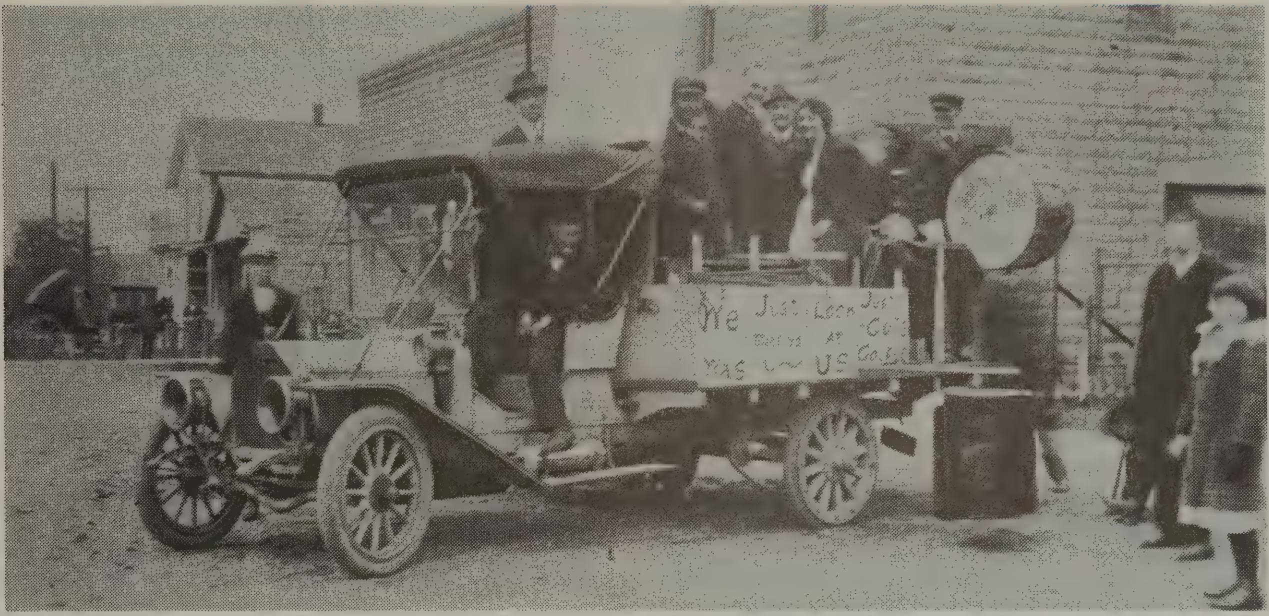
"...their box... sold for $14.00...."

My pacing horse used to go out to Mudsock School to the box socials. Used to have box socials. I got in on the end of it. The girls would decorate a box and have a nice lunch in it and then the boys would buy it. They'd have an auctioneer come in and auction them off and they'd use the money to buy some library books. They'd only get in maybe under $20.00. Then they'd play party games. Sometimes you knew whose box was selling, some girls would take a double box and some of the boys would know who they were. I know one case where the school teacher, she was a beautiful young woman. Her name was Laura Brenson. This happened over to the East Richland School. Her name was Laura Brenson, she was from St. Joe and she stayed at my uncle, Sam Miser. Well, I had a cousin. Her name was Gladys Miser, she was a good looking girl. These girls had a double box. Well, a lot of the young fellas knew whose boxes they were and their box, if I remember right, sold for $14.00. Frank Schuster and Russell Strow bought it. Paul Whetzel and another one were bidding.

Interview with Clyde Husselman (born 1902)in 1986.

21.3 MATRIMONIAL ASSOCIATION

Rev. W.L. Meese was a popular Methodist preacher in DeKalb County and married many couples. On August 20, 1896, the Rev. W.L. Meese Matrimonial Association was formed at Auburn. Membership was limited to couples who had been married by Rev. Meese. Meetings were held annually somewhere in DeKalb county. The


We Just Lock Just Daisy At Co Has US Go

Belling at Corunna.

21 VIGNETTE 1

"I have ... run that girl to .... all (them frolicks)."

Dear Brother,

I take of my pen to inform you that we are all well at present. Hoping that these ~~few~~ lines may find you in the same state of health. If you want to see me soon you must come, for I am a going to get married about Christmas to a girl over south. I'll mention no names. We have had some grate times here this fall. We have had four frolicks this fall — three peach cuttins and one wood chopin. The last night we danced till three o clock and held the girls till morning. There has been so many frolicks this fall that they can't be numerated—Whittingtons, Buchanans, Miller's, Harlans, Garmons and I have been to them all and run that girl to them all. So there must be somethin to it.

I am going to have the greatest wedding ever heard tell on. I am going to have a roasted turkey big as a girraf. I am going to have six couples to my wedding and take a buggy ride and we will have a bull elephant too.

Letter of Isaac Farver, Spencerville, Indiana, to his brother Lemuel Farver, at Willshire, VanWert County, Ohio.

21 VIGNETTE 2

"Someone stole the ice cream and cake."

Herman finished the country school, then went to Adrian Michigan College being the youngest one there. Then he attended a number of summer sessions and began teaching when seventeen. When he was eighteen he came to teach at Bog Island where I saw him for the first time. He was a handsome young fellow with dark brown eyes and curly hair. I went to school to him two terms in the country.

We fell in love and were married August 30, 1899 at my country home where a nice wedding dinner was planned. After we were married by Rev. Lancaster of Columbia City, Indiana, and all were seated at the dining table, a crowd of rowdies came for the traditional belling and wouldn't accept their treat. They wanted some fun so all the guests got up from the table and got their horses and went home for fear their horses would scare and run away. Someone stole the ice cream and cake. The bellers shot holes through the spouting on the house and kept up the racket until they ran out of ammunition. Some one rode to Waterloo, three and a half miles for more and they finally left about 2:30 A.M. The next day we moved to North Main Street, Auburn and Herman began teaching in the Junior High School.

Narrative of Marguerite Brown written in 1959.

Rev.
W. L. MEESE
Third...
MATRIMONIAL
Reunion
Auburn, Ind.

Ribbon from reunion.

1901 event was held at the Waterloo School Park on Thursday June 13. It was an all day affair with a picnic dinner, speakers, photographs, and badges.

21 VIGNETTE 3

"...they have had a good life together"

... 50th Wedding Anniversary Reveals "$32.67 Four-day Honeymoon."

Marion and Alice (Tustison) Peckhart will observe their 50th Anniversary Saturday, May 19, with a reception from 2 to 5 p.m. in the Auburn Presbyterian Church.

*In providing the News with the announcement of the anniversary celebration the Peckharts brought a copy of the May 23, 1929, issue of the **St. Joe News** which contained the following:*

"A pretty double ring ceremony marked the marriage of Miss Alice Tustison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tustison, and Mr. Marion G. Peckhart, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peckhart, of Auburn, which was solemnized Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock at the Lutheran Church in St. Joe, with the Rev. G.D. Stoll, officiating.

"The ceremony was preceded by a short musical by Mrs. C.R. Davis, consisting of I Love You Truly, and O Promise Me. Mrs. Davis was asscompanied by Mrs. F.B. Leighty. Mrs. Leighty also played the wedding march from Lohengrin.

"The couple was attended by Miss Gaylon Goldsmith and Carl Tustison, a brother of the bride. Little Miss Gloria Davis acted as ringbearer. Stanley Means and Paul Tustison acted as ushers.

"A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony, the couple leaving later on a short trip to points south.

"Upon their return they will be at home at 1003 South VanBuren St., at Auburn.

"The bride is a graduate of the St. Joe High School, and International Business College of Fort Wayne. For a few years she has been employed as stenographer for the Auburn Lumber Co. The groom is clerk in the Lumm Grocery at Auburn.

"The best wishes of their many friends go with them.

The marriage prompted the publication of a poem by Frank Carleton Nelson entitled, "To The Bridal Couple." It appeared in the News as follows:

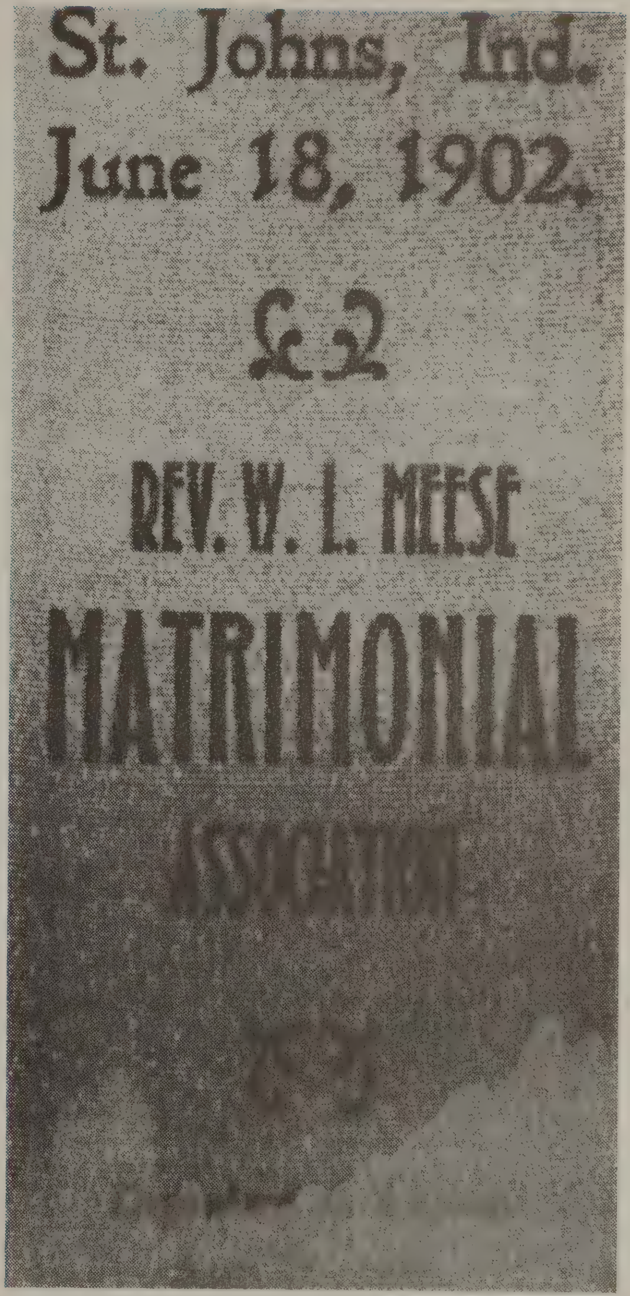
"Now the wooing days are ended
And your souls in one are blended,
And you're ready for the journey down the road,
If you'd never known of parting,
Pause a moment, as you're starting,
And remember, each must carry half the load.
There's a goal and you can win it,
But, just hesitate a minute,
There are ups and downs awaiting, so beware,
Through the rough and stormy weather,
You will have to pull together,
Disappointment, doubt and trouble, you must share.
There'll be giving, there'll be taking,
But there ne'er can be forsaking
One another, if you ever hope to win,
There'll be sorrow mixed with pleasure,
If you'd know life's fullest measure,
I would warn you, as the journey you begin.
Joys and pleasures, you must share them,
Cares and troubles, you must bear them,
They are sent to test the faith of man and wife,
They're a part of life and living,
Of receiving and of giving,
As you wander down the little lane of life.
So, your lives are just beginning,
And your chance is fine for winning,
If together you will bravely meet the test,
May the hand of fate ne'er chide you,
But, instead, forever guide you,
And the fortunes that await you be the best."

During the visit by Mr. & Mrs. Peckhart at the News Office this week, it was apparent that they had a good life together and that they are still literally young at heart despite the passing of many years. They've had fun! You can tell by the sparkle in Mrs. Peckhart eyes!

The Peckharts' trip "south" included going to Cincinnati and Kentucky and then back home via Indianapolis.

They kept a running account of their honeymoon expenses. Here is what the trip cost (food, lodging, etc., for two in May of 1929):

Gas	*$ .87*
Room	*1.75*
Breakfast	*.60*
Vicks Vaporub	*.35*
Map	*.75*
Gas	*1.00*
Film	*.60*
Lunch	*.65*
Garage	*2.00*
Toll	*.40*
Zoo Admission	*.50*
Supper	*1.85*
Room	*3.00*
Tips	*.50*
Breakfast	*1.40*
Lunch	*.85*
Garage	*.75*
Gas	*1.27*
Supper	*1.15*
Room (Lincoln Hotel)	*6.00*
Tips	*1.00*
Breakfast	*.90*
Show	*1.00*
Gas and Oil	*1.76*
Lunch	*.70*
Gas	*1.07*
Total Four-Day Trip	*32.67*



Ribbon from reunion.

St. Joe News, May 17, 1979, p.l, c.4,5

21 VIGNETTE 4

"...when we went to go to bed."

Very soon after we were married, the first two or three days, a bunch came in and they entertained us down stairs. They popped corn and all such things as that. But when we went to go to bed up stairs in the bed room after they left, they'd gotten a old fashion grind stone, and that was in our bed up stairs when we went to go to bed.

How they got that grind stone upstairs there we could hardly ever figure, because it was pert'ner too big to get through the window, but they got it through there someway. Them stones was heavy. They was large, but they got it through the window some way and had it covered up. Snuck up there and had it covered up. And when we went in there it was covered up. It just looked like maybe a person in there with their two knees sticking up. Well, they had a sheet up over the top of it then. We left it up there, I don't know a couple weeks, after that. We used to have a lot of fun with that, of course we were just married. I'd maybe try to make a fool out of myself and her too. I'd take a pin and go over and go to sharpen my pin on the grind stone!

Interview with Howard Shilling and Ethel Shilling on February 6, 1986.

21.4 FAIR WEDDINGS

During the 1930's and early 1940's a couple was married every year at the DeKalb County Free Fall Fair. Couples applied to a committee for the honor. The couple chosen was married from the stage at the fair on Saturday. County merchants provided numerous prizes which were on display and prominently mentioned in advance publicity. This custom was apparently not resumed after World War II.

21.5 THE MARRYING JUSTICE

Squire Chester P. Hodge of Auburn advertised himself as "The Marrying Justice" during the 1920's and 1930's. He also stated, "If you want to get married on Sunday, write or wire me ahead of time and it will be arranged so you can get your license and have the marriage solemnized on that day." During that period of time, Indiana marriage laws were liberal compared to many surrounding states. Couples who wanted to marry quickly could come to Indiana and be married the same day with a minimum of complications. Operations such as Squire Hodge's and the Wedding Chapel at Angola made this possible.

21.6 DIVORCE MILL

During the 1850's and 1860's Indiana's divorce laws were much more liberal than those of most eastern states. This resulted in some coming to Indiana for quick divorces. Several lawyers in Waterloo capitalized on this situation. Divorces were filed by the lawyer. The person came to Waterloo on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad and then went to court in Auburn by hack for the court hearing. He or she could then return on the evening train — divorced.

21 VIGNETTE 5

"If you got married, you were out of a job."

They had a rule at I&M where I was working from twenty-one till December of thirty eight, if you got married, you were out of a job. I didn't like it. But what could you do about it? That was it. I'll tell you how true it was in 1940. I was working in the county treasurers office by that time. Frank Korstmeyer was manager of the I & M. He came up there and said: "I want to talk to you. I just came over here today to check to see if Kathleen Haviland and Howard Blaine were married. I just have a hunch they are." When I checked the marriage license they have issued a license to Vivian Kline and she is also married. "Now," he said, "I have to go back to Butler and fire both of them, instead of one, I've got to fire two." And he did, he fired them right there.

Interview with Grace Phelps in 1986.

21 VIGNETTE 6

"gowned in white."

Three hundred friends and relatives witnessed the marriage of Miss Judith Buchanan, an Auburn girl and Ensign George Victor, an Anderson, Ind., young man, at the First Presbyterian Church in Auburn at 2:30 Sunday afternoon.

The young couple exchanged their vows before the altar of the church with the Rev. Leo Patterson, rector of the St. James Episcopal Church in Goshen, Ind., as the officiating minister. Both the bride and groom are members of the Episcopal Church and Rev. Patterson is a close friend of the young couple.

The marriage is the culmination of college romance at Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill. The groom, who has been in the United States Naval Reserve unit at the college, received his commission on Thursday, February 22. He is a graduate of the Northwestern University School of Commerce.

The wedding party was composed of the young couple, the maid of honor, Miss Mary Alice Swartz of Auburn, a student at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts at Philadelphia, Pa.: the bridesmaids, the Misses Mary Jane Duryea of Detroit, a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, O., who is a cousin, of the bride and Miss Barbara Schaab of Auburn, a student of Western College of Oxford, O.: Capt. Herbert McMahan, who is in the U.S. Army Medical Corps., the best man; Master Rick Williams son of Mr. & Mrs. Roy Williams, of Garrett, the ring bearer, V.E. Buchanan of Auburn, who gave his daughter in marriage, the ushers, Roy Williams of Garrett, Ensign Robert Tribble of Honolulu, Hawaii, Ensign Robert Alexander of Park Ridge, Ill., and George Roush of Anderson.

Bride's Wedding Gown

The bride's wedding gown was a heavy ivory bridal satin with a curving net yoke outlined with medallions of Swiss Venise lace. The lace extended in a panel to the hem of the skirt in front. The gown had long tight sleeves and a very long full train. Satin covered buttons and loops fastened the gown in the back. Medallions of Swiss Venise lace mounted on satin fashioned the tiny half hat to which was fastened the full length three-tiered veil and blusher of imported illusion. The bride carried to the altar a white leather prayerbook and a crystal silver rosary.

All of the bride's attendants were gowned in white. The bodices were of satin with tiny *pleatings outlining the sweetheart necklines and bracelet length sleeves. The pleating also trimmed the hip line where the double net skirts were joined.*

The bridemaids accentuated their gowns with headdresses made of American beauty velvet ribbon. Three handmade rosettes were fastened across the top of their heads with the ribbons extending to the bottom of the skirts in the back in two streamers. The maid of honor's headdress was styled like the other attendants but was in white velvet.

Mrs. V.E. Buchanan, the mother of the bride, wore a gown of soft American Beauty crepe, the only trim being an intricate draping of the material in front giving a deep V neckline. The gown was of floor length with long tight sleeves. A matching hat trimmed with ostrich and velvet bag completed the outfit.

Mrs. H.E. McMahan of Anderson, the mother of the groom, wore a floor length gown of grape colored crepe trimmed simply with silver beading on chiffon. An ornament of three shell pink plumes worn in her hair and matching elbow length gloves completed Mrs. McMahan's ensemble.

The groom was in his navy uniform, his attendant in army uniform and the little ring bearer in a miniature Ensign's suit.

15-Minute Musicale

The ceremony was preceded by a 15-minute musicale presented by Mrs. Harry Western, organist, and Mrs. H.E. Hart, soloist, Mrs. Western played "Coprifuoco," from Sicilian Suite by Melchiorre Maure Cottone, Pi Beta Phi symphony and "Liebnestraum" by Franz Liszt. Mrs. Hart sang "Because" by Hardelot, "Through the Years," by Youmans and "The Lords Prayer" by Malotte.

The church was decorated in a springtime motif. Delicate lacy fronds of Ciboium ferns lined the chancel walls and extended out in the nave of the church forming a soft background of greenery for the sanctuary floor vases of white snapdragons, double white stocks and white carnations. At the altar were two arrangements of the same flowers. Cathedral candles in seven branch holders were used among the greenery and flowers. The couple knelt on a Swedish wrought iron predieu having cushions of heavy brocaded satin.

Cascades of white carnations and Seabreeze organdy ribbon fastened to wrought iron candelabra with lighted tapers marked every other pew and carnations were knotted into the ribbons of each cascade which fell to the aisle covered with a white carpet.

Fastened to the predieu in the chancel was a bridal bouquet of white orchids in a cascade arrangement which the bride carried from the church.

The honor maid and the bridesmaids carried bouquets in crescent shape consisting of violets and blue sweet peas forming the points and centered compactly with white and American beauty stripped hibiscous camelias. The arrangements were tied with loops of narrow American beauty velvet ribbon.

The bride's mother wore a cluster of Albor orchids, white with ruby throats, while the bridegroom's mother wore a cluster of Anthena orchids in a pale orchid shade with fuschsia throats.

Reception for Newlyweds

Following the marriage ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. & Mrs. V.E. Buchanan at 1004 Midway Drive, for the newly married couple. Nearly 300 persons attended. Refreshments of punch, salted nuts, mint wafers, wedding cake and coffee were served.

The following assisted the bride's mother as hostesses: Mrs. W.K. Schaab, Mrs. H.M. Messenger, Mrs. R.H. Faulkner, Mrs. H.N. Nigg, Mrs. H.C. McIntyre, Mrs. A.V. Hines, Mrs. C.B. Hamilton, Mrs. D.C. Schaab, Mrs. George Goodall, Mrs. William Swartz, Mrs. B.O. Fink, and Mrs. D.E. Messenger. Mrs. G.A. Hachet and Mrs. E.A. Husselman were also to have been hostesses but were unable to serve because of the critical illness of their mother, Mrs. A.W. Madden, who passed away Sunday night.

Presiding at the table were Mrs. Harry Heinzerling, Mrs. Roy Williams and Mrs. Frederick Holzer of Garrett and Hollis Leedy of Indianapolis, cousins of the bride, and Mrs. R.B. Sollis of Wilmette, Ill., and Mrs. Betty Robinson of Indianapolis.

There were two Grecian floor urns of white stocks and calla lilies in the circular entrance at the Buchanan home. In the living room an arrangement of white stocks and calla lilies was on the piano and on a high cabinet was an especially lovely creation of white snapdragons and stocks with a full cascade of white carnations tumbling over the one corner. Forming the background for the refreshment table in the dining room, was the softness of the Cibotium ferns flanked with with floor vases of white stocks, calla lilies and carnations. The table was covered with an embroidered cloth and centered with a three-tiered wedding cake on a bed of smilax and Belmont gardenias. Two bowls of gardenias and tall silver candelabra with white tapers were used at either end of the table. A low glass top table held a spreading *arrangement of the white flowers.*

The gift tables were fully skirted with white organdy which was draped and formed poufs at intervals. The lines of the drapings were outlined with garlands of smilax which formed bow-knots at the poufs.

Pre-Nuptial Parties

The bride was the guest of honor at a series of pre-nuptial parties and showers given by the following hostesses: Mrs. E.B. Sollis at Wilmette, Ill., Miss Mary Jane Duryea, and Miss Mary Lou Disosway at Evanston, Ill., Mrs. W.K. Schaab, Mrs. H.C. McIntyre, Mrs. H.M. Messenger, Miss Mae Elene Craven, and Miss Mary Alice Swartz in Auburn and Mrs. C.B. Hamilton at Garrett. Mr. and Mrs. H.M. Messenger also entertained at a shower for the groom .

Mr. and Mrs. H.N. Nigg of the Morningstar Road were host and hostess at a pre-rehearsal snack party from 5 to 7 o'clock Saturday evening. The wedding party and other out-of-town guests were present. There were bouquets of spring flowers throughout the house and the large trays of hot and cold snacks were served in the solarium.

Mr. & Mrs. Roy Williams, Mr. & Mrs. Harry Heinzerling and Staff Sgt. and Mrs. Frederick Holzer entertained at a bridal party at the Williams home in Garrett. The bridal party was seated at a long dining room table centered with a miniature bride and groom and four bridesmaids dressed in pastel colors. The home was lighted with candles and the candlelabras were tied with white satin bows. Other guest were seated at small tables. Twenty were present at the dinner.

A buffet supper was served at the home of Mr. & Mrs. George Hachet on Midway Drive Saturday evening for relatives who came to attend the wedding. Due to the illness of Mrs. Hachet's mother, Mrs. U. G. Leedy of Indianapolis and Mrs. C. B. Hamilton of Garrett, sisters of Mr. Hachet, substituted as hostesses.

Ensign McMahan is a graduate of the Anderson High School. In Anderson he was active in high school athletics and was advertising manager of the yearbook. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta, a national college fraternity, at Northwestern.

The bride is a graduate of the Auburn High School. She was editor-in-chief of "The Follies" the Auburn school yearbook in her senior year. She is a member of the Tri-Kappa sorority in Auburn and of Pi Beta Phi, a national college sorority, at Northwestern.

The only disappointment to mar the happy occasion for the young couple was the absence of two brothers in the service. Lt. Buchanan, brother of the bride, is in the U.S. Army Air Corps, in the Philipines and Lt. Thomas McMahan, a brother of the groom, is in the U.S. Naval Reserve and is stationed at Key West, FLA.

The bride wore for going away a tweed suit and top coat of gray, blue and black plaid. A black hat, shoes, purse and gloves complete and ensemble.

The newlyweds left for a short wedding trip. They will depart early in March for San Francisco, Calif., where the groom will report for duty.

Undated clipping from the **Auburn Evening Star**.

Dr. Fretz of Waterloo, a typical DeKalb County doctor.

CHAPTER TWENTY TWO

MEDICINE AND HEALTH CARE

22.1 OVERVIEW

Medical care has gone "full circle" in DeKalb County in many respects. Early records of the Board of Commissioners of the county of DeKalb disclose that the care of physically and mentally handicapped persons was contracted out to persons in the community who would agree to care for them. Gradually the system became centralized, first with county institutions and then with gigantic state institutions. Now we are back to providing most care in a local context with group homes and sheltered workshops.

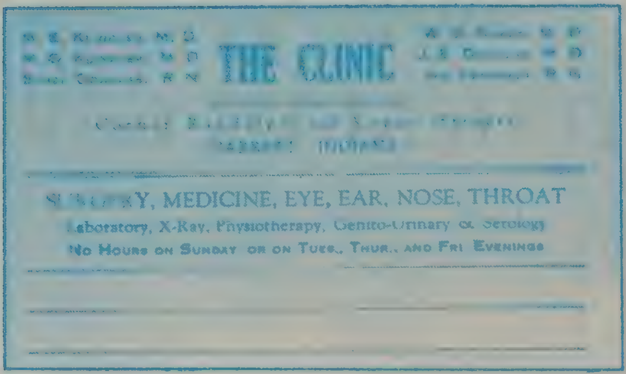
The Garrett Clinic was a pioneer in group medical practice. The Sacred Heart Hospital at Garrett and the Souder Hospital at Auburn were among the finest in the state at the time. DeKalb Memorial Hospital was known as the "Miracle of Indiana" when it was built and continues to be self-sustaining.

The Drs. Bevier at Waterloo conducted an extensive business in medicinal herbs and a broad mail-order medical practice. The corner drugstore has been replaced by chain-store counterparts.

The polio epidemic of the 1950's was one of the most frightening events to occur in DeKalb County.

22.2 MEDICAL PROFESSION

The medical profession has been adequately covered in prior county histories to about 1920. The "modern era" of medicine began about that time, so this sub-chapter will begin at that point.



THE CLINIC

SURGERY, MEDICINE, EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT

Laboratory, X-Ray, Physiotherapy, Genito-Urinary & Serology

No Hours on Sunday or on Tues., Thur., and Fri Evenings

An appointment card from the Garrett Clinic

22.2A The Garrett Clinic

Group medical practices are thought to be a relatively new phenonomen, but the concept was present in DeKalb County as early as 1918.

The Garrett Clinic was established in Garrett in 1918 by Dr. M.E. Klingler who graduated from the Fort Wayne Medical School, interned at St. Joseph Hospital, Fort Wayne, and came to Garrett in 1904 to practice. He was very active in civic affairs.

Dr. Klingler built a large brick building, at the southwest corner of Keyser and Randolph Streets, which was designed for medical use with about twenty rooms. He then attracted a number of specialists so that a patient could have "one-stop" medical service. The proximity of the St. Joseph Hospital was a big factor in the location of such a project in Garrett.

The original staff was made up of Dr. W.G. Lymon, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist; Dr. J.A. Sanders, bacteriology; Dr. J.H. Ravenscroft, dermatology; Dr. C.V. Howard, internal medicine and radiology; and Dr. W.M. Broughton, oral surgeon. Dr. Klingler was chief of staff and specialized in surgery, gynecology, and obstetrics.

Other doctors who joined the staff in 1920 were Dr. F.J. Barber, Dr. W.R. Templeton, and Dr. C.O. Fox. Dr. J.E. Douglas joined the staff in 1922 as an X-ray and laboratory specialist.

Dr. Klingler died in 1943, but the clinic continued under the ownership of other doctors. Dr. L.E. Jinnings joined the staff in 1943. Other doctors on the staff during the 1940's were Dr. Thomas Walsh, Dr. James Campbell, Dr. Douglas O'Dell, and Drs. Rumbaugh and Giles.

Dr. Charles Novy became associated with the Garrett Clinic in 1952 and was a general practitioner and surgeon.

Present Garrett Clinic.

Dr. Bryce Treadwell joined the clinic in 1967 and bought the clinic in 1969. Dr. Stanley Greenberg became associated in 1970 and the two doctors built a new building for the Garrett Clinic adjacent to the new Garrett Community Hospital. Dr. Treadwell purchased the interest of Dr. Greenberg in 1986 and is now the sole owner of the Garrett Clinic.

Garrett area residents have indeed been fortunate to have a medical facility such as the Garrett Clinic for over seven decades.

22.2 INDIVIDUAL PRACTITIONERS

Most doctors have practiced individually in DeKalb County towns, although the DeKalb Memorial Hospital Medical Arts Building is drawing physicians into associations, either formal or informal.

Butler physicians have included Dr. Charles I. Weirich who began his practice in 1933; Dr. C.B. Hathaway who began his practice in 1930; Dr. Clifford J. Shultz who became associated with Dr. Weirich in 1961; and Dr. William E. Fitzkee who now serves Butler patients from the former offices of Dr. Weirich and Shultz on SRl south of Butler.

There have been no doctors practicing in Spencerville, St. Joe, or Corunna in recent years.

The dean of Waterloo doctors is Dr. Floyd B. Coleman. He is one of the few doctors in the county who still despenses his own medicines, usually along with a small brown sack of bran for regularity. Dr. William Bradly Hughes and Dr. Benjamin Graber also practice at Waterloo.

Doctors practicing in Auburn in recent years include J. Buchanan, Stephen L. Cole, Harry E. Covell, J. Robert Edwards, William D. Goudy, John Harvey, C.B. Hathaway,Jr., Wm. H. Hathaway, Harland V. Hippensteel, Jr., L.E. Jinnings, W. David Pepple, Gary L. Sheeler, Mark S. Souder, and Michael K. Webb.

Garrett doctors practicing individually include Dr. H.W. Foy and Dr. Brena Farrales who occupy the Old Garrrett Clinic Building at 200 South Randolph.

Dr. D.J. Swarts

Dr. Vesta M. Swarts

Former Swarts Medical office and Bath House, Sixth Street, Auburn.

22.3 DeKALB COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETIES

22.3A DeKalb County Medical Society (1)

The first DeKalb County Medical Society was organized in 1882. The by-laws provided that "...any graduate in medicine of a respectable medical school or licenteati or any regularly organized medical society who is in good moral and professional standing... shall be entitled to full membership by a vote of the society." The initial members were Drs. J.S. Barnett, J.B. Bennett, J.B. Casebeer, W.P. Carpenter, J.A. Cowan, F.W. Fanning, A.S. Farrington, E.L. Fosdick, J.G. Littlefield, W.H. Madden, W.K. Mitchell, S.H. Snyder, D.J. Swarts, Vesta M. Swarts, David A. Sebring, J.J. Wilkinson, B.S. Sheffer, and J.A. Stough.

22.3B DeKalb County Medical Society (2)

Another DeKalb County Medical Society was formed on March 7, 1895, as a continuation of the former society. Its members included Drs. T.G. Matheny, D.J. Swarts, F.M. Hines, D.A. Sebring, Vesta M. Swarts, F.W. Fanning, W.F. Shumaker, J.B. Bennett, W.P. Carpenter, A.B. Darby, J.E. Showalter, Charles S. Stewart, W.L. Hines, L.A. Hines, Jonathan W. Morr, J.H. Ford, and Maurice M. Bowen.

22.3C DeKalb County Medical Society (3)

No information was provided about the present DeKalb County Medical Society.

Dr. Lida Leasure.

22 VIGNETTE 1

"Please write me what you think my trouble is..."

Stockton, Chatauqua County, New York
October 16,1885

Dr. Bevier
(Waterloo, Indiana)

A short statement of my case. Been laid up two years. Taken with spells of dizziness, grew worse, six months, became weak in the calf of the leg. Could handle them all right but could not walk. Can walk some now. Dizzy more or less now. Been troubled with indigestion over 10 years. Bowels do not move without help. Inactive stomach and bowels very weak. No acute pain except a dull nervous pain all over. Troubled with cold feet and nerves very weak. Good appetite. Sleep quite well. Troubled in the throat inflamed and a pressure by spells. Think there is an inflamation in the spine, small in quantity. Please write me what you think my trouble is and if you think you can do me any good. Uncle George Dennison will talk with you in regard to my case. He has been here and seen me.

Yours truly
H.J. Brooks

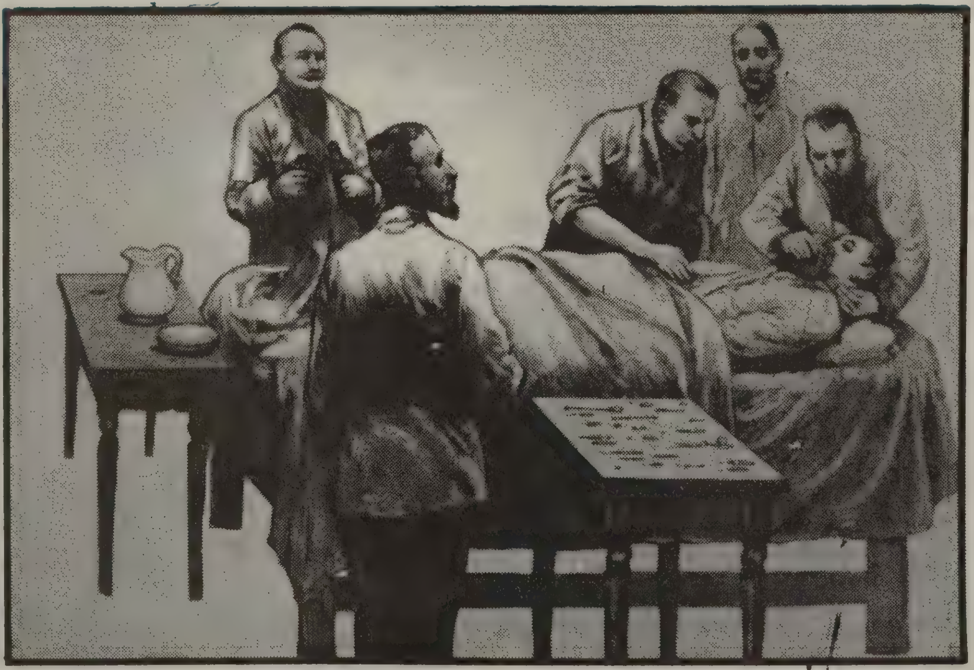
22 VIGNETTE 2

"Surgery was performed on the kitchen table..."

When Harold Coll was 13 years old (in 1908), he became very sick and needed surgery. A surgeon was called at Fort Wayne who came with a nurse by train to Butler. Dr. Shoemaker, the family doctor, took the surgeon and nurse by horse and buggy to the Coll home six miles out in Troy Township. Surgery was performed on the kitchen table for a ruptured appendix. Gangerine had developed. They inserted tubes and sewed up the incision but did not expect him to live. The nurse stayed awhile for special care.

He lived to be over 86 years old and passed away April 10, 1982.

Narrative of Mrs. Harold (Mildred) Coll, written in 1986.



Early surgery.

22 VIGNETTE 3

"...we just went through all the packets of medicine in the cigar box..."

Dr. John Hines was a third generation physician practicing in the same office as his ancestors at the southwest corner of South Main and Tenth Streets in Auburn. He was an old-fashioned country type doctor who took care of us and our kids day or night. He dispensed most of his own medicine. If you needed something you just called Katie Manon, his nurse, and it would soon be ready to pick up. If you couldn't get there during office hours, there was a simple but unusual system. Dr. Hines had a cigar box nailed to the window sill beside the door. Katie put the medicine for those who had not been there by closing time in the cigar box. When we came by to get our medicine, we just went through all the packets of medicine in the cigar box and picked out the one with our name on it! The system was efficient, and it worked for a lot of years in DeKalb County!

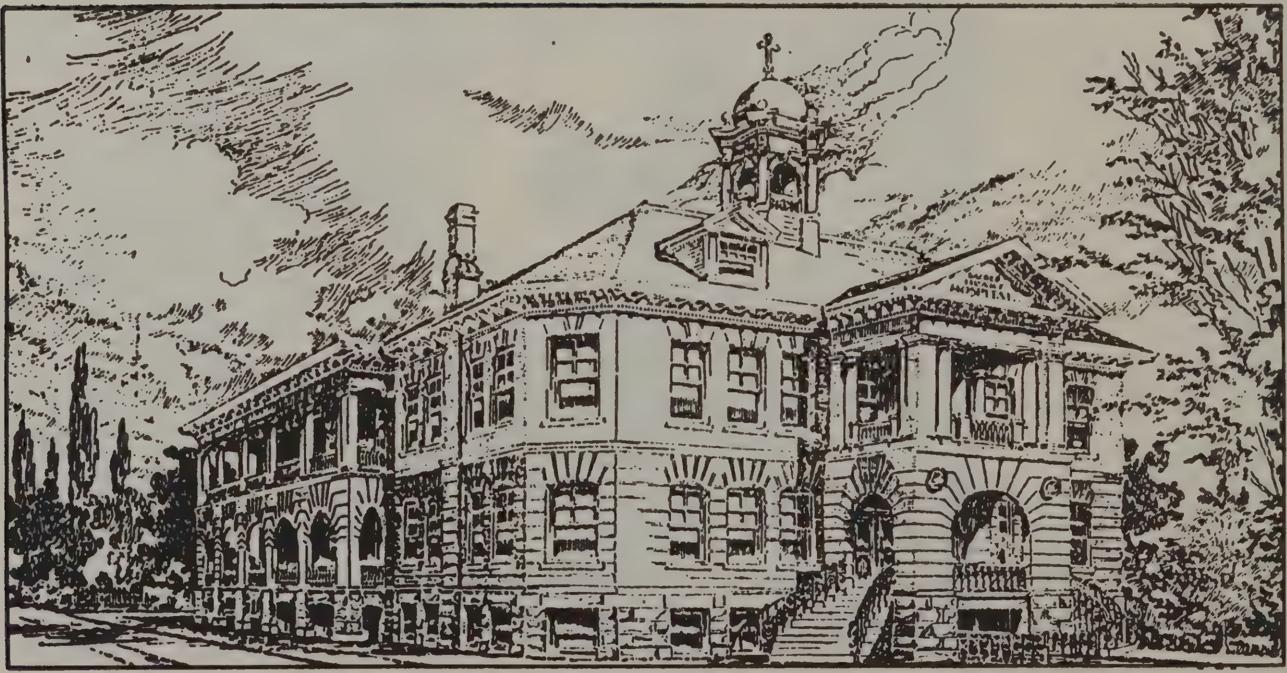
Narrative of John Martin Smith, written in 1986.

22.4 HOSPITALS

22.4A Sacred Heart Hospital and Garrett Community Hospital

Father August Young, first pastor of Peter and Paul's Catholic Church, was founder of Garrett's Sacred Heart Hospital. As he witnessed the progress and development of the town, Father Young also observed the public need and constant demand for such an institution. He hesitated to undertake such a project until he was reassured by the B & O Railroad and the Baltimore Land and Improvement Co. that the division point on the Chicago Division was to be permanently located at Garrett. Encouraged by this announcement, Father Young moved ahead with his plans.

On April 13, 1901, he purchased from W.G. Satterfield a residence with four lots on the corner of Houston and Ijams Street. Here the Sacred Heart Hospital opened and was operated by the Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart. In 1912 a new building was constructed and two additional lots were purchased, giving the hospital grounds a frontage of 150 feet with a depth of 125 feet. Free and clear of any debt, the hospital was then presented to the Franciscan Sisters. With the continuing growth of Garrett, the hospital soon became inadequate in size. Father Young, in co-operation with the Franciscan Sisters, made plans for the erection of an addition. Costing $200,000.00 and doubling the former capacity, the newly completed hospital was rededicated May 26, 1918.



The Franciscan Sisters continued to operate Sacred Heart Hospital for nearly 50 years. Then due to low occupancy, the inability to meet state requirements regarding renovations, and the failure to operate on a break even basis, the hospital was closed on May 1, 1959.

After the Franciscan Sisters closed Sacred Heart Hospital, Dr. Carl J. Elward of Wabash purchased it and began remodeling the building to comply with fire and hospital licensing regulations. Before the building was completely upgraded, Dr. Elward decided to sell the structure.

Mayor Fred L. Feick appointed a Citizens' Board of Trustees to determine the wishes of the community. Did Garrett really want a hospital, or was it an idle dream? The community response was "go ahead!" Purchase price of the equipment was $25,000.00 payable immediately with $150,000.00 being asked for the building, payable on a lease purchase agreement of $1,500.00 monthly.

Under the leadership of the board of trustees composed of Dr. F.B. Kantzer, Dr. L.E. Jinnings, Councilman C.E. Miller, Chamber of Commerce President Alfred S. Engelhard, Albert Yoder, Rural; Elmer Baldwin, B & O; George Wyatt, merchants; Jon Buckles, industry; H. Charles Winans, deputy prosecuting attorney; Wilbur Weimer, Avilla banker; Carl Brindle, LaOtto merchant; Marcella Zerns, representing the mayor; and Dr. Elward, ex-officio member, a fund drive was launched resulting in enough funds and volunteer help to allow reopening the hospital April 3, 1961, as Garrett Community Hospital. In October, 1961, the hospital auxiliary was organized.

Because the obstetrics department had been operating at a loss for well over a year the decision was made to close the department in 1967.

From the time Garrett Community Hospital re-opened it was extremely difficult to comply with state requirements in the 60-year-old building. Finally the decision was reached to add onto the old building. A fund raising drive with a goal of $375,000.000 exceeded all expectations, bringing in $463,785.00 in gifts and pledges. Plans continued toward building ad addition but realization that parking would always be a major problem played an important part in the final decision to build a new hospital at another location. The old hospital building was closed May 30, 1972, when the new building was completed.

Graber Realty, Inc. purchased the old building and transformed it into an apartment complex. The first of thirty units was opened in September 1974.

Sacred Heart Hospital.

Sacred Heart Hospital.

22.4B Garrett Community Hospital

There were actually two Garrett Community Hospital buildings. The Sacred Heart Hospital was closed on May 1, 1959. The Garrett Community immediately started fund raising drive and was able to purchase the old building and reopen it as the Garrett Community Hospital on April 3, 1961. It was operated until May 30, 1972, when a new building was opened, also known as the Garrett Community Hospital.

Land for the new hospital was purchased in 1970. In September 1970, ground was broken at the site located at the northeast corner of CR 327 and CR 54. The building was completed and opened on May 30, 1972. The forty bed facility was fully modern and complete in every respect.

Unfortunately, the health care delivery system substantially changed during the 1970's making a small rural hospitals no longer feasible. The hospital was forced to close and the building was eventually sold to Miller's Merry Manor, Inc. which presently operates it as an extended care facility.

22 VIGNETTE 4

"...about Wednesday they drug the bones through water and we had chicken soup."

My dad's life as a country doctor was really pretty miserable. I think his life helped me decide that I really didn't want to be a country doctor. I recall many, many times when I was at home and old enough to drive a car that my dad would awaken me in the middle of the night and say "Would you like to take a little trip" or "would you take me here or there to all his different patients." It didn't make any difference when or who called him, he always went. A lot of the time there was alot of snow on the ground and we had to wade through drifts. My dad even had patients as far away as Bryan, Ohio. I remember going over there a lot. The country people around here were good friends of my dad and there were groups of Amish people that came in sometimes even in buggies back in the old days. Another thing that was sort of discouraging to my dad was the fact that he was a really good country doctor and he was not interested in charging anything. If a person didn't have money, it didn't make any difference to my dad because he was just as faithful to them as he was to anyone else. I recall many times, having grown up during the worst of the Depression, that my dad would get paid by some of his honest people in the form of chickens and maybe potatoes or anything. We always had the chicken then on Sunday. Then about Wednesday they drug the bones through the water and we had chicken soup. That didn't exactly appeal to me. But that's the best my dad could do during the Depression. He refused no one and went out all times of the day and night.

Interview with Jack A. Sanders, son of J.A. Sanders, M.D. on October 1, 1986.

22.4C Sanders General Hospital

J.A. Sanders, M.D., was one of the original members of the Garrett Clinic staff. He soon developed a large practice and decided to leave the clinic and work on his own. He did so in 1922 but was soon sued by the Garrett Clinic for breach of a covenant that he could not practice within one mile of Garrett for one year after he left the Garrett Clinc.

As a result of this lawsuit, he moved his practice to Auburn to a large frame house at 1007 South Main Street in 1923. His office was in the ground floor area. In 1925 be remodeled the house and established Sanders General Hospital. Originally, there were seven patient rooms upstairs and offices and surgical areas on the ground floor.

Dr. Sanders used the facilities for his own patients at first and later opened them up to any doctor. Dr. A.V. Hines used the hospital for most of his patients.

The building was remodeled several times and had a total of twelve patient rooms when it was closed on December 31, 1963. Dr. Sanders had promised the Auburn Lions Club in 1956 that he would close the hospital and donate all the equipment to a new hospital when it was opened. DeKalb Memorial Hospital opened on January 2, 1968, with much in equipment and supplies that were donated by Dr. Sanders.

Sanders General Hospital.

22.4D Souder Hospital

The Souder Hospital, located between Sixth and Seventh Streets, just west of Jackson Street in Auburn, was founded in 1915 by Dr. Souder and his daughter, Dr. Bonnell Souder.

Dr. Bonnell, as she was affectionately known, was a pioneer in maternity care. Souder Hospital was the first hospital in Northern Indiana to offer maternity care. The newer part of the hospital, facing Sixth Street, was erected in 1931.

Souder Hospital was also a pioneer in the use of X-ray equipment and had one of the first fully equipped surgical rooms in the state. These facilities were begun pursuant to a grant from the Ford Foundation in the 1930's.

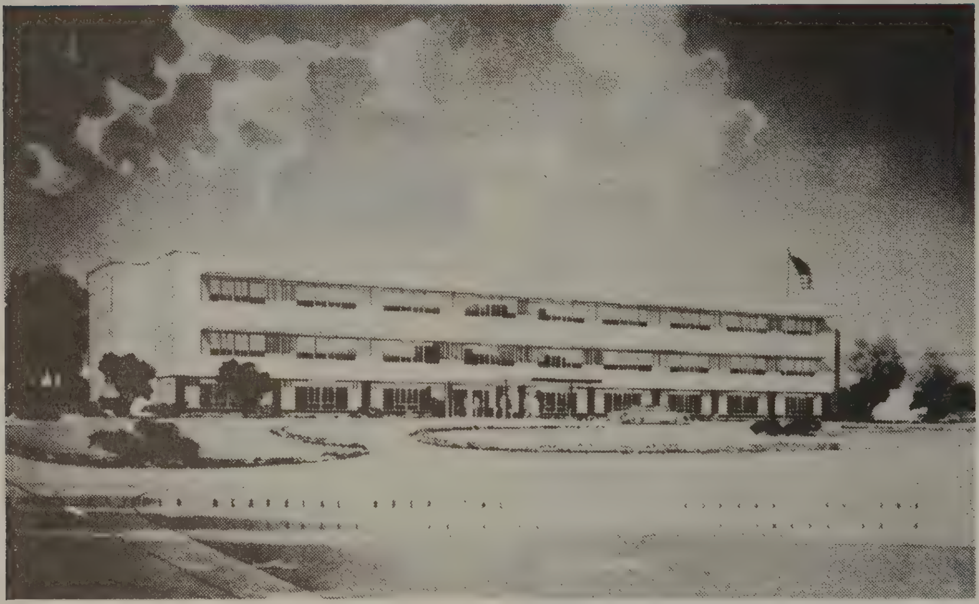
Many of the people in DeKalb County over the age of thirty first saw the light of day upon being born at the Souder Hospital in Auburn. Dr. Souder never married and considered the thousands of babies born at her hospital as her "family." For several decades she dutifully made home movies of "her babies" and their mothers when they were brought back for their periodic examinations.

Souder Hospital closed in 1964, shortly after DeKalb Memorial Hospital opened. Dr. Bonnell Souder had been active in the formation of the new hospital, served on its board of directors at the time it was opened, and donated much of the equipment from her hospital to the new hospital. The old hospital was used, for a time, for long term care patients and now houses offices, including the office of Harland Hippensteel, M.D.

Souder Hospital, Sixth Street, Auburn.

Dr. Bonnell M. Souder Hospital. Original buildings facing Seventh Street.

Bonnell M. Souder, M.D.



Architect's rendering of DeKalb Memorial Hospital.
"The Miracle of Indiana"

22.4E DeKalb Memorial Hospital

The history of DeKalb Memorial Hospital began in 1955 when the Auburn Lion's Club authorized a group of men to see if there was a need in DeKalb County for a new hospital.

In 1956, the Auburn Lions hired Dr. Herman Smith of Chicago to make a professional survey. Out of this came a petition circulated among the people asking the county to set up a fact finding committee. Judge Harold D. Stump, DeKalb Circuit Court Judge, named an eight-man board which was to report to the county commissioners. In June 1960, this eight person board, headed by Glenn Rieke of Auburn, laid the facts before the commissioners.

There was a need for a new facilities because some of the 79 beds available in the three DeKalb County hospitals did not meet state health requirements: It was also suggested that instead of a county hospital, a citizen owned facility be built to be owned and maintained by the people of the county.

The people, industries, organizations and W.H. Willennar of Auburn, the largest single contributor to the hospital, dug into their pockets and came out with enough money to build the hospital. There was also enough money to staff and maintain the hospital for the first year. From that time on the hospital was self-sustaining.

Ground breaking for the hospital was in December, 1961. The hospital entrance is off SR8 with the emergency entrance and supply entrances off CR40A.

The first floor houses the obstretical department, featuring "room-in" nurseries; dining room; conference room; kitchen; laundry and boilers with a capacity for future need; emergency department, consisting of two x-ray rooms and a complete operating room, complete laboratory and pharmacy; hospital offices; meditation room, and a medical library for doctors' use.

The second floor has three modern operating rooms, two for major operations and the third for minor operations; a central supply room; radiography facility; and a recovery room where patients receive specialized attention.

Equipped, the cost was $2,500,000 but the people of DeKalb County showed how they wanted and needed such facilities through their contributions and support.

The building is designed to support a fourth floor with room facilities for 40 additional patients. Laundry, kitchen and boiler capacities anticipate such expansion. The directors planned for the future.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors at the time the hospital was built consisted of Glenn T. Rieke, C.J. Maxton, Dr. Bonnell Souder, Otis S. Fisher, and Richard A. Fink.

The owners of the existing hospitals in Auburn, the Sanders Hospital and the Souder Hospital, agreed to close their facilities upon the opening of DeKalb Memorial Hospital and also donated all useable equipment from their facilities to the new hospital.

When the hospital opened Robert O. King was administrator and the medical staff consisted of Dr. A.V. Hines, Honorary Chief of Staff; Dr. E.E. Rogers, President; Dr. Charles Weirich, Vice-President; and Dr. Loren E. Jinnings, Secretary-Treasurer.

Known as the 'Miracle of Indiana'' when it opened January 2, 1964, DeKalb Memorial Hospital has enjoyed a steady growth. By June 1964, it averaged 37.2 patients per day with a semi-private room costing seventeen dollars per day and a private room costing twenty-one dollars per day. The hospital was approved for Medicare in June 1966. An intensive care unit was opened in November 1969.

Upon the retirement of Robert O. King, Lanning C. Baker became administrator in February 1971. He served until 1980 when Jack Corey was named to the post.

Additions have increased the usefulness of the hospital and have kept abreast of current medical trends. In January 1978, a new outpatient wing and the Medical Arts Clinic was opened. In 1981 a ''birthing room'' was added to the obstetrics area.

The ''Miracle of Indiana'' serves DeKalb County well after more than twenty years of operation. It continues to be operated as a private not-for-profit facility and uses no tax dollars. It is well endowed through the generosity of many DeKalb County familes.

North view of DeKalb Memorial Hospital showing numerous additions.

22.5 EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

22.5A Ambulance Service

Prior to the concept of hospitals, doctors went to the patients and treated them where they found them, usually at home. Dr. Bonnell Souder, Auburn, had a specially built McIntyre Automobile to travel about the county in 1912. It was painted white and had a red cross painted on each side. As hospitals evolved, it sometimes became necessary to move non-ambulatory patients. This was sometimes done with a bed or cot on a wagon.

There is no record of when the first ambulance was used in DeKalb County, but it was probably about 1930. The Auburn Automobile Company built a special chassis for ambulance bodies in 1935-1936.

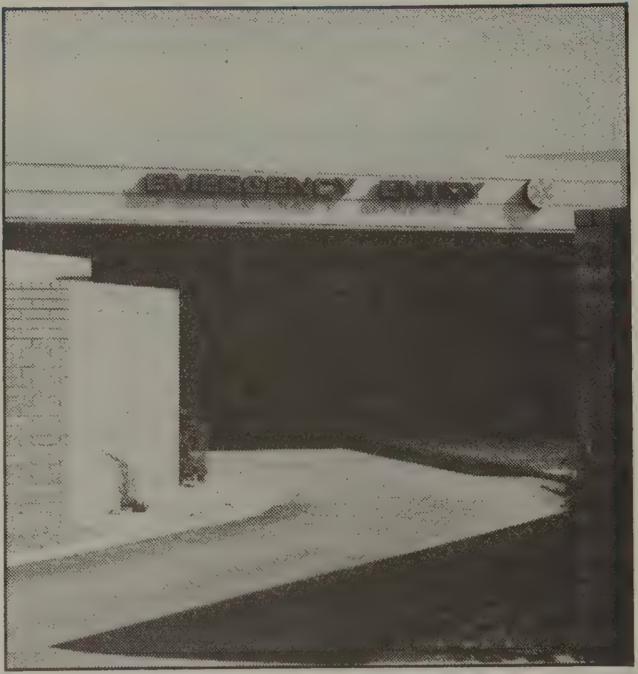
It became customary for the funeral homes in the county to also operate an ambulance service. Some had specially built ambulances, usually on a Cadillac chassis, and others had a combination unit which could be used as both an ambulance and a hearse. The combination of an ambulance service with a funeral home was natural in that both required someone on duty at all times, both used similar equipment, and there were one or two located in each town. The mortician on duty usually had some basic first aid training but primarily just transported patients to the nearest hospitals, and sometimes from one hospital to another or to the patient's home.

In 1974 the federal government mandated the use of more sophisticated equipment and better trained personnel. DeKalb County funeral directors determined that they did not choose to update their equipment nor train and add personnel. They gave notice to the DeKalb County Commissioners of their intention to discontinue service effective July 1, 1975. A few funeral homes still maintain an ambulance to transport patients on a non-emergency basis.

22.5B DeKalb County Emergency Medical Service

The DeKalb County Commissioners established a committee to study the situation and make recommendations. After considerable public discussion and debate, the DeKalb County Emergency Medical Service (EMS) was established in facilities adjacent to the DeKalb Hospital. The Auburn facility was opened July 1, 1975 and is manned twenty-four hours a day with full-time Emergency Medical Technicians (EMT's) and hospital employees who accompany them on runs.

There are also ambulances located at Garrett and Butler which are operated by volunteers in those areas. The EMS is tax supported but charges fees for its use.



DeKalb Memorial Hospital, Emergency Entrance.

DeKalb Medical Arts Center, adjacent to DeKalb County Memorial Hospital.

22.6 DRUGS AND MEDICINES

22.6A Apothecary Shops

Early drugstores were called apothecaries and dispensed the various herbs and compounds prescribed by doctors for their patients.

One of the most noted of these early establishments in DeKalb County was the shop of William Bevier. It was moved from Salem Center to Waterloo in 1863 and was then known as William Bevier and Co. William's son Frank joined him in 1902 and operated the company until 1937 under the name of Frank Bevier & Co. Frank was also a medical doctor.

The records for the businesses of her grandfather and great-grandfather are still in the hands of Beatrice Bevier Snyder of Butler. They show that the business was very active and handled many different products. For example, the account books show that Joseph Morlan purchased the following items in 1872: axolic acid, hair oil, bitters, glycerine, lamp wicks, lamp chimney, syringe, black boot, gall oil, nutmeg, lemon drops, tin, cream of tarter, pulverized cocineal, luger lead, potash, oil vitrol, copperas, sal soda, linseed oil, and white lead.

In later years, under the ownership of Frank Bevier, the company compounded and wholesaled many herbs which were gathered by Waterloo area people. In 1914 elecampane root, calendula heads, prickly ash berries, prickly ash bark, and similar items were offered to manufacturers of medicines such as Eli Lilly and Company who took 2000 pounds of prickly ash bark at nine cents per pound. Elecampane root sold for five cents per pound wholesale.

Dr. Frank Bevier was known thoughout the Midwest and prescribed medicine by mail. Patients wrote and described their condition. They were usually requested to send a bottle of urine for the doctor to examine. He received this by Railway Express and then, after examination, sent medicine which he formulated to the patients by Railway Express.

The business was located in the three-story brick building on the east side of the street in the 200 block of South Wayne street in Waterloo. A large painted sign can still faintly be seen on the north side of the building.

22.6B Corner Drugstores

After the demise of apothecary shops, the corner drugstore became a popular resource from about 1910 to 1970. All handled prescription medicines and chemicals used about the house and farm. They also handled hundreds of brands of patent medicines. One popular in the 1950's was Hadacol, which contained over fifty percent alcohol. No wonder it gave the patient a lift!

William Bevier and Company, Waterloo.

Drugstores of this era also handled sundries of all kinds, from pencils to toothpaste. Stores in DeKalb County included Long's Rexall and Waldo Miller's Drugstore in Butler; Hamilton Drugstore in Waterloo; Best's Drugstore in Garrett; and Romeiser's, Wildermuth's and Stamen's Drugstores in Auburn. Best's Drugstore in Garrett was the last to close.

Most of these drugstores also had fountains where one could get a genuine ice cream soda, a cherry coke, a vanilla phosphate, a Green River, a Vernors Ginger Ale, or a thick malt made with real ice cream and served in the stainless steel mixing containers. The drugstore was a popular gathering place for businessmen in the morning, housewives in the afternoon, and teenagers after school and in the evenings.

Most drugstores sold liquor by the bottle and often the drugstore was the only place in town where liquor could be purchased.

The only independent drugstore remaining in DeKalb County is the Cunningham Family Pharmacy at Auburn.

22.6C Chain Drugstores

Most drugstores in DeKalb County are now parts of national or regional chains. While perhaps offering cheaper prices and perhaps more efficient, they do not have the charm of the corner drugstore. Those presently located in DeKalb County are Hooks at Butler and Auburn, Revco and Keltsch at Auburn, and Keltsch at Garrett.

22 VIGNETTE 5

"...all three polio patients had drank soda pop which had been cooled in a tank with ice water..."

Jane Stoy, of Smithfield Township, entered Parkview Hospital in Fort Wayne July 27, 1954 suffering from spinal polio. For several weeks she was totally paralyzed. She remained in the hospital for eight months and with two years of therapy and some surgery she was able to discard her wheel chair and braces. She was restored to limited activity but her left arm remained paralyzed.

A few weeks before the onset of polio, Mr. and Mrs. Olis Stoy and their daughter Jan; Mr., & Mrs, Robert Oberlin and their baby daughter; with Mr. & Mrs. Charles Strup and their toddler son, Jon; attended a Drive-in theatre. Three people of this group were infected with polio. Jon Strup died with it and his mother entered the hospital Aug. 1, 1954 with polio. Her right leg was partially paralyzed.

The only thing all three polio patients had to eat or drink was soda pop which had been cooled in a tank with ice water. Each person had drunk out of the bottles. The theory was that the water could have been contaminated by some one reaching in the tank and the germs were around the mouth of the bottle. Actually the source of infection by a virus remained unknown.

Narrative of Mrs. Ollis J. Stoy, 1986.

22.7 POLIO EPIDEMIC

One of the most frightening events in DeKalb County's history was the polio epidemic during the 1940's and 1950's. Those stricken were usually children or young adults. They quickly and without apparent reason became ill and were paralyzed, either completely or partially. Those sticken the hardest could not breathe without assistance and were placed in an "iron lung."

There were many theories about how the disease was communicated. There was evidence that it was contracted at beaches and pools. As a consequence, beaches and pools were closed at Hamilton Lake and at Auburn and Garrett. Theatres were closed. The DeKalb County Free Fall Fair was not held for several years. Mothers would not let their children go outdoors or play with other children. Mosquitoes were thought to be associated with the disease and towns and civic groups sprayed and fogged. In hindsight, the chemicals inhaled as a result of the insecticides being sprayed were also detrimental.

Nothing seemed to work until Dr. Jonas Salk developed the polio vaccine, which was widely administered in DeKalb County. Lines of people were given a sugar cube on which a drop of vaccine had been placed.

22.8 MENTAL HEALTH

22.8A Early Care of the Mentally Ill

From an early date the DeKalb County Commissioners have been concerned with the care and treatment of the mentally ill. From about 1840 to 1860 such persons were cared for locally by persons who contracted with the county or township. On September 8, 1842, Alonzo Lockwood was allowed $1.25 per day for caring for a mentally ill person. Later minutes indicate that bids were let for the care of the poor and mentally ill. The person bidding the lowest got the contract.

A DeKalb County Poor Farm was established as early as 1856 and mentally ill persons were cared for there. When the present County Farm buildings were built, cells were included in the infirmary for those mentally ill persons who were violent. One of those cells was preserved when the building was made into a chapel.

Beginning about 1860, Indiana's system of mental health care became centralized in state institutions. Most patients from DeKalb County were sent either to Richmond or to Westville.

With the establishment of local mental health clinics, most patients are now cared for on a outpatient basis. Those who require institutionalizations are now placed at Richmond, Logansport, or another state institution as circumstances may require.

22.8B Northeastern Center

In 1963, President John F. Kennedy signed into law the first Community Mental Health Centers Act.

Incorporated into the law were guidelines for setting up catchment areas. A catchment area existed for the four counties of DeKalb, Noble, LaGrange, and Steuben.

During the 1960's there were several local citizens who were concerned and interested in mental health and who attempted to form a board of directors in order to start the way toward a mental health center for Northeast Indiana. At that time, however, it was not possible for the four counties to agree. It was a quite controversial issue, particularly in LaGrange County, and the attempt failed from lack of support.

In 1969 and 1970, Rev. Herman Heine, pastor of the Lutheran Church in Kendallville and chairman of the first Board of Directors, decided that another attempt should be made to form a board and to try to open a mental health center in this area. He contacted people in the four counties, seeking volunteers to serve.

Oaklawn Center in Elkhart provided mental health services to this catchment area at that time. Oaklawn began as a private psychiatric center in 1962, sponsored by the Mennonite Mental Health Service in conjunction with the Church of the Brethren. In 1973, Oaklawn "split" to become Oaklawn Psychiatric Center (the original organization and still a private, church sponsored service) and Oaklawn Comprehensive Community Mental Health Center.

Clients from the Northeastern Indiana catchment area, approximately three to five per month, were transported to Oaklawn. Efforts were made to expand this service, and for a while a psychiatrist came to McCray Hospital two days a week. At the time of the formation of Northeastern Indiana's second Board of Directors in 1970, ties to Oaklawn were well accepted in all four counties; but, once again, LaGrange and Steuben Counties declined to form a four-county board. They refused financial commitments to the proposed center, wishing to continue their association with Oaklawn.

Despite the lack of support from the two northern counties, Noble and DeKalb decided to form a two-county board. They incorporated as Northeastern Indiana Psychiatric Clinic, Inc., but continued to rely heavily on Oaklawn.

In the formative years of 1969 and 1970, there were many meetings and the State Department of Mental Health was contacted regarding operating funds. There were two types of funds available; clinic funds and comprehensive center funds. Eventually, the board contracted with the state for operating monies, and the building at 305 E. North Street, Kendallville, was leased for use as an outpatient clinic.

Two people were hired to open the clinic, Dr. James Spink and Margaret Bell. Dr. Spink had just completed his doctorate and Ms. Bell was hired as Administrative Assistant.

The clinic was scheduled to open in September, but there was still no furniture in the building. Dale Cochard, Treasurer of the Board, borrowed a truck and drove to Michigan City, where a deal was worked out through McCray Hospital for two desks and two chairs. With this minimum equipment plus the telephone which had been installed, Northeastern Center opened its doors on September 7, 1971. That clinic was operated by the two-county corporation.

The clinic struggled to learn how to operate a mental health center, and a great deal of time was spent in trying to promote the clinic. Public relations was a big part of work in the early years, with both the board and the staff devoting many hours and much energy to the task.

The need for additional services existed even then. A contractual arrangement was worked out with Oaklawn whereby they provided part-time psychiatric coverage, plus other services, on a "fee for service basis." The Center requested whatever was needed and reimbursing Oaklawn for those services out of clinic funds, many clients were still being sent to Oaklawn.

During the balance of 1971 and for the first six months of 1972, Northeastern Center was basically a two-person operation, though Stephen Miller, MSW, worked for a short time and his wife Lila worked in the office part-time. Demand for services continued to grow. In the summer of 1972 social workers Lewis Miller and Orval Miller were added as fulltime clinical staff, and Phyllis Nichols came to work in the office. The staff remained static until the summer of 1973 when Lon Bohnke, with an M.S. in psychology, came on board as evaluator/therapist.

The budget continued to grow, rising from $30,000 to over $100,000. Under a separate grant, Ralph Larson was hired as Addictions Counselor in 1975. When this grant ran out, Mr. Lawson became a Northeastern Center employee. Jo Tauffener was added to the clerical staff a few months later.

During this period of growth, the Center gained an excellent reputation and became well known in the community. Monies were allocated to write a Federal Initial Operations Grant, which was a request for funds to expand the mental health center and to provide all the necessary services that the catchment are would need. Dr. Spink wrote this grant with the support and help of Oaklawn Center, and it was submitted to the state.

Northeastern's relationship with Oaklawn through the years had been a good one, and the Board of Directors, along with Oaklawn, decided to write the application with the statement that a mental health center would be built in the catchment area, but it would be under contract with Oaklawn for services — a sort of "Oaklawn A and Oaklawn B" situation. Oaklawn would provide management, expertise, and support; and the people in the rural four counties, who knew little about the operating a mental health center, would not be required to become too involved. The idea of simply signing a yearly contract, then sitting back and letting things blossom without too many problems, was a popular one with strong support from the members of the board. The only function of the counties would be to make sure that was money available to pay for these kinds of services.

The grant was submitted to the state. It was known that the federal reviewers would not accept the application without state edorsement, and ensuing hassles at the state level entailed months of meetings. At last, the state agreed to endorse the application, though it refused to push it. They asked the community to demonstrate its sincerity by writing letters stating that they, the community, wanted Northeastern Center to be a part of Oaklawn.

During this period of time, further efforts were being made in the catchment area to establish a four-county center. The grant application described the center as four-county, and it was inevitable that time must happen or the application would be denied. The Northeastern Center as it is today was incorporated by John Martin Smith in April 1975, though it did not operate as such at that time. Some of the very same people who were opposed to a four-county center at the outset sat down at the bargaining table, still very cautious, and managed to get together and incorporate.

It should be remembered that the people in LaGrange and Steuben counties still favored staying with Oaklawn independently and continuing to pay for services for their constituency out of county funds. As late as 1975, they felt that their needs were not great enough to form a separate mental health center. The four-county board was formed under the premise that, at the point in time when the mental health center was funded, the two-county board of the Northeastern Clinic would turn over their assets and liabilities to the four-county board for operation of the center. All four-counties endorsed the idea that Oaklawn should be the manager/overseer of the new mental health center.

In 1975-1976, things changed in that Northeastern no longer paid Oaklawn on a fee-for-service basis. With the very strong feeling in the counties and with the way the grant application was written (that Oaklawn would be Northeastern Center's "father"), the Board signed a management contract in which Oaklawn agreed to provide management, hire staff, and, in general take care of everything. Northeastern Center staff became Oaklawn staff, and the Northeastern Center Board had little to do except to listen to Oaklawn's reports and assure that monies were available. Considering the location and the distance, Oaklawn did a fine job at the helm. If any criticism is noted, it would be that the Northeastern Center Board took the easy way out.

In February 1977, Dale Conchard was hired by Oaklawn to be administrator of the Northeastern Center they were going to develop. He worked with their management people in this project. Also, the Federal Initial Operations Grant went to United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and was again refused. They would not accept the grant application so long as there was a contractual management arrangement involved.

In March 1977, a meeting was called by HEW to be held at 305 E. North Street, Kendallville. Included in this meeting were Mr. Hartzler, Executive Director of Oaklawn, Dr. Spink, two Board members, Mr. Cochard, Attorney John Martin Smith, and the HEW representative. The crux of the discussion was that there was no way HEW would approve the grant, or that Northeastern Center could become a comprehensive center, unless it became responsible for its own destiny.

Fortunately, there was a Board meeting scheduled, and the message from HEW was relayed. The Board asked for time to think about it, to talk about it, and to go back to their respective counties with the message. Consequently, the decision was made that the contractual arrangement with Oaklawn would be dissolved on July 1, 1977. The Center found itself trying to determine how it could become independent in just three short months.

Mr. Cochard became Northeastern's Executive Director, effective April 1977; Sally Bell was hired as Mr. Cochard's secretary; Kathy Bohnke and Deb Schermerhorn were hired through CETA, and John Birkey was hired in July 1977. The decision had been made to separate Northeastern Center from Oaklawn, to rewrite and to resubmit the grant, and to become an independent center. The burden was rapidly transferred from Oaklawn to Northeastern Center, making this a very rough period of time. Northeastern Center had no personnel policies, and no operating policies and procedures, other than those borrowed from Oaklawn. The state agreed to provide sufficient funds during this period, and the pursuit of a psychiatrist and additional clinical personnel was actively continued.

In addition to all the other problems, the Center had no cash. Oaklawn agreed to take over the pre-July accounts receivable for a cash amount, thereby assuring Northeastern Center of enough money to open July 1, 1977. So, the new Northeastern Center had $30,000 in the bank, no accounts receivable, and not nearly enough furniture and equipment.

After achieving independence on July 1, 1977. Northeastern Center was still funded out of clinic monies by the state and was not a comprehensive center. For the year 1977, an operating budget from the state amounted to approximately $250,000, a sum with which Northeastern Center was quite comfortable. It meant that twelve or thirteen additional staff people could be hired.

In October of 1977, the State Department of Mental Health asked to meet with the Board of Directors. This meeting occurred on October 24th, 1977 at the office of John Martin Smith in Auburn. They explained that they were running out of clinic funds but had comprehensive center funds available and, since Northeastern Center seemed to be closest to comprehensive status, it was logical that they should go comprehensive. They dangled a contract for $300,000 before the Board and comprehensive status was accepted.

Centers having comprehensive status must provide five essential services: (1) in-patient, (2) out-patient, (3) partial hospitalization, (4) consultation and education, (5) emergency. Some of those services could be contracted on an individual basis in order to meet the above criterion, so Northeastern contracted with Elkhart General Hospital for in-patient services. Northeastern already had an out-patient service and, fortunately, a small Partial Hospital already in operation. Emergency services were being provided, though not on a formalized basis. Therefore, the five basic services were available, and Northeastern Center was in business as a com prehensive center. The contract with the state was signed by the Board on October 24, 1977, retroactive to October 1, 1977.

With comprehensive status, Northeastern Center once again came under extreme pressure. Legal requirements were met when Dr. Shantz joined the staff as Medical Director, but it was necessary to diligently seek out people to fill the many openings which came as a result of the changeover. Both clinical and clerical positions had to be filled.

In addition, it was necessary to resubmit to grant application. This was done in February 1979; and the grant application was once again rejected, primarily because of the in-patient setup. The grant, was written, specified a decentralized in-patient unit utilizing the hospital in each of the four counties. HEW refused to accept this.

In any case, the original grant has been used, more or less, as a guideline for center goals and objectives. The major exception would be in-patient care, which today is a centralized unit in the McCray Hospital in Kendallville. The grant also specified that out-patient clinics should be opened in each of the four counties. Though Northeastern Center was hardly able to keep the doors of the Kendallville Clinic open, an office was opened in Auburn on November 1, 1977. Dr. James Spink, Kathy Bohnke, and John Birkey formed the staff at DeKalb, along with Bonnie Sheldon, a new M.A. psychologist employee. Sara Groesch, PH.D., came on board to take charge of the new Children and Adolescent Service, as well as several other persons hired for various positions.

A LaGrange Clinic was opened July 1, 1978, and an Angola Clinic was opened August 1, 1978.

With clinics in each major town of the catchment area, mental health care is again decentralized and handled on a local basis.

22.9 MANUFACTURERS OF MEDICAL ITEMS

There have been two manufacturers of medical items in Dekalb County.

The Blackburn Hernia Cure Company was formed February 6,1896, by L.E. Davenport, F.A. Borst, W.H. Nusbaum, Albert C. Robbins, all of Auburn, and the Blackburn Hernia Cure Company J.S. Blackburn, President, of Detroit. It is likely that J.S. Blackburn licensed his cure to the local company.

On September 27, 1900, Dr. A.F. Fanning of Butler formed the A.F. Fanning Company to

"...manufacture, prepare, and concoct and sell ... medicines, cosmetics, toilet preparations, and chemical compositions." Other directors were F.E. Eckhart and J.H. Rose.

Presently Stamets Tool and Engineering, Inc., Auburn, manufactures surgical instruments and special orthopedic prostheses such as knees and hips.

22.10 NURSING HOMES

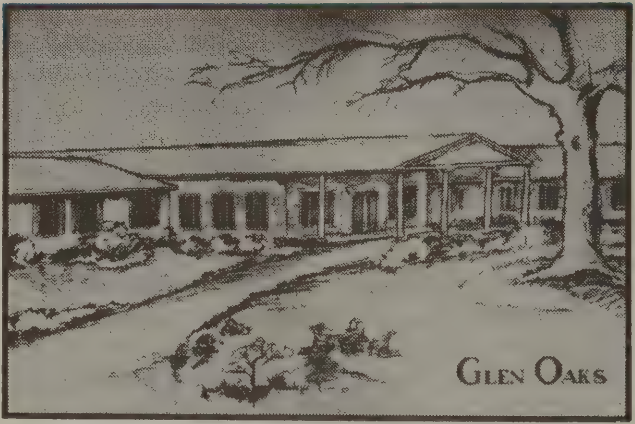
According to Doris Betz Marshall, the dean of nursing home operators in DeKalb County, the first nursing home was opened near Artic in about 1950 by Clyde and Mary Cox. The large brick house north of the village was ideal for such purpose. Soon Henry and Susan Brouse opened another nursing home on the south edge of Artic. Doris Betz leased this home from 1953 to 1956. She had seven patients at first and eleven when the lease terminated.

The demand for nursing home care at that time was due to a change in policy at the DeKalb County Farm whereby all residents had to able to work and carry their load. Those patients who had to have nursing care then were transferred to nursing homes.

There were several other homes in Butler in 1950's. These included a home operated by Roy Barklay on South Broadway near the Wabash Railroad which had formerly been a rooming house for railroad crews; Southview Nursing Home on Depot Street which was operated by Marjory Harold; and a large house on North Broadway first operated by Mr. & Mrs. Williams and then by Ed and Flo Sheehy. The Butler Hotel was converted to a nursing home in about 1960 by Mr. & Mrs. Homer Dickerhoff. It is now used for retarded and disabled persons. Meadowhaven Nursing Home was built in 1974 and still serves as a full care facility.

Doris Betz bought the large house at the northeast corner of Brandon Road and CR427 in 1956 and turned it into a nursing home. At first there were eleven patients on the first floor. When the second floor was opened, there was capacity for twenty-six patients. This filled up in three months. Additional units were built in 1979 and 1984 so that there are now 144 patients.

Mr.& Mrs. Babbitt started a nursing home in Auburn on Ensley Avenue. Wilbur and Ruth Dilgard later purchased this home. It had twelve rooms on the second floor.



Glen Oaks Nursing Home was built in 1968 on SR8 east of Auburn by a group of local investors and was operated as a general nursing home. It was later sold and is now used for mentally handicapped and disabled persons.

Souder Hospital was used as a nursing home from the time it was closed until 1979.

There was also a facility in Garrett known as the Garrett Nursing Home. The former Garrett Community Hospital is now operated as nursing home by Miller's Merry Manor, Inc.

More stringent standards imposed by the state and federal governments have made the use of old homes as nursing homes almost impossible.

The DeKalb County Home is operated similar to a nursing home and has both paying and pauper residents.

22.11 HOME HEALTH CARE

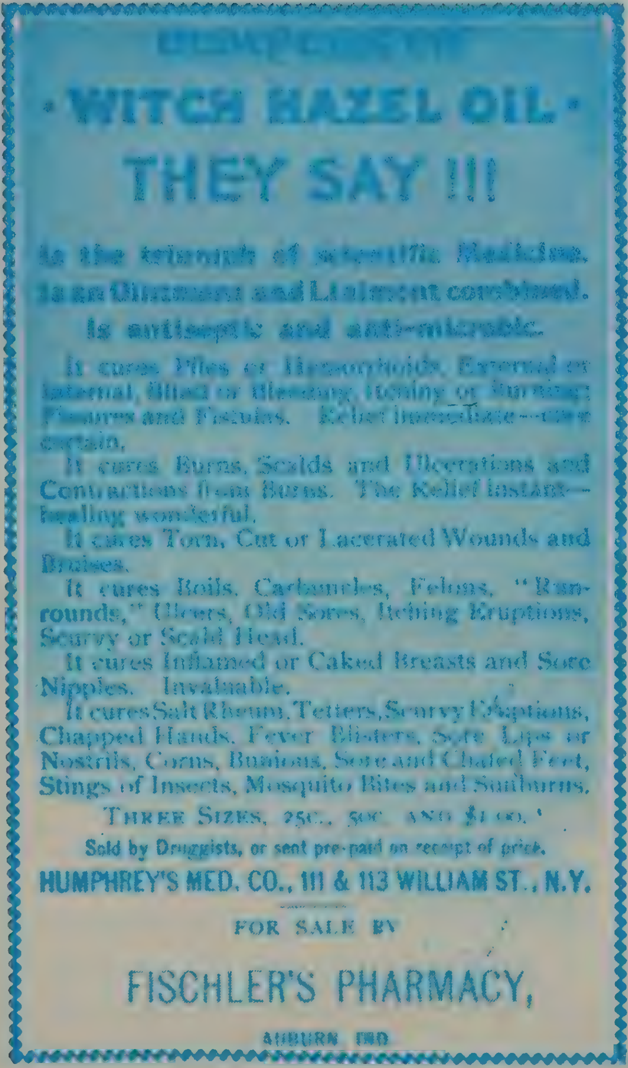
In studying history over a period of 150 years we find so many aspects of our history going full circle. Obviously, early medical care was done exclusively in the home. Doctors came to the home, nurses came to the home, and all care was done on that basis.

With the establishment of a hospital in DeKalb County in 1910 and nursing homes in the 1930's, health care gradually became centralized and institutionalized. Many people were forced from their homes into hospitals and nursing homes for one or two minor reasons, which could easily have been taken care of at home, if such service had been available.

With the sharp increase in health care costs in the 1980's, home health care is now available and is working well. There are presently two services operating in DeKalb County.

Miller's Home Services was established in 1984, and DeKalb Memorial Home Health Service was established in 1986. Both provide nurses, homemakers, and other functions to patients.

Betz Nursing Home, Auburn.



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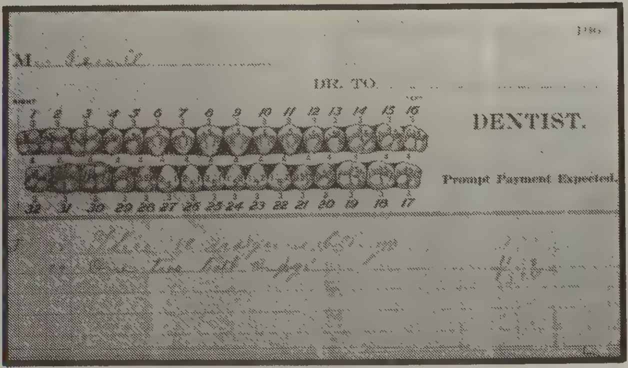

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DR. TO

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17

DENTIST.

Prompt Payment Expected.

Bill of a Butler dentist.

Dr. Fretz outside his Waterloo office.

Sculpture at Catholic Cemetery, Auburn.

CHAPTER TWENTY THREE

DEATH, FUNERALS, AND CEMETERIES

23.1 OVERVIEW

Funeral customs have changed little over one hundred and fifty years. Coffins were custom made by the local cabinet maker. Manufactured caskets were later retailed by furniture stores who gradually began supplying other items for funerals. They then evolved into funeral directors.

The names and locations ofall known cemeteries in DeKalb County will be of use to genealogists seeking the burial places of ancestors.

Vignettes in this chapter provide a glimpse of death in past generations.

23.2 FUNERAL CUSTOMS

For the first several decades of DeKalb County's history, the dead were cared for and buried by the family and friends. There was a coffin-maker in every area who was prepared to make custom coffins for the deceased. He usually had planed boards on hand to cut to length to fit the deceased.

In 1880, Jerome Reynolds established a coffin factory in Fairfield Center and supplied coffins to the towns in the county. Most were made from either cherry or poplar and were stained to a nearly black color. At the head of the coffin, a piece of wood was cut out and glass inserted so that the deceased could be viewed. After the deceased was placed in the coffin the lid was screwed on with brass screws. There were brass or silver handles on the sides. Sometimes a silver plate was placed on the top with the name of the decendent engraved on it.

When coffins were first manufactured by companies such as Jerome Reynolds' Company, they were retailed by furniture stores. Most stores kept a selection of caskets for their customers. Some furniture stores began renting hearses, followed by chairs, flower stands, and other equipment for a funeral. Eventually, the furniture store owner also became a funeral director. As embalming and licensing became necessary, most funeral directors complied with the requirements. Soon special buildings for funerals came into use.

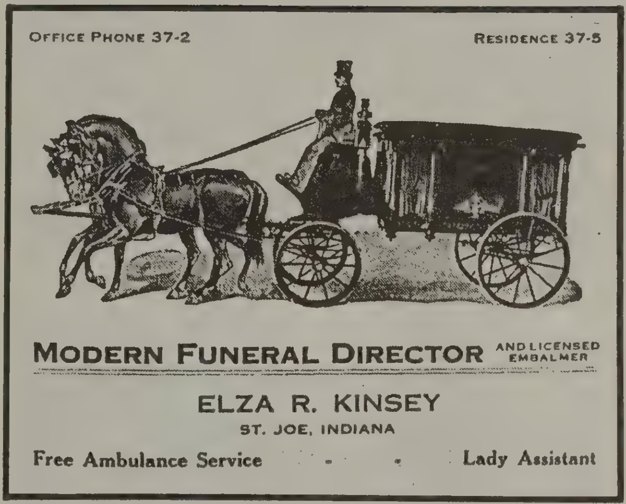
Local examples of this evolution of the funeral homes include H.E. Johnson & Sons at Butler, who had a furniture store for many years and built the first facility especially for funerals in DeKalb County; Graffis Funeral Home, now Feller Funeral Home, and Graffis Furniture Store, now Feller Furniture Store, at Waterloo; and the Dilgard, Cline and Southern Funeral Home and Furniture Store at Auburn.

Funeral customs are very traditional in communities and in families. Most families are loyal to a particular funeral home where funerals have been conducted for generations within a family. About the only major change in recent years have been the reduction of "viewing hours," resulting in a funeral being held usually two days after a death, instead of three.

The funeral homes presently serving DeKalb County are the Baidinger & Walter Funeral Home at Spencerville, the Dilgard, Cline and Southern Funeral Home at Auburn, the McComb & Sons Funeral Home at Auburn, the Feller Funeral Home at Waterloo, the McKee-Miles Funeral Home at Garrett, the Henry E. Johnson & Son Funeral Home at Butler, and the Robert G. Peters Ashley-Hudson Funeral Home at Ashley. The McComb & Sons Funeral Home is the former Gerig Funeral Home, which was owned by Forest and Alice Gerig for many years. The Henry E. Johnson & Son Funeral Home is presently constructing a new facility on SR8 east of Auburn.

Photograph of deceased person.

Early funeral processions were on foot, if cemetery was near.



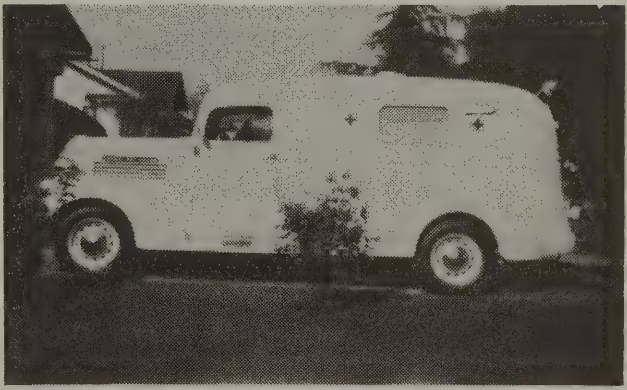
OFFICE PHONE 37-2 RESIDENCE 37-5

MODERN FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND LICENSED EMBALMER

ELZA R. KINSEY
ST. JOE, INDIANA

Free Ambulance Service - - Lady Assistant

Advertisement for Elza Kinsey.



Early motorized hearse.

23.2 VIGNETTE 1

"...she kept very nice, as we had her put in ice..."

Death of a loved one is surely the most traumatic event which we must experience. A letter written to S.H. Kanage by his brother, Isaac Kanage, from DeKalb County on August 27, 1875, provides a glimpse of the sorrow felt and the funeral and burial customs in DeKalb County at that time.

"Dear Brother: We are now left without a mother as she has gone and left us - I feel lonely - we have no Earthly father or mother but we have a father that is heavenly and Devine in whom we may trust for time and Eternity - mother is gone to that long home and her last remains were laid in the grave by the side of father in the old graveyard on the hill - mothers house in which she lived while here seems lonely and forsaken - She is missing - when we see the house it almost seems as if she was there in the house and I have often looked in the window as I passed by the house but all is quiet and still and no sound can be heard as we were used to hear from within its walls.

Funeral preached by the Rev. Arehart prechur in charge from 2 timothy 4 chap 6 to 9 verses exortation by Rev. Kanagy of the Evangelical or Albright Church - the coffin was a metalick water tight on account of the disease -she kept very nice as we had her put in ice - we could hardly have kept her as the weather was very warm - the coffin cost one hundred and twenty five $125.00 dool. It was a very nice coffin."

23.2 VIGNETTE 2

"...failed if they did not cause the mourners to weep bitterly, often loudly."

In 1880, and many years before and after that date, it was the custom after the funeral service conducted by the minister, for the undertaker to request each person present to walk slowly, one *person following another, as they approached and passed the coffin. The ornate lid had been removed exposing the upper portion of the body.*

During this strange march the organist played while the choir sang very emotional hymms; often rudely called "tear jerkers." When these men and women had returned to their seats, the undertaker approached members of the family or families of the deceased. Each one went to the coffin to express his grief. As a boy and later as a minister I revolted against this public portrayal of sorrow. Many of the ministers and singers of that fading period believed they had failed if they did not cause the mourners to weep bitterly, often loudly. Ministers today believe they have failed if they do not in their message cause the sorrowing to weep less.

During the second decade of the twentieth century this incident occurred. The soloist at a funeral service said, "I had my reward as I sang, because of the copious tears of the family." When I rebuked her for that statement I was severely criticized.

Today all this seems strange indeed. However, for years after the dawn of our century, those in sorrow would tarry at the grave-side while the sexton filled the grave! As the earth, often clods, dropped upon then "rough box" containing the coffin in the bottom of the grave, the sorrowing relatives would break out, in loud and weird lamentations. They returned to their homes uncomforted.

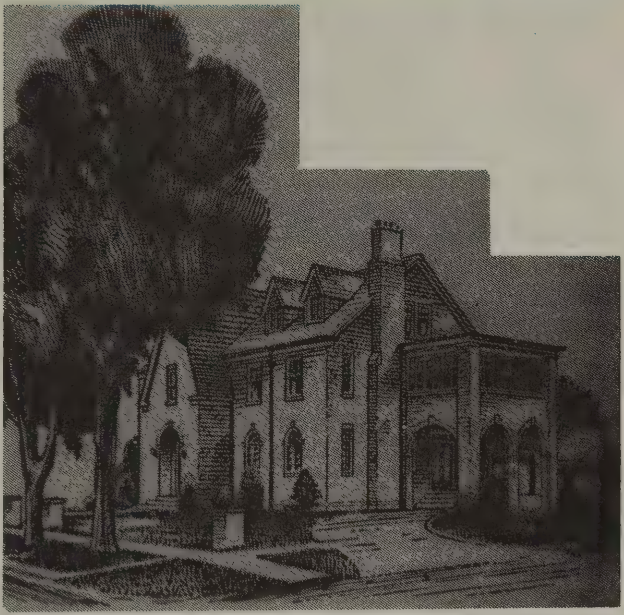
From **"The Small Town of Yesterday"** (Fairfield Center) by Rev. Myron L. Pontius.

Second Loy-Kaylor Funeral Home, Auburn.

Baidinger & Walter Funeral Home, Spencerville.

Loy-Kaylor Funeral Home, Auburn (1941).

Dilgard & Cline Funeral Home, Auburn.



Johnson Funeral Home, Butler.

Gerig Funeral Home, Auburn.

23.2 VIGNETTE 3

"They opened the doors and told us we could go in and see her"

When my Aunt, my mother's sister Iona, died she was in her forties. They called us over. They lived in Butler too and of course we all went over they called the funeral director when she did die and he and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, came and they put all the family out in the kitchen and asked for some hot water and closed the door. They took care of her, my aunt, right in the living room in the front part of the room and put her in the casket and everything right in there and then, when they were all finished they opened the doors and told us we could go in and see her. Then they kept her there for the funeral. They had what they called a wake. They always did that. Everyone did the wake. The families would come in and sit up all night to guard the body I don't know what the reason was but they didn't just go to bed like they do now. Someone had to sit up with that person from the time that person died until they were buried.

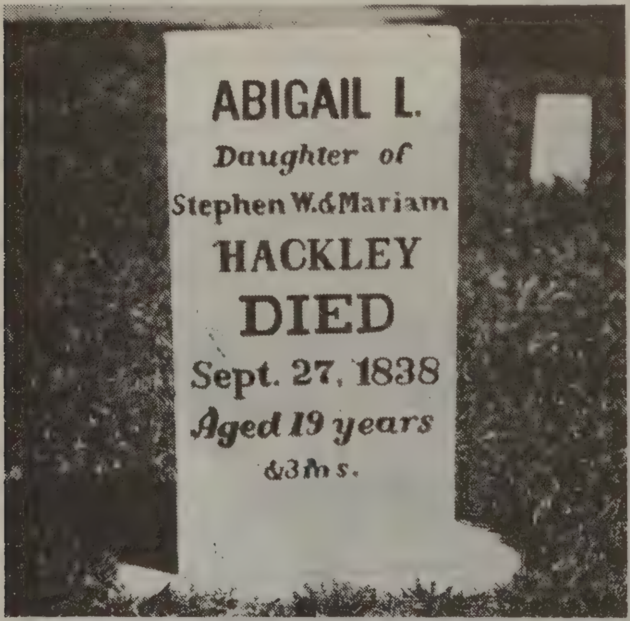
They had calling at the house. Brought a lot of food in. Had the family just live there all the time, I mean from the time the person died until she was buried, we were there all the time, except long enough to go home and get cleaned up for the next sessions and then they had the calling right there and the funeral right there at home.

Interview with Marcille Smith Voss in 1985.

Feller Funeral Home, Waterloo.

23.3 DeKALB COUNTY CEMETERIES

Wood monument at Catholic Cemetery, Auburn.



Early burial at Big Run Cemetery.

There are fifty-two identified cemeteries in DeKalb County. It is likely there have been others which have been grown over with trees or have been plowed under. Some are under the jurisdiction of a city, such as the Butler City Cemetery; some are under the jurisdiction of a church, such as the St. Michael's Cemetery in Smithfield Township; many are under the jurisdiction of a private cemetery association, such as Woodlawn and Roselawn Cemeteries in Union Township. Some are combined, such as the Fairfield Center Cemetery. It has a "township" section maintained by Fairfield Township, and an association section maintained by the association. Most mausoleums were built by a private association and maintained by the association. Most cemeteries are cared for by a sextant who usually has custody of burial records. Those seeking information about burials in a particular cemetery can often acquire the name of the sextant from a local funeral director.

A list of DeKalb County Cemeteries has been complied for this volume by Mavis Sattison. The locations are also shown on the accompanying maps.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP

1. Cedar Chapel Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 27 Township 33N Range 12E At Corner of CR68 and CR11A.

CONCORD TOWNSHIP

2. Alton Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 13 Township 33N Range 15E On East Side of SR101 Between CR56A and CR60

3. Concord Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 18 Township 33N Range 14E On South Side of CR56 West of Intersection of CR56 and CR51.

4. Jenkins Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 9 Township 33N Range 14E On North Side of CR56 East of Intersection of of CR56 and CR55.

5. Orangeville Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 12 Township 33N Range 15E On East Side of CR75A North of CR56.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP

6. Fairfield Center Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 15 Township 33N Range 12E At The End of CR12 East of SR327.

7. Zion Lutheran (German) Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 18 Township 35N Range 12E On North Side of CR12 West SR327.

8. Hessen Cassel Cemetery
- Only 2 or 3 Graves
Pt. E 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 35 Township 35N Range 12E South Side of CR20 Near CR19 (Note: It is rumored that a father and son were hung and then buried here as horsethieves.)

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

9. Newcomer Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 29 Township 35N Range 14E Near Intersection of CR20 and CR51.

10. Rude Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 34 Township 35N Range 14E North Side of CR 24 Between SR1 and CR61A (Basket Factory Road).

GRANT TOWNSHIP

11. Dunn Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 8 Township 34N Range 13E On CR31 Near Corner of CR31 and CR32.

12. Husselman Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 16 Township 34N Range 13E On North Side of CR36 East of SR427.

13. Lutz Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 NW Section 2 Township 34N Range 13E On South Side of CR43 South of Intersection CR24 and CR41.

14. Ridge Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 12 Township 34N Range 13E On East Side of CR43 South of Intersection of CR 28 and CR 43.

15. Stroh Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 13 Township 34N Range 13E Near Corner of CR47 and CR34.

16. Tamarack Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 17 Township 34N Range 13E On CR27 on West Side of Bridge Crossing I69.

17. Maplewood Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 3 Township 34N

Fairfield
Cemetery

Fairfield Cemetery is one of the picturesque in DeKalb County.

WERNER
1861—1940

Monument at Fairfield Cemetery made from local fieldstone.

Caretaker's shed at Fairfield Cemetery.

Range 13E On Both Sides of North Center Street, North of West Union Street (US 6), Waterloo.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

18. Bear Creek Cemetery
SW Cor. NW 1/4 Section 24 Township 33N Range 13E On East Side of CR45 South of The Intersection of CR45 and CR60.

19. Watson Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 26 Township 33N Range 13E On West Side of CR43 South of Intersection of CR43 and CR 64.

KEYSER TOWNSHIP

20. Calvary Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 4 Township 33-34 Range 13E Southwest Edge of Garrett, Indiana.

21. Christian Union Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 28 Township 33-34N Range 13E Near Intersection of SR8 and CR7.

22. Embry Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 7 Township 33-34N Range 12E Near Intersection of CR52 and CR3 on South Side of CR52.

NEWVILLE TOWNSHIP

23. Evergreen Cemetery
Pt. Section 6 Township 33N Range 15E At Newville, Indiana (Intersection of SR8 and CR75A.

24. River Edge Cemetery
Adjacent to Evergreen Cemetery But Each Has Its Own Board.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP

25. Corunna Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 9 Township 34N Range 12E West Side of SR327 South of Intersection of SR327 and CR28.

26. Sixteen Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 16 Township 34N Range 12E On SR327 South of Intersection of SR327 and CR32.

27. Sedan Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 2 Township 34N Range 12E West Side of CR19 North of Intersection of CR19 and CR28.

Memorial Day Parade approaching Butler Cemetery.

Monument at Butler Cemetery.

View of Butler Cemetery.

23.3 VIGNETTE 1

Cemetery Sculpture

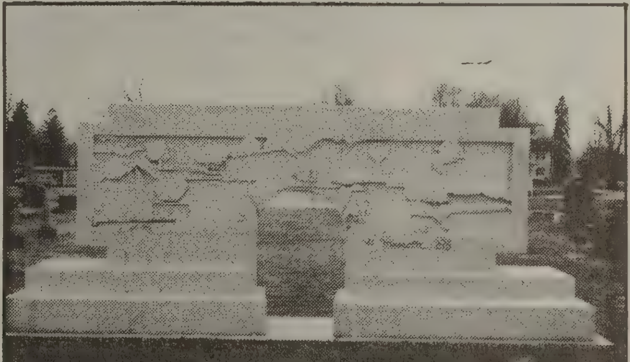
In 1985 a sculpture was built in the Catholic Cemetery on the north edge of Auburn. It is large enough to be seen from a distance and was designed and built by Fr. Henry Mascatte, a former pastor of Immaculate Conception Church who holds a Master's Degree in Art from Notre Dame University.

The striking work of art is eighteen feet long, seven feet high; and depicts the sun and moon connected by the form of a large banner indicating that death is inevitable in life. Below the moon the form of water and under the sun the form of farmland recall Auburn as a farm community which relied on water for growth. The arch represents death, from this world to the Kingdom. It is small opening, four feet nine inches in height, and thus reminds us that "unless we become like children we cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven." The form is a cross to recall that it was on the cross that death is overcome.

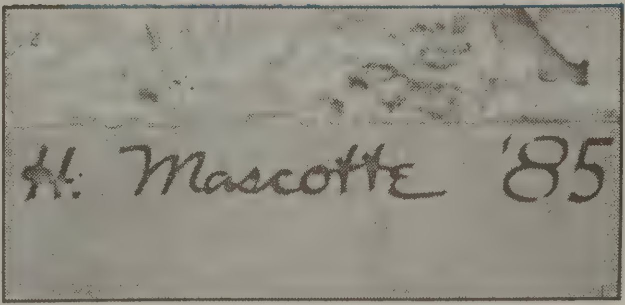
On the reverse, or east side of the sculpture, are scenes depicting the different towns that comprise the Immaculate Conception Church Parish. Auburn is represented by the Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Building, The Rieke logo, the DeKalb County Courthouse, and Auburn automobile, and the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church. Butler is shown by the Butler building and "Susie the Deer." The Waterloo train station on the New York Central tracks and the grain silos east of Waterloo symbolize Waterloo. The covered bridge and the iron bridge suggest Spencerville and St. Joe. A field of grain completes the sculpture and recalls that a farming communities and industrial communities comprise the whole of the Immaculate Conception Church Parish.

On April 27, 1986, the sculpture was blessed and dedicated by Fr. Mascotte and Fr. Mel Herber.

Entrance to Catholic Cemetery, Auburn.



Rear view of sculpture at Catholic Cemetery, Auburn.



Signature of Fr. Henry Mascotte.

Sicard-Harding Mausoleum at Butler Cemetery.

Butler Mausoleum.

Interior of Butler Mausoleum.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP

28. Barker (Summit) Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 10 Township 35N Range 13E At Corner of SR27 and CR4.

29. Cedar Lake Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 31 Township 35N Range 13E On South Side of CR20 West of Intersection of CR20 and CR27.

30. Forney Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 4 Township 35N Range 13E East Side of CR31 North of CR10.

31. Schiffli Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 9 Township 35N Range 13E Near Corner of CR4 and CR31.

32. St. Michaels Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 15 Township 35N Range 13E On North Side of CR10 West of CR27.

33. Wilhelm Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 28 Township 35N Range 13E On West Side of CR 35 North of CR18.

SPENCER TOWNSHIP

34. Amish Cemetery
Pt. SW 1/4 Section 35 Township 33N Range 14E On South County Line Road.

35. Riverside Cemetery (also known as K. of P. Cemetery)
Pt. W 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 22 Township 33N Range 14E On SR1 at CR60 Next to Riverdale School.

36. White City Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 32 Township 34N Range 14E West Side of SR1 Just North of Allen County-DeKalb County Line.

STAFFORD TOWNSHIP

37. Big Run Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 7 Township 34N Range 15E South Side of CR28 East of Butler, Indiana.

38. Wartenbe Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 29 Township 34N Range 15E On East Side of CR79 South of CR40.

TROY TOWNSHIP

39. Eddy Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 6 Township 35N Range 15E On North Side of CR4A East of CR71.

UNION TOWNSHIP

40. Catholic Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 29 Township 34N Range 13E In North Part of Auburn, Indiana on East Side of CR427 (Behind Restaurant).

41. Cosper Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 36 Township 34N Range 13E West Side of CR45 South of SR8.

42. Evergreen Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 32 Township 34N Range 13E On East Side of South Union Street, in Southeast part of Auburn, Indiana.

43. Old Evergreen Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 32 Township 34N Range 13E East Side of South Union Street in Southeast Part of Auburn, Indiana.

44. Mott Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 29 Township 34N Range 13E East Side of CR427 South of Golf Course Clubhouse on north Edge of Auburn, Indiana.

45. Woodlawn Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 32 Township 34N Ranger 13E On West Side of CR29 at Southeast Edge of Auburn, Indiana.

46. Roselawn Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 32 Township 34N Range 13E On West Side of CR29 at Southeast Edge of Auburn, Indiana.

Tree-shaped stone at Butler Cemetery.

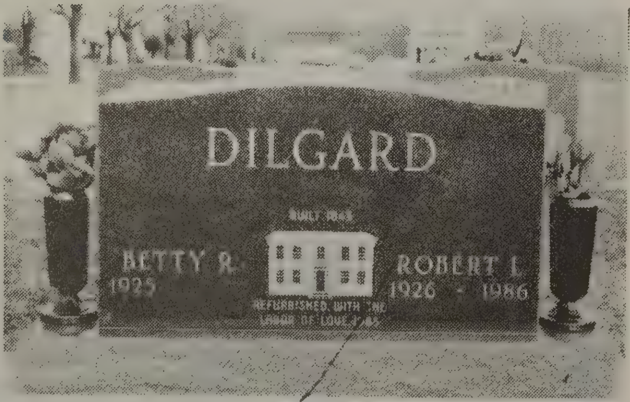
WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP

47. Butler City Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 1 Township 34N Range 13E On CR28 East of Butler, Indiana on North Side of Road.

48. Geo. Cotrell Farm Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 SE 1/4 Section 26 Township 34N Range 14E Near Corner of SR1 and CR44.

49. Ginder Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 SW 1/4 Section 22 Township 34N Range 14E Near Corner of CR400 and CR59.

50. Kraft Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 34 Township 34N Range 14E On East Side of CR59 Near Corner of CR44 and CR59.



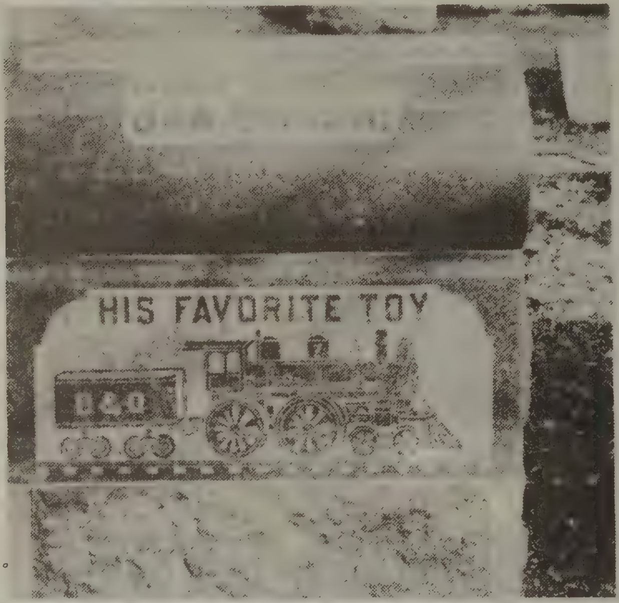
Dilgard Monument at Woodlawn Cemetery is personalized with picture of house restored by Robert L. Dilgard prior to his death.

Soldiers' Monument at St. Joe Cemetery.

51. Krontz Cemetery
Pt. E 1/2 NE 1/4 Section 22 Township 34N Range 14E Near Corner of CR63 and CR36.

52. Norris Cemetery
Pt. W 1/2 NW 1/4 Section 1 Township 34N Range 15E On South Side of CR24 East of SR1.

Plats of all the foregoing cemeteries are in the **Atlas of Cemeteries of DeKalb County, Indiana,** Veterans Grave Registration Project, W.P.A. #665-52-3-114. This book is located in the office of the DeKalb County Surveyor. It does not contain names of those buried in the cemeteries.

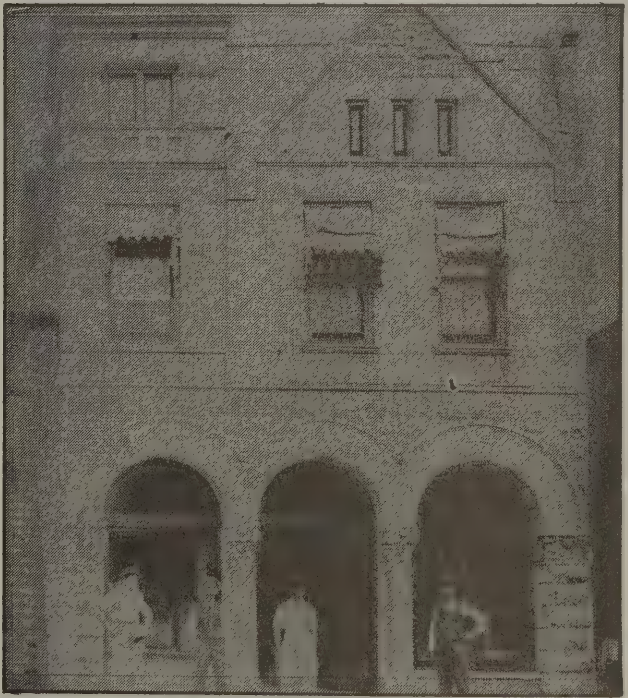


Monument at Woodlawn Cemetery, Auburn.

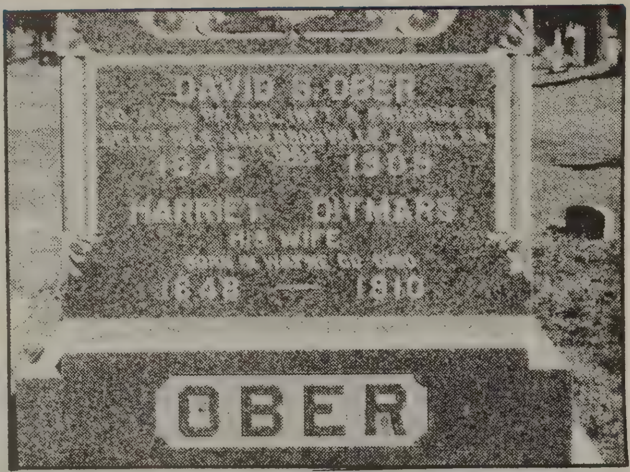
CALVARY CEMETERY

Calvary Cemetery and Mausoleum, Garrett.

Soldiers' Monument at Butler Cemetery.



Madden Monument Works, Auburn.



Some tombstones contain historical information.

23.3 VIGNETTE 2

"...death was black."

"...years ago everything associated with death was black. The hearse and the coffin or casket were very black. The hearse was drawn by black horses. Bibles were bound in black. The Minister and the Undertaker wore black clothes. Those in sorrow wore black garments. Frequently men in sorrow wore a black band around one sleeve of the outer coat.

"...Women in sorrow wore heavy veils, unconscious of the fact that this custom may be traced back to primitive times when women wore heavy veils at the burial service to prevent the evil spirit from recognizing and harming them.

"When a death occurred in the home the undertaker turned mirrors, often framed pictures, against the wall. In the first decade of the twentieth century this custom was continued by a few undertakers. In vain I endeavored to discover why this was ever practiced. No doubt it was a fading superstition.

If death occurred in Fairfield Center or in the country the large bell in the tower of the Lutheran church was heard. Following the ringing of the bell there was tap sounded for each year the deceased had lived. Citizens kept a mental list of the seriously ill, thus prepared to count the taps and determine who had died. Almost without exception the funeral service was conducted in the church. As the procession approached the church the bell was tolled; and this was repeated when the attendants left the church for the burial."

From **"The Small Town of Yesterday" (Fairfield Center) by Rev. Myron L. Pontius.**

Schaab & Bros. Co. was located on the west side of the Square, Auburn, from 1877 to 1975.

CHAPTER TWENTY FOUR

COMMERCIAL

24.1 OVERVIEW

Commercial activity is a broad subject which is only covered curorily here because much of the commercial activity is cover under other subjects.

The "embarrassed circumstances" of general store in Auburn in 1860 gives us an opportunity to learn its stock of merchandice. The quanity and variety of goods is astounding.

Many hucksters and peddlers traversed DeKalb County selling their wares. Most hucksters had regular routes from their general stores to the surrounding rural areas. Butter, chickens and eggs were exchanged for products.

The Schaab family mercantile business was one of the most long lived businesses in DeKalb County, it having existed from 1877 until 1975. Its "suit club" drawings were a popular event every Saturday night several decades.

DeKalb County's oldest businesses include DeKalb Farm Mutual Insurance Company - founded in 1877, Tri-State Memorials - founded in 1882, and Knapp Abstract, now merged into Auburn Abstract Company, Inc. - founded in 1898.

The concept of general stores with gas pumps out front has returned with the advent of the many "quick markets" now in nearly every town in the county.

24.2 SANDERS' GENERAL STORE

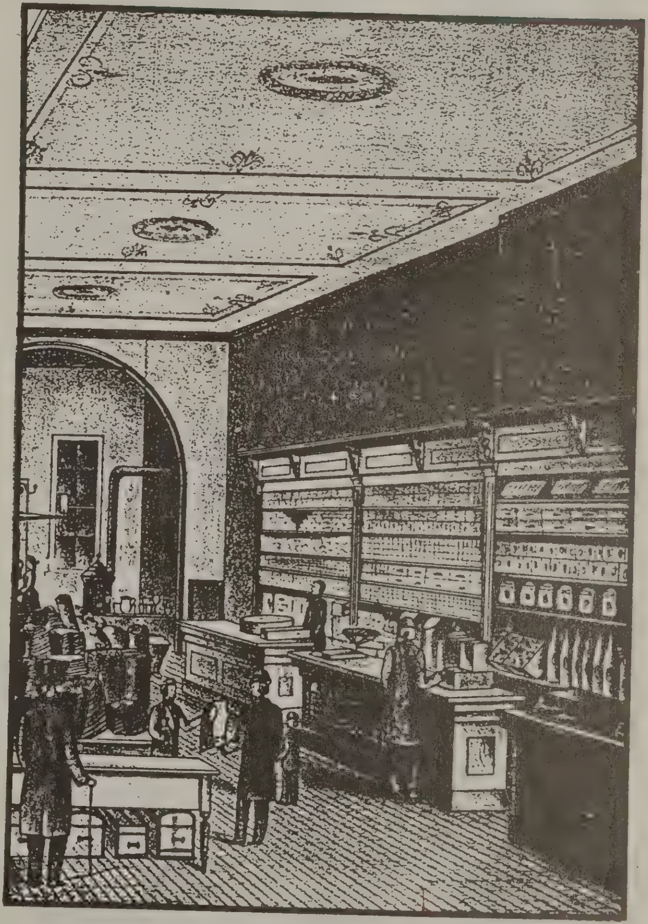
An early form of bankruptcy was called an assignment for the benefit of creditors. This was done on a local level and involved the person assigning his assets to someone else, frequently a lawyer, less certain statutory exemptions. The assignee then reduced the assets to cash and made distribution to the creditors on a prorata basis.

This process required that a complete inventory of the assets of the debtors be filed with the DeKalb County Recorder. In 1860 this was done in the case of Samuel and Susan Sanders' General Store at Auburn and recorded at DeKalb County Miscellaneous Record A, pages 179-191. The inventory gives us a rare glimpse into its contents and reveals an amazingly varied inventory of goods. The inventory is not in any particular order and was probably written in the order the articles were located in the store. The first several items may have been personal property. Wouldn't an antique lover enjoy a stroll through the Sanders' General Store?

The contents of the store, omitting only repetitive items, was as follows:

1	Cook Stove	5.00
1	Box Stove	4.00
1	Bureau	6.00
1	Sett Chairs	2.00
1	Sett Chairs	3.00
1	Settee	3.00
1	Table Dishes	5.00
1	Rocking Chair	2.00
1	Carpet	4.00
1	Horse	50.00
1	Harness	5.00
1	Saddle & Bridle	8.00
1	Cutter	5.00
1	Cow	8.00
2	Tons of hay (4.00/ton)	8.00
4	Garden Spades	3.00
3	Scoop Shovels	1.68
5	Long Handle Shovels	2.50
10	Grass Scythes	6.70
25	Hay Rakes	2.50
7	3-Tine Forks	3.50
7	No. 1,2 Tine Forks	3.50
5	No. 2,2 Tine Forks	1.87
7	No. 3 Scythes Swaths	2.62
1	163 Cable Chain	13.04
1	79 Log Chain	4.74
87	1/2 Sad Irons	3.50
10	Sad Irons Stands	.50
1	Draw Shave	.75
2	Draw Shave	1.00
3	Pr. Trace Chains	1.12
2	Hand Saws	1.25
6	Coffee Mills	.96
3	Varnish Brushes	.88
5	Clothes Brushes	1.25
4	Clothes Brushes	.75
4	Hair Brushes	.60
2	Raisors	1.50
3	Raisors	1.50
3	Raisors	1.12
7	Brass Candle Sticks	1.75
5	Japan Candle Sticks	.30
156	1/4 Augers	9.36
1	Barn Shovel	.75
2	1/2 Doz. Wood Combs	.08
2	Setts Knives & Forks	3.00
1	1/2 Setts Knives & Forks	.60
7	Butcher Knives	1.31
1	Doz. Butcher Knives	1.50
3	Match Safes	.15
5	Plate Locks	1.25
1	1/2 Gross Bed Screws	4.50
2	Try Squares	.50
3	Try Squares	.84
15	Thumb Latches	1.20
4	Doz. Furniture Knobs	.50
7 1/2	Doz. Furniture Knobs	1.12
1/2	Doz. Drop Latches	.75
1	Doz. Shutter Bolts	1.87
1	Horizontal Lock	.65
2	Horizontal Lock	.88
1	Doz. Cupboard Locks	.94
2	Knob Drop Latches	.25
6	Polished Snuffers	.75
12	Polished Snuffers	1.80
18	Cupboard Turns	1.08
5	Cupboard Catches	.25
7	Nail Gimblets	.14
5	Pr. Coffin Hinges	1.20
17	Doz. Coffin Screws	1.36
6	Pr. No. 15 Scissors	.54
8	Pr. Shears	1.00
6	Sett Tea Spoons	.48
6	Sett Wire Back Spoons	1.12
2	3-Bladed Knives	1.00
1	2-Bladed Knives	.37
6	1-Bladed Knives	1.50
10	1-Bladed Knives	1.87
15	1-Bladed Knives	1.87
6	Pen Knives	.54
21	Iron Handle Toy Knives	.84
4	Bone Handle Toy Knives	.32
9	2 1/2 In. Tile & Locks	.72
8	2 1/2 In. Tile & Locks	.24
1	Level Saw File	.03
6	Doz. 1 1/2 In. Table Butts	3.00
1	Doz. 1 3/8 In. Table	

	Butts	.45
2	Doz. 1 1/4 In. Table Butts	.50
1	Box Assorted Lot	1.00
10	Chest Locks No. 50	.50
1	Lot Brass Nails	.12
3	Doz. Slate Pencils	.12
3	Oil Stones	.37
3	Shaving Brushes	.24
3	Razor Straps	.37
5	Finishing Nails	.50
14	Paper Tacks	.42
16	Polish Lustre	.48
2	Gross 1 1/2 In Screws No. 12	.90
1	1/4 Gross 2 1/2 In. Screws No. 16	1.40
4	Gross 3/4 IN. Screws No. 8	.96
8	Gross 5/8 In. Screws No. 8	1.76
4	Gross 1 In. Screws No. ll	1.40
5	Gross 1 In. Screws No. 12	1.75
2	Gross Assorted Screws	.50
4	Corn Cutters	1.20
1	Cast Steel Hammer	.75
1	Iron Hammer	.20
1	Cross Cut File	.30
8	Horse Cards	.64
1	Bail Box	.19
9	Whisk Brushes	.72
3	Sheep Bells	.07
6	Looking Glasses	3.37
2	Looking Glasses	1.50
1	Looking Glasses	1.75
1	Looking Glasses	1.50
	Wrapping Paper	2.00
3	1/2 Doz. Scythe Stones	2.48
35	Album	1.75
20	Capperas	.40
3	Wood Bowls	1.12
4	Wood Bowls	2.00
4	Wood Bowls	.80
2	Wood Bowls	.20
2	Iron Squares	.25
2	Rolling Pins	.16
3	Potato Smashers	.24
14	Cn Allspice	2.10
21	Cn Tobacco	3.78
30	Cn Tobacco Caddy	9.90
36	Cn Tobacco Smoking	2.88
3	Wash Tubs	1.31
3	Mop Sticks	.37
16	Corn Brooms	3.20
52	Galls Earthern Ware	4.68
4	Clover Seed Barrels	1.00

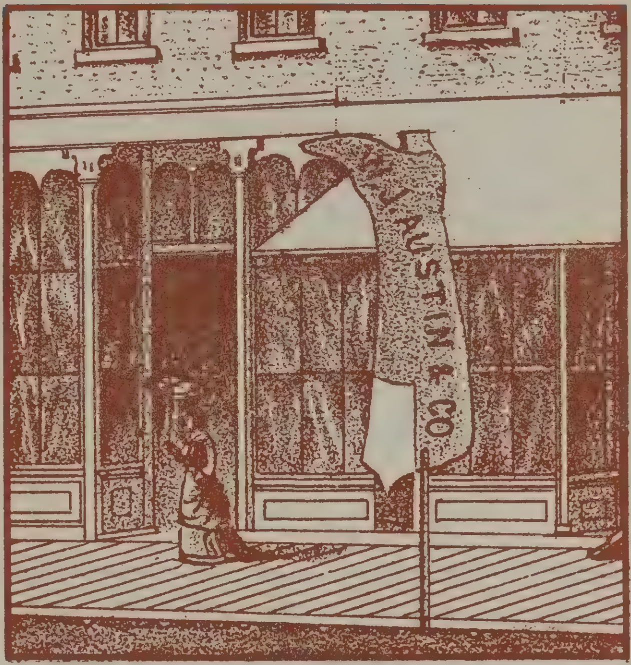


Interior of early DeKalb County Store. From 1880 Atlas of DeKalb County.

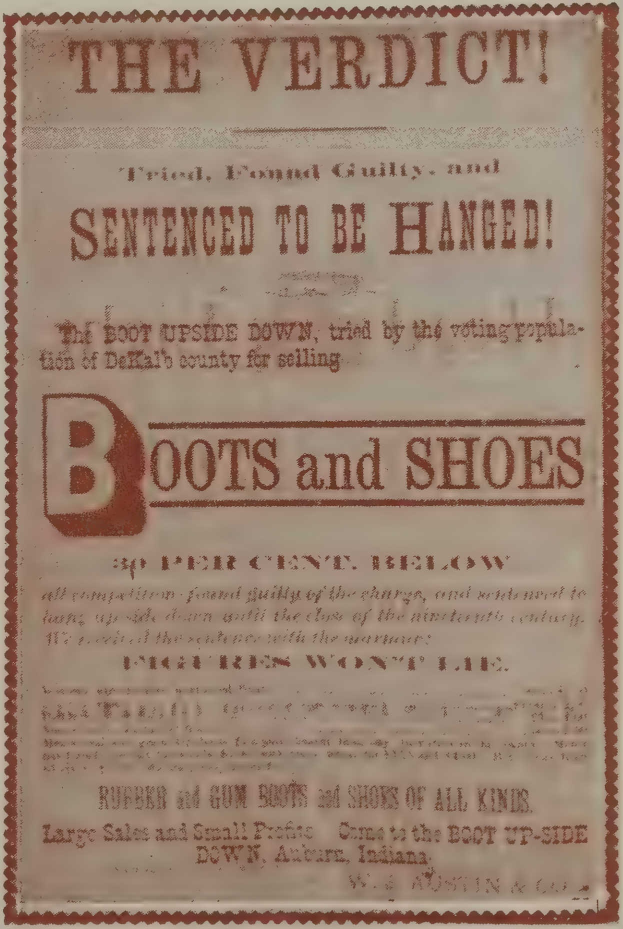
500	Paper Bags	12.50
3	Toy Pails	.24
58	Dry Apples	3.48
4	Leghorn Hats	2.50
2	Leghorn Hats	3.00
2	Panama Hats	2.50
1	Straw Hat	.37
1	Straw Boys cap	.37
3	Childs Cloth Caps	1.35
1	Kossuth Hat	.62
2	Boys Kossuth Wool Hats	.75
18	Mens Kossuth Wool Hats	6.75
3	Mens Kossuth Wool Hats	3.00
1	Silk hat	1.25
1	Slik Hat	1.50
4	Plush Caps	4.00
1	Plush Cap Gray	.37
2	Plush Caps Black	3.25
3	Plush Caps	3.00
1	Plush Cap	.75
1	Plush Cap	.50
4	Over Coats	14.00
1	Over Coats	5.50
5	Pr. Boys Pants	5.62
1	Pr. Boys Pants	.75
2	Boys Vests	1.50
2	Boys Vests	1.30
1	Boys Vest	.50
3	Hickory Shirts	1.12
2	Fancy Shirts	1.50
2	Pr. Over Halls	.50
3	Boys Coats	2.62
1	Boys Coat Janes	2.00
14 1/2	Yds. Satinett	5.80
16	Yds. Satinett	4.80
5	Yds. Satinett	3.75
6	Yds. Satinett	2.63
4	Yds. Satinett	1.50
4	Yds. Plaid Cashmere	2.60
6	Yds. Blue Satinett	4.50
2 1/2	Yds. Blue Satinett	.94
2	Yds. Blue Satinett	1.12
17	Yds. Brown Satinett	12.75
3	Yds. Pilot Cloth	6.00
4	Yds. Tweed	1.20
5	Yds. Cotton Aid	1.00
2	Yds. Jeans	.40
6	Yds. Over Coating	4.50
7 1/2	Yds. Over Coating Black	6.37
1	Pr. Calf Boots	3.50
2	Pr. Coarse Boots	4.00
2	Pr. Boys Boots	2.00
1	Pr. Boys Calf Boots	1.00
1	Pr. Boys Calf Boots	1.12
10	Pr. Womens Rubbers	6.50
5	Pr. Enameled Shoes	4.25
5	Pr. Slips	2.50
2	Pr. Slips	.90
7	Pr. Enameled Buskins	6.55

3	Pr. Enameled Heeled	3.00
2	Pr. Pump Bottoms Enameled	1.90
2	Pr. Morocco Shoes	1.80
3	Pr. Mens Morocco Shoes	3.75
4	Pr. Childs Shoes Calf	2.60
1	Pr. Childs Shoes Calf	.50
1	Pr. Morocco Calf Shoes	1.00
9	Pr. Split Morocco Calf Shoes	7.88
7	Pr. Split Morocco Calf Shoes	5.95
1	Pr. Heel Garters	1.00
1	Pr. Childs Oxford Ties	.37
1	Pr. Childs Fancy	.50
2	Pr. Glass Candlesticks	1.00
1	Pr. Glass Candlesticks	.37
4	Molasses Crucibles	1.25
1	Glass Pitcher	.50
3	Castor Stands	2.25
3	Glass Jars	.45
2	Pepper Boxes	.16
4	Pint Flasks	.32
10	1/2 Pint Flasks	.52
3	Salt Stands	.24
2	Glass Fruit Dishes	.75
5	Boxes Mustard	.30
5	Wash Bowls & Pitchers	3.12
1	Wash Bowl & Pitcher	.87
1	Blue Pitcher	.50
1	White Pitcher	.56
4	Yellow Pitchers	1.50
2	Yellow Pitchers	.50
4	White Pitchers	1.00
2	White Pitchers	.56
14	Striped Pitchers	2.52
1	White Mug	.15
3	Tea Pots	.75
14	Striped Bowls	.56
8	White Bowls	.32
3	White Bowls	.18
4	White Bowls	.28
4	Granite Bowls	.50
2	Granite White	.25
2	Sett Red Standard Teas	.60
2 1/2	Sett Green Standard Teas	.75
4	Sett Blue Standard Teas	1.50
2	Sett Pink Standard Teas	.75
1	Sett Blue Standard Teas	.45
1	Sett Purple Standard Teas	.45
4	Sett White Teas	.67
3	Sett Blue Plates	1.50
8	Sett Blue Plates	3.60
2	Sett White Plates	1.00
1	Sett White Plates	.45
4 1/2	Setts Purple Plates	2.25
1	Sett Purple Plates	.45
3	Setts Pink Plates	1.35

3	Setts Blue Butter Plates	.99
4	Setts Blue Edge Plates	.64
4	Brown Tea Pots	1.00
3	Large Edged Dishes	1.12
3	Large Blue Edged Dishes	1.31
2	Large Purple Edged Dishes	1.25
4	Earthern Salt Stand	.16
1	Silk Bonnet	2.00
1	Blower Crape Bonnet	1.75
3	Straw Bonnet	3.00
1	Straw Bonnet	1.25
1	Silk Blower Bonnet	5.00
1	Sattin Blower Bonnet	4.00
1	Shaker Bonnet	.20
1	Womens Knit Hood	.25
3	Childs Fancy Hood	1.50
7	Childs Fancy Hood	1.75
5	Childs Fancy Hood	.94
2	Childs Fancy Hood	.25
4	Fancy Necklaces	1.50
3	Chemical Necklaces	2.70
9	Woolen Comforts	2.25
9	Woolen Comforts	3.15
7	Woolen Comforts	.87
12	Woolen Comforts	1.20
2	Woolen Conforts	.30
2	Woolen Comforts	.16
2	Summer Shawls	1.50
2	Summer Shawls	.75
1	Wool Shawl	5.50
1	Black Shawl	2.25
2	Black Shawls	3.00
1	Plaid Shawl	1.75
1	Plaid Shawl	2.00
2	Plaid Shawls	3.00
19	Carpet Satchels	1.12
7	Umbrellas	1.52
3	Cotton Parasols	.60
2	Silk Parasols	1.25
30	Bonnet Reeds	.30
7	Blue Cotton Floss	.70
6	Red Cotton Floss	.60
4	Figured Cotton Floss	.40
5	Pr. Boys Buch Mitts	1.56
2	Mens Buch Gloves	1.25
5	Pr. Yarn Mittens	1.00
1	1/2 Yd. Fancy Goods	1.87
9	Pr. Artifical Flowers	1.80
4	childs Jocket Hats	2.00
2	childs Straw Hats	1.00
3	childs Tuscan Hats	1.12
5	Paper Fans	.15
4	Paper Fans	.32
2	Paper Fans Silver	.75
2	Paper Fans Figured	1.00
2	Paper Fans Edging	.50
2	Sampler Fans	.25
5	Rubber Belts	1.00



"Boot Upside Down" was a popular store on the square in the 1880s.



THE VERDICT!

Tried, Found Guilty, and

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED!

The BOOT UPSIDE DOWN, tried by the voting population of DeKalb county for selling

BOOTS and SHOES

30 PER CENT. BELOW

all competition—found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to hang up-side down until the close of the nineteenth century. We received the sentence with the murmur:

FIGURES WON'T LIE.

RUBBER and GUM BOOTS and SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

Large Sales and Small Profits. Come to the BOOT UP-SIDE DOWN, Auburn, Indiana.

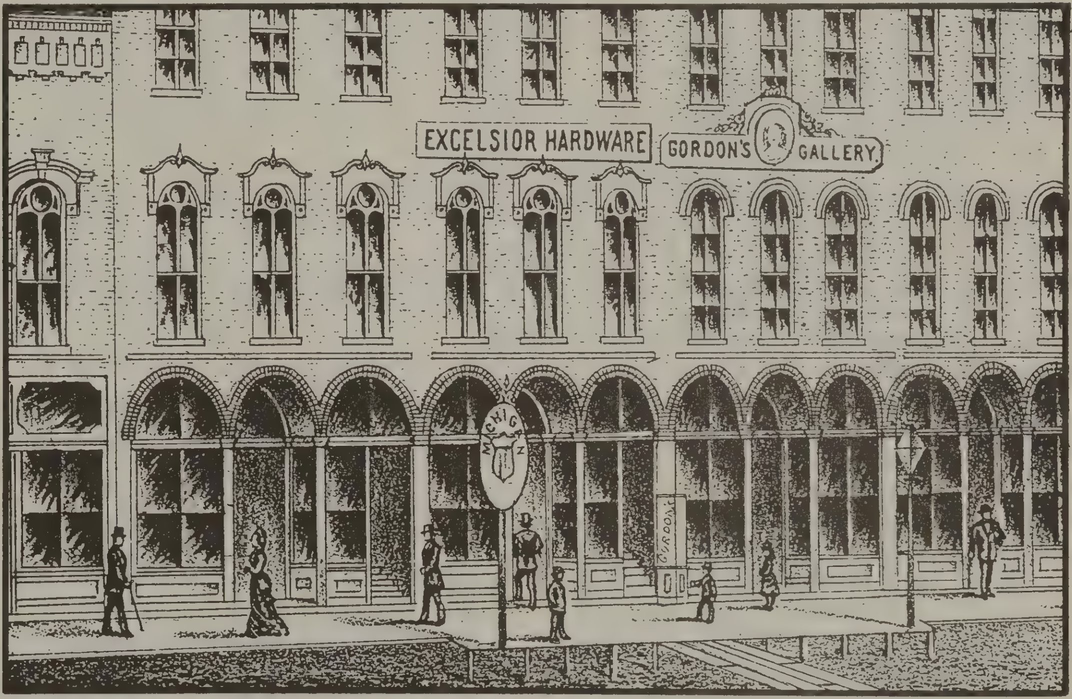
W. J. AUSTIN & CO.

Advertisement for "Boot Upside Down".

5	Antique Belts	1.00
2	Pr. Elastics	.16
8	Fob Guards	.64
10	Round Guards	1.00
6	Bottles Antique Hair Oil	.30
18	Pen Cases	.72
7	Breast Pens	.87
1	String of Beads	.05
1	Memorandum	.08
1	Tobacco Box	.06
3	Port Monicas	.75
7	Spools Silk	.07
2	Pr. Ristlets	.25
2	Draper Pins	.08
6	Pr. Rubber Puff Comb	.42
4	Pr. Rubber Puff Comb	.40
9	Pr. Bone Puff Comb	.45
6	Black Comb	.30
1	Circle Comb	.08
9	Watch Keys	.45
1	Koral Ring	.06
1	CC Hair Pins	.25
3	Boxes Hair Pins	.24
3	Boxes Lilly White	.12
6	Pocket Comb	.48
30	Pen Holders	.60
3	Rubber Pocket Combs	.56
1	Pr. Jet Ristlets	.25
8	Tooth Brushes	.64
3	Spectacle Cases	.24
3	Spectacle Glasses	.56
4	Boxes Crosha Needles	.40
1/2	Gross Pens	.44
3	Fancy Back Combs	.84
6	Belt Buckles	.36
1	Ladies Money Purse	.20
5	Ladies Pen Cushions	.94
1	Money Bag	.08
6	Oz. Silk Assorted	2.25
1	Silk Thread	.45
1 1/2	L. Thread	1.43
1/4	Zephrey Yarn	.50
2 1/2	Yarn	1.00
15	Doz. Dimon Thread	6.75
15	Doz. S & Z thread	6.75
2	Doz. assorted thread	.84
7	Doz. assorted thread	3.15
6	Doz. assorted 100 yd. spool	.60
8	grs. paper pant buttons	.40
7	grs. Hom pant buttons	.70
3	Doz. black cording	.15
2 1/2	Doz. White cording	.12
1	grs. over coat buttons	.72
4	Sett over coat buttons	1.00
2	Sett over coat buttons	.25
8	Sett silk over coat buttons	3.00
3	Doz. hom coat buttons	.30
12	Doz. Dress buttons	.60
1/2	Doz. Dress buttons	.06
3 1/2	Doz. Rubber buttons	.28
6	Doz. Silk buttons	1.02
12	Doz. silk buttons	1.20
2	Doz. velvet buttons	.25
6	Doz. eye buttons	.75
10	Doz. Brown buttons	1.40
2	Doz. Eyed Dress Coat buttons	.12
10	Doz. vest buttons	.80
12	Doz. vest buttons	.84
6	Doz. vest buttons	.48
4	Doz. vest buttons	.28
2	Doz. vest buttons	.16
12	Doz. vest buttons	.48
12	Doz. vest buttons	.72
9	Doz. vest buttons	.27
6	Doz. vest buttons	.12
10	Doz. vest buttons	.30
2	Doz. vest hom buttons	.04
20	Doz. vest brass buttons	.60
3	Doz. coat brass buttons	.37
20	pr. Womans wool hose	5.75
16	pr. Misses wool hose	3.20
6	pr. childs wool hose	.75
4	pr. Misses cotton hose	.40
6	pr. White cotton hose	.60
10	pr. childs mercd.	1.00
10	pr. Knit boots	.90
1	pr. Womans open workboot	.21
2	pr. Blue cotton boot	.16
2	pr. Black cotton hose	.20
2	pr. White cotton hose	.16
1	Gro. pant buckles	.37
1	Black lace veil	.80
5	Black lace vail	2.00
2	Black lace vail	.60
7 1/2	yds. white crape	1.88
2	Ladies Chimisetts	1.50
6	Ladies Chimisetts	2.25
3	pr. under sleeves	2.25
1	pr. under sleeves	.45
1	Ladies work collar	.75
5	Ladies work collar	1.87
5	Ladies work collar	.94
6	Ladies work collar	.60
16	yds. skirt edging	2.00
18	yds. Linen skirt edging	1.44
15	yds. cotton skirt edging	1.20
24	yds. cotton skirt edging	.72
13	yds. cotton plain edging	.39
5	yds. cotton edging	.20
72	yds. cotton edging	2.16
100	yds. cotton edging	1.00
20	yds. cotton edging	.60
3	pr. suspenders mens	.37
9	pr. suspenders boys	.90

3	pr. misses gloves	.30
3	pr. misses gloves	.30
1	pr. mixed gloves	.08
5	pr. White cotton gloves	.50
3	pr. Ladies cotton gloves	.70
1	pr. Ladies cotton gloves	.12
2	pr. silk cuff gloves	.37
5	pr. white silk gloves	2.00
12	pr. half hand mitts	.84
2	yds. black sattin vesting	3.50
1	yd. black sattin vesting	.75
1	yd. figd vesting	2.35
1	yd. Antique vesting	1.65
5	yds. Black silk vesting	2.50
7	yds. Pink Bonnet vesting	4.55
6	yds. Dove col vesting	3.00

6	S. S. Fine Ivory combs	.48
8	hom fine ivory combs	.48
2	Double 26 Whale Bone	.24
3	Bunches Tuscan Braid	.45
2 1/2	rolls Bonnet Braid	.62
1	roll carpet binding	.15
10	pieces Bonnet wire	.50
11	pieces Round wire	.55
9	pieces cap wire	.18
1	spool silk twist	.75
5	Doz knitting needles	.25
1	Lot darning needles	.12
14	paper needles	.42
2 1/2	Doz. stay Binding	.78
250	yds silk ribbon	5.00
30	yds green ribbon	.60
150	yds. assorted ribbon	4.50



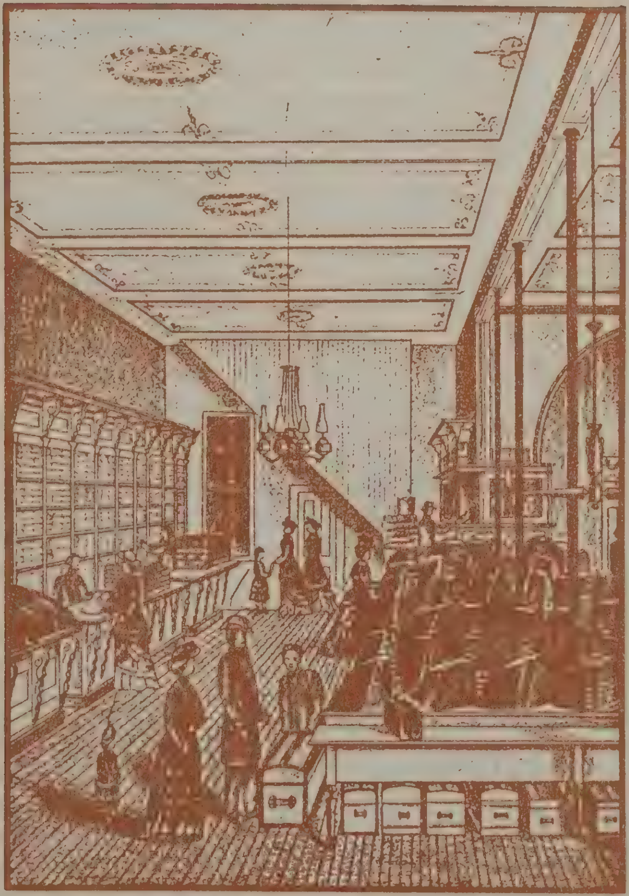
Stores on north side of square in 1880s. Note boardwalks and dirt streets.

4	yds. Green flower vesting	1.20
6	yds. Pink silk	1.50
4	yds. White silk	1.00
2	Shirt collars	.20
1	Sattin Stock	1.00
2	Sattin Stock	1.50
3	White figd silk Hokffo	1.50
4	Boys figd silk Hokffo	1.50
4	Brown figd silk Hokffo	2.00
10	oil cotton Hokffo	1.87
2	Setts Brass Hoops	.25
2	Bk silk Hdkff	1.00
3	Doz thimbles	.30
9	Redding combs	.81
6	Rubber combs	.60
8	S. S. Fine Ivory combs	.80

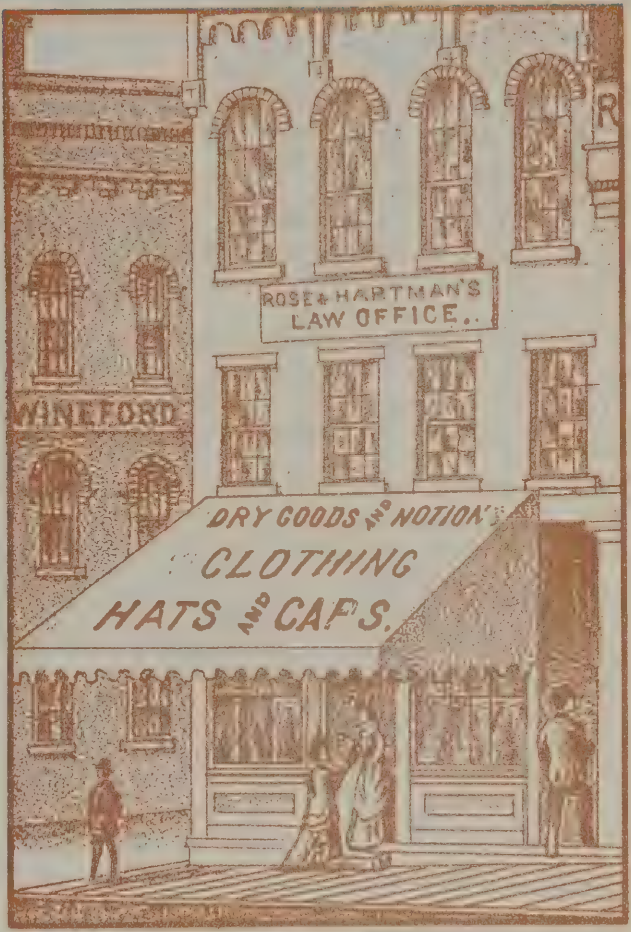
70	yds. assorted ribbon	3.50
6	yds. white ribbon	.36
20	yds. cap ribbon	1.20
5	yds. black ribbon	.30
2	yds. black ribbon	.20
10	yds. pink No. 1 ribbon	1.00
10	yds. red No. 2 ribbon	1.60
7	yds. blue No. 3 ribbon	1.31
6	yds. G & W No. 4 ribbon	1.50
12	yds. G & W No. 5 ribbon	1.50
3	yds. G & W No. 6 ribbon	.45
9	yds. G & W No. 7 ribbon	1.80
9	yds. Ribbon No. 8	3.38
64	yds. Ribbon No. 9	16.00
22 1/2	yds. Black Merino	5.62
6	yds. Black Merino	1.12
35	yds. Delane	5.60

23	yds. Delane	3.68
20	yds. Delane	4.00
38	yds. Delane	6.08
9	yds. Blk Merino	1.35
6	yds. French merino	4.80
6	yds. Blue Merino	5.10
6	yds. Green Merino	5.10
10	yds. Wool Delaine	3.75
12	yds. Brown Braze	3.60
13	yds. Red Delaine	2.08
32	yds. Purple Delaine	4.00
7	yds. Purple Delaine	1.12
15	yds. Green Delaine	1.87
41	yds. Drabb Delaine	4.10
42	yds. Green Delaine	4.20
37	yds. Black Delaine	3.70
26	yds. Debaze Delaine	2.60
32	yds. Debaze Delaine	3.20
12	yds. Debaze Delaine	1.20
11	yds. Debaze Delaine	1.10
24	yds. Debaze Delaine	2.40
25	yds. Debaze Delaine	3.12
15	yds. stripe Delaine	3.75
10	yds. Brown Delaine	1.25
5	yds. Brown Delaine	.94
7	yds. Brown Delaine	1.05
41	yds. Ducall Delaine	8.20
18	yds. Figd Delaine	3.60
10	yds. Pattern Delaine	2.00
16	yds. Pattern Delaine	3.20
20	yds. Pattern Delaine	4.00
32	yds. Pattern Delaine	4.48
16	yds. Pattern Delaine	2.40
22	yds. Shallo Delaine	4.40
21	yds. Shallo Delaine in 6 pieces	4.20
13	yds. Plaid Delaine	1.62
43	yds. Figd Delaine	5.37
12	yds. Figd Delaine	1.50
43	yds. Twilled Plaid	8.60
8	yds. Blk flower	1.50
10	yds. Pink Lourer	1.50
5	yds. Pink Lower	.50
4	yds. Brilliance	.80
3	yds. Pink lawn (stripe)	.30
5	yds. Brown lawn	.50
22	cn Furniture paints	2.20
4 1/2	yds. oil paints	.90
28	yds. Shambray gingham	5.60
18	yds. Pink gingham	3.60
10	yds. Shambray cotton	1.00
10	yds. Gingham	1.00
5	yds. Gingham	.50
41	yds. Gingham	4.10
15	yds. Gingham	1.87
17	yds. Gingham	2.12
22	yds. Gingham	3.30
15	yds. Gingham	2.81
7	yds. Gingham	1.40
16	yds. Gingham	3.20
14	yds. Gingham	3.50
38	yds. Gingham	7.60
34	yds. Gingham	6.37
8	yds. Gingham	1.50
7	Plush vest pat.	2.45
2	Silk vest pat.	1.00
1	Figd vest pat.	.65
1	yd. green velvet	.37
20	yds. Plaid Flannel	4.60
8	yds. Worsted Surge	4.00
30	yds. Black Alapacka	9.00
31	yds. Black Alapacka	6.20
4 1/2	yds. Brown Figd	.84
36	yds. Parmetta Dress goods	9.00
36	yds. Parmetta Dress goods	10.80
35	yds. Blk figd muslin	3.50
35	yds. White figd muslin	3.50
15	yds. White figd muslin	1.50
12	yds. Brown figd muslin	1.20
30	yds. Cvat padding	4.80
48	yds. Blk vest Wiggins	4.32
16	yds. Canvass	3.20
8	yds. Brown Holland	1.28
20	yds. White Celica	2.00
14	yds. Blk figd muslin	1.26
10	yds. Brown figd muslin	.90
1	yd. Blue figd muslin	.09
35	yds. Pink figd muslin	3.15
8	yds. crash muslin	.80
5	yds. Linen Diaper	.62
4	yds. Linen Figd Diaper	.50
3	yds. Cotton Diaper	3.80
10	yds. Plaid Linsey	1.00
37	yds. Plaid Linsey	4.62
14	yds. Plaid Linsey	1.75
13	yds. Plaid Linsey	3.60
8	yds. Brd Ticking	1.00
5	yds. Brd Ticking	.75
2	yds. Brd Ticking	.20
10	yds. Coat Linen	2.00
46	yds. Bleached muslin	2.76
44	yds. Bleached muslin	2.64
23	yds. Bleached muslin	1.15
6	yds. Red flannel	1.86
13	yds. Red Flannel Twilled	3.90
8	yds. Red Flannel Twilled	2.48
4	yds. White Flannel Twilled	1.40
8	yds. White Flannel Twilled	2.48
1	Marseilles vest pattern	.62
3	yds. Blk lace edging	.56
1	yd. Blk cap lace	.12
1 3/4	yd. White cap lace	.27

3 1/2	yd. White cap lace	.44
17	yds. Book Muslin	6.37
4	yds. Jackonett Cambini	.40
9	yds. Jackonett Cambini	1.12
6	yds. Victoria lawn	1.50
25	yds. White foundation	3.12
1	Cashmere Cape	4.50
17	yds. Delaine	3.74
3	yds. Delaine	.66
4	yds. Delaine	.64
12	yds. Delaine	1.50
13	yds. Delaine	1.62
15	yds. Delaine	2.25
5	yds. Delaine	1.00
8	yds. Delaine	1.60
12	yds. Candle wicking	2.64
489	yds.	48.90
68	yds.	5.44
253	yds.	17.71
82	yds.	7.38
224	yds.	14.56
10	Doz. Galone Trail Braid	3.75
3	Doz. White linen braid	1.12
4 1/2	Doz. colored cotton braid	.56
1	Doz. colored cotton braid	.12
1	Doz. assorted worsted braid	.50
6	Doz. assorted worsted braid	1.12
4	Doz. cold silk braid	.60
6	Bolts solk	.24
8	Gro. Agate Buttons	.80
8	Doz. Dress Buttons	.64
14	Doz. Dress Glass Buttons	.56
35	Doz. silk buttons	2.45
29	Doz. silk buttons	2.61
	4 yds. Worsted Braid	.16
16	yds. silk	1.28
29	yds. silk edge fringes	2.61
24	yds. silk mose trimming	1.20
10	yds. Galone trimming	.90
20	yds. Galone moss trimming	1.80
5	yds. Blk trimming	.25
4	yds. Red silk trimming	.36
13	yds. Purple silk trimming	1.17
6	yds. Blue silk trimming	.30
5	yds. silk Galone trimming	.20
12	yds. Brown Galone silk	



Interior of 1880s store on west side of square.

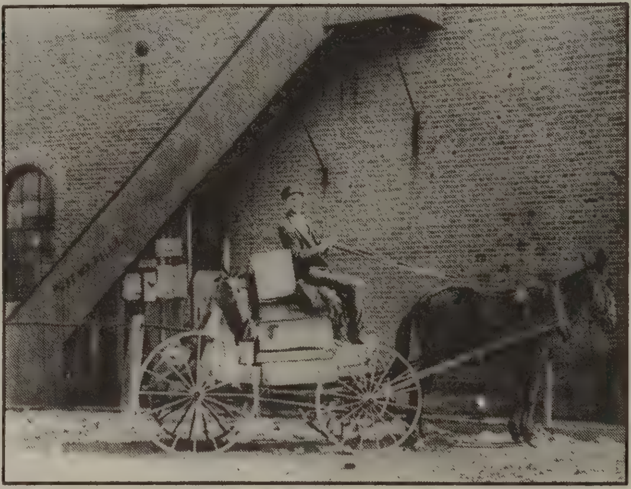


1880s store on west side of square.

	trimming	2.04
7	yds. Antique trimming	.87
6	yds. Antique trimming	.60
18	yds. Antique trimming	.90
26	yds. Antique Red trimming	1.30
20	yds. Black trimming	.80
18	yds. Silk velvet trimming	.36
5	yds. Silk velvet trimming	.25
15	pr. silk tasselts	1.20
12	Blue silk fringed buttons	.72
72	yds. silk fringed trimming	5.76
46	yds. silk fringed trimming	2.30
23	yds. Blk silk fringed trimming	1.84
8	yds. Blk silk fringed trimming	1.00
6	yds. Brown solk fringed trimming	.48
8	Balls wrapping yarn	.64
1	corn sheller	7.00
1	800# scale	28.00
1	46# Rosin	5.84
1	Iron scale & Beam	3.00
1	cloth rack	1.50
300#	Butter	30.00
3	Butter Kegs	1.50
1	Counter Scale	5.00
1	Tea scale	1.25
1	Stove and pipe	10.00
3	Round stools	.37
2	Back chairs	.50
1	Round Back Chair	1.00
1	Swing lamp	1.50
1	Bonnet case & table	8.00
1	Large show case	10.00
1	Small show case	2.00
4	Lamp chimneys	.50
4	Doz. lamp wicks	.40
18	Ferkins of Butter consigned to Babcock & Co. N. Y.	220.00

The total value of the items above was $1,488.97. The inventory continues with a list of accounts receivable totaling $932.48. The value of the land owned by the Sanders' was $2,550. The total assets were valued at $4,971.45. The amount of debts was not given.

Presumably, the store was in financial trouble for some time prior to the assignment. If so, the amount of inventory would have probably been less. This was a period of intense competition in DeKalb County but a time of general economic malaise nationally. It is ironic that the "embarrassed circumstances" of the 1860's provide a record of the Sanders' store which we can now study, while the record of more successful stores is lost to time.



Itinerant peddler at Waterloo.

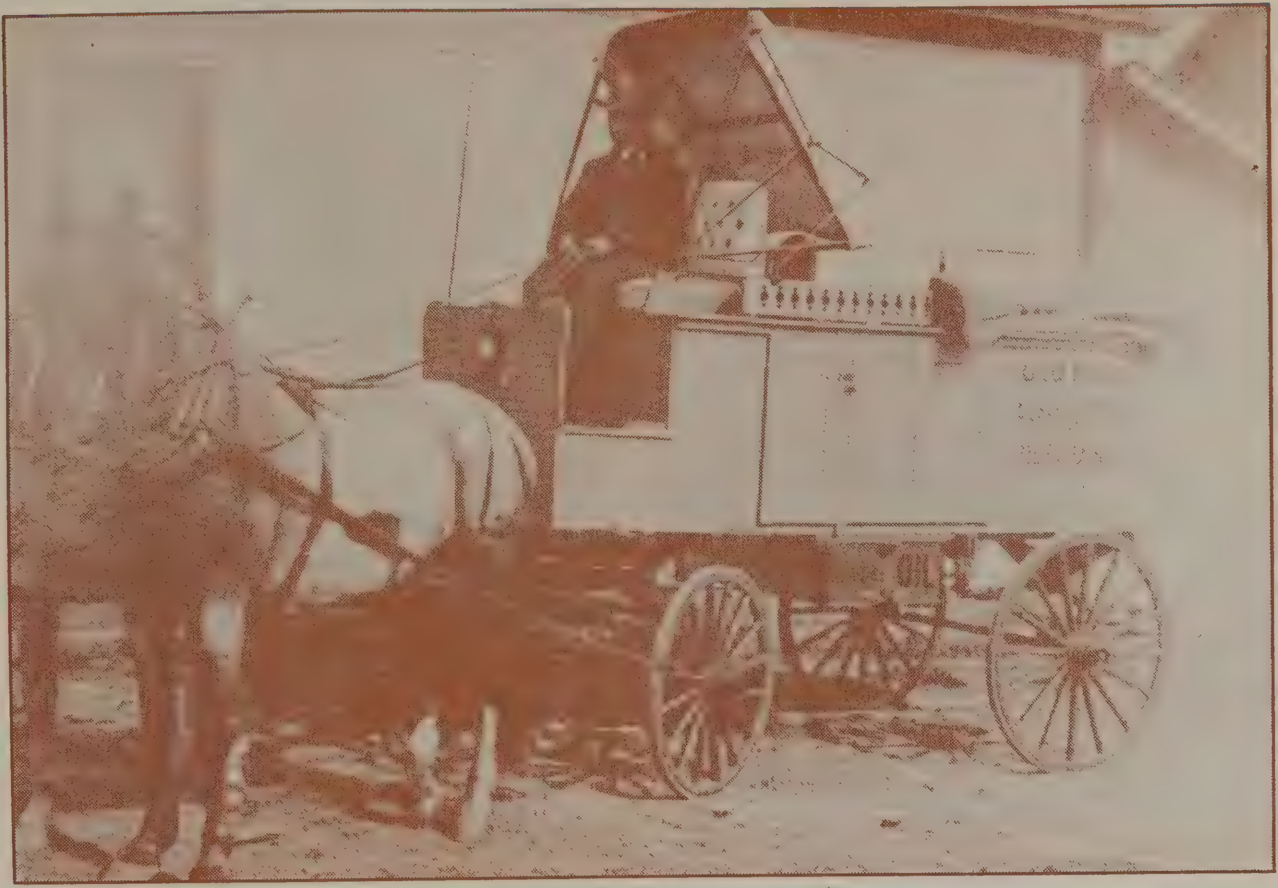
24.3 HUCKSTERS AND PEDDLERS

One of the most interesting kinds of commercial enterprise in DeKalb County was the huckster trade. Many general stores in our villages and towns had huckster wagons which ran regular routes in the rural areas.

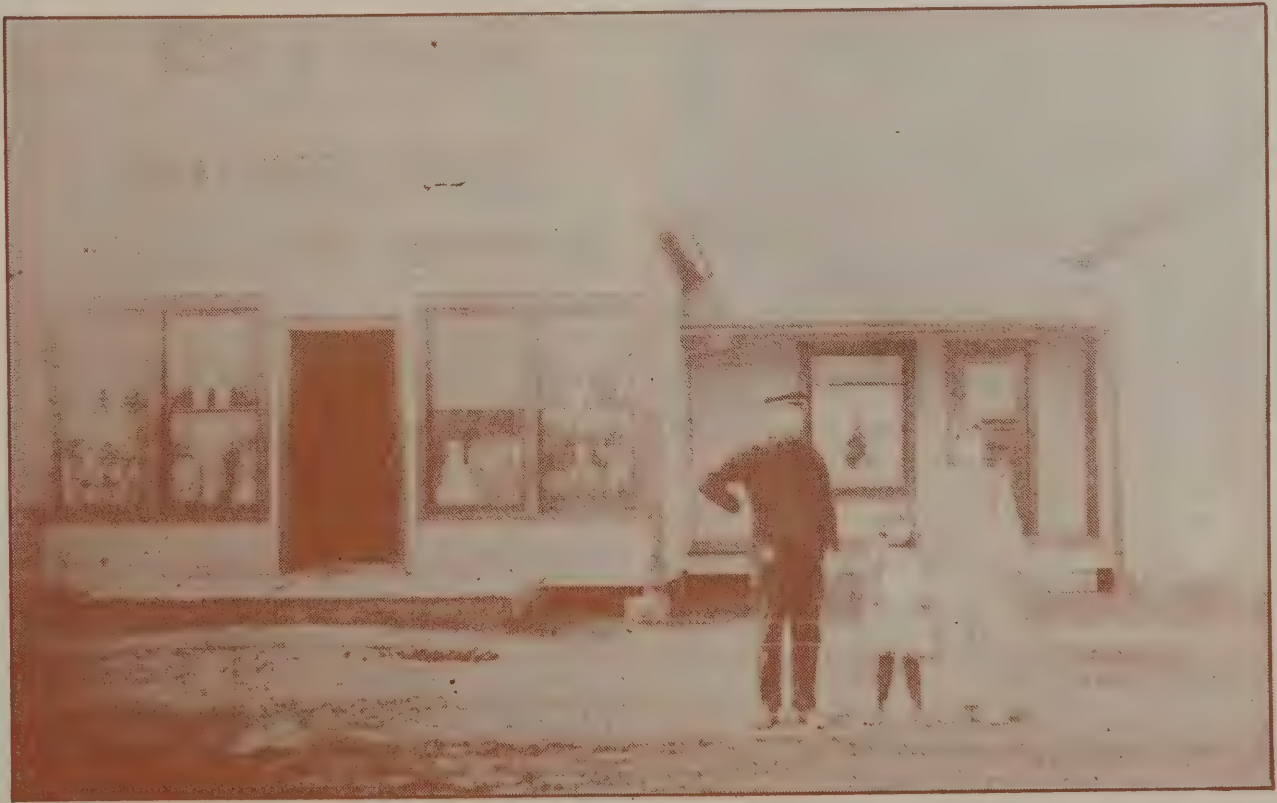
At first, the huckster wagons were horse drawn wagons which were specially built for that purpose. Most wagons had shelves on the outside with doors that opened to expose the contents. They also had an interior area with shelves and bins. Most wagons carried staples such as canned goods, cereal, fruit, and miscellaneous items like standard nails and thread.

For many farm wives the medium of exchange was butter, chickens, and eggs because these items were taken in trade by the huckster. He then sold them to other persons on his route, sold them at his store, or shipped them out on a railroad to merchants at Chicago, Buffalo, New York or points in between.

A newspaper column requesting information for this book included a request for information about hucksters in DeKalb County. An overwhelming response was received. Hucksters operating in DeKalb County included Sherman Robinett out of Butler; Herb Fee out of Waterloo; Ivan Smith out of Newville; Keith Wilson, Herb Devitt, and Roy Riggs out of Stanley Devitt's General Store at Moore; Bill



George E. Muhn Huckster Wagon.



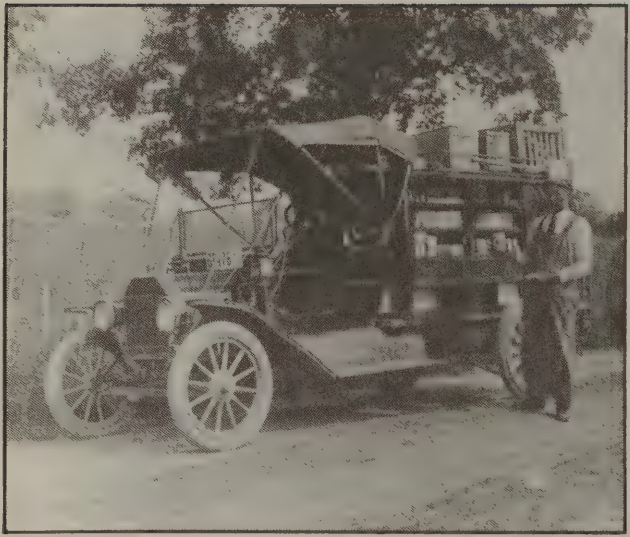
George E. Muhn General store at DeKalb, later called St. John's.

Myers and Ed Bowman out of Auburn; Stanley Baker, Billy Baker, and Walter Baker out of Concord; and Harold Nichols out of Butler.

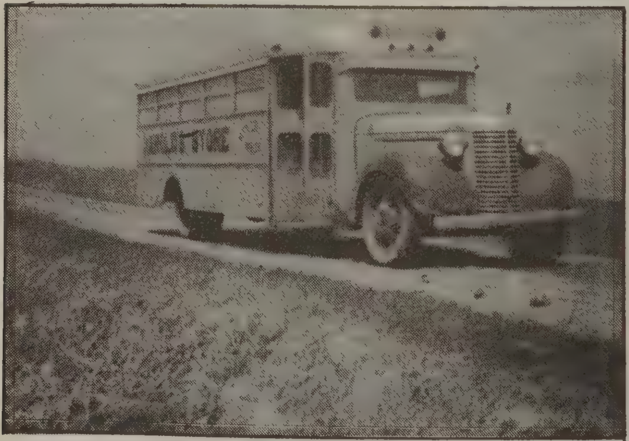
In later years, trucks and busses were used in place of horsedrawn wagons. Hucksters remained active into the 1950's.

There were also frequent peddlers through DeKalb County. One local peddler was Burton Olds of Artic. He was crippled as a result of polio and could do no physical work. He had a handcart which he pulled and pursued a route with regular customers. He sold shoestrings, thread, needles, sewing machines and similar items. Customers on his route fed and lodged him. "Uncle Burt," as he was known, supported himself in this way most of his life.

There were other peddlers who sold merchandise. Some sold silk and ribbons; others sold tin items; still others sold and sharpened scissors. The Fuller Brush man was also a regular visitor at many a housewife's door.



Unidentified DeKalb County Huckster.



Harold's Store at Butler used a school bus for a huckster wagon in 1950s.

24.3 VIGNETTE 1

"In this wagon were little drawers where spices...were contained."

I couldn't help but remember we 3 kids running out to meet this old wobbly dark green Huckster wagon as he was circling the drive. Probably in the 30's. It was driven by Herb Fee from Waterloo. There was a sliding door on the side. He would slide this door back and all those "disarranged" groceries were in sight. I especially remember the large rings of big bologna mom would buy. She also bought cheese that Mr. Fee would cut and weigh.

In this wagon were little drawers where spices and other small items were contained.

I suppose he carried candy and gum, but I don't remember buying any of that. I was satisfied with the bologna and cheese and other staples.

Narrative of Bonnie Husseleman Christlieb, written in 1986.

24.3 VIGNETTE 2

"Herb would blow his truck horn, until we came running..."

My parents, William and Leona Stuller, my brother Ralph, and twin sister Berniece Read, lived on the Gengnagel farm one mile south of Butler, Ind, on what is now road 1. This was during the 1919 - 20 yrs. I was six or seven years old, can't remember how many years our Huckster, served us. Our Huckster was Mr. Herb Fee, who lived in Waterloo, and drove a Model T Ford truck; with a wooden bed, with doors on the sides and the back, for easy access to items he delivered. He came once a week. If we weren't outside the house, Herb would blow his truck horn, until we came running, especially me, to receive our free stick of peppermint candy. Mr. Fee carried butter, some cereal, canned vegetables and fruits, eggs, and also bought eggs, and of course candy. Herb was a friendly, jolly person, and everyone looked forward to his weekly visit.

Narrative of Bernard Dale Stuller, written in 1986.

24.3 VIGNETTE 3

"She took the gas-pump with her, which caused some excitement."

While listening to the radio, I heard your request for information concerning the old country stores and the old huckster wagons, or trucks, in times past.

I am only familiar with the one that Stanley Devitt operated from his store at Moore, located on what is now Co. Rd. 49 Southwest of Butler.

We moved to a farm south of the store, on the corner of CR36-A and CR49. Mr. Devitt operated the store several years, prior to 1938 and his death March 20, 1949.

He carried a good line of groceries, meats, nails, bolts, and other nick-knacks. There was a gas pump in front of the store, and a barrel of kerosene, with a pump in it for self-service. You went inside to pay for it, (10 cents) a gallon. The gas pump was mostly self-service too, I remember one lady filled her car, went and paid for it, she drove away not knowing that the gas hose was looped over her rear bumper. She took the gas pump with her, which caused some excitement. He also handled fertilizer, and coal. He had a 1929 Ford 1-Ton truck, made into a huckster, which conked out along the route many times. He would go pull it in with his 1936 Ford Pick-Up. Marion (Pete) Moore drove it for a long time. Otis Lautsenhizer was the last one to drive it. He had a chicken crate mounted under it and an egg crate. People would sell an old hen or two and some eggs for groceries, and maybe have enough money left for candy & suckers for the kids.

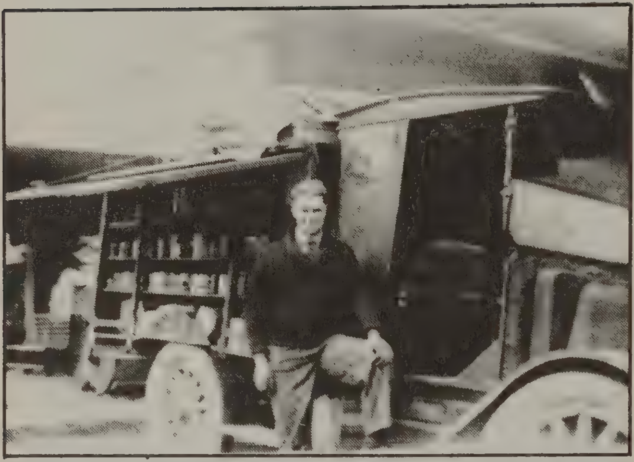
The store was a convenient place for farmers to meet on rainy days to cuss, and discuss their problems, the weather and politics, and anything else of interest to them. While sipping on a bottle of Pepsi (16 oz. for 5 cents.) In the summer there was free movies once a week, a good time to meet your neighbors. In the winter I and another neighbor would haul coal if we were not busy. In the summer and fall I went with him to buy poultry. In the winter the store was a meeting place for us hunters. We planned our hunting and bought a ring of bologna, cheese, and crackers to eat some where along the road waiting for a fox to come trotting along. Walter Baker furnished the hounds.

His wife sold the store after his death, to Mr. & Mrs. D. J. Kohl. The old building still stands, with a lot of happy memories for a few of us still living.

Narrative of Wellington Young, written in 1986.

24.3 VIGNETTE 4

"What did you want? We had it all!"



Albert Albright and his huckster wagon.

My huckster truck was somethin, it was a good truck!!!! My uncle built the body on it. It was built so, down the center of the body, you could put 18 cases of eggs in there. He built it so you could sit them in end ways or you could sit them in sideways. Two sit side by side. If you put them in the other way they just fit. We always put them in side by side cause you could catch it and bring it out so much easier, than you could if you had them crossways. You could put 18 in there and then on the top of it they had a rail around it. We carried empty cases up there. In case we got filled up, I would call into the store and he would come out in his little old Ford truck and pick up the eggs, so I had space to put more. That was the way the center was then they was a door right on the back of the center that opened upward with a figure four hook on it. That hooked and you raised it up and that hooked. Hooked on top of truck held the door open. Now the sides were made the same way. It was of some type of heavy cloth. I suppose like they use today on automobile tops. Then he made this frame for the sides of the truck. Those doors opened the same way. Then on the bottom it, you had your handle you turned and when you turned it, it ran one rod out one way and one rod out the other way through guides that went out through two holes right at each end of the truck and shoved the rod in there and that locked your door shut. When you raised it up it had the figure four on top that you hooked it up just the same way as your rear door. Then there was all shelves in there, nice shelving and you carried the items you saw fit. In other words, you had clothing, so much room there. We carried shirts and pants. Shirts was 65 cents a good pair. Bib overalls maybe $1.35 or $1.45. That was about our clothing line. Were for the men, you see. Then we would go down a compartment and you had your sugar compartment. Your beans. Beans and sugar was all packaged. It was 5 lbs. sugar for a quarter or 5 lbs. beans was a quarter. If you had rice it was 5 lbs rice for a quarter. You packaged stuff that way it was all on the lower shelves, it was heavier, see. So it was all on the lower shelves and put in one end of the truck. Then you went down to some other heavier items. You had your canned goods section. What did you want? We had it all! Corn, peas, tomatoes -

anything you wanted in the canned goods line, majority of the cans was 10 cents a can. I don't know of anything we had those days, that was more than a dime. We had coffee and that came in a package, already packed, a paper package. We did have one called MGB which was the very best in them days. They was 35 cents a lb. and that was something, that was good coffee. Wish I had some today. Ha! Ha! Ha! The other coffee was Arbuckle. There was one I can't remember. But I do remember old Arbuckle coffee. That was 20 cents a lb. and put up in a heavy paper bag sealed. All ground, it was ground. We had bean coffee and a lot of them had their grinders too. If they wanted bean coffee we had bean coffee for them too. In fact, we had about everything they got today. On our truck we would carry a little line of screws, bolts, nails, and small items like that and maybe a few spike nails. Some farmers wants some nails, you know. Well, we carried a pretty substantial amount of those, had a place of it's own for it. And then usually on the top shelf we would put the bread because it was lighter. We carried a lot of bread and we sold a lot of bread. When you were selling it, six loaves for a quarter, you were selling a lot of bread! One lb. loaves. Tony Panhouesen, over to Butler. I don't know what nationality he was - Panhouesen don't know. But old Tony - we got the bread from over there for a good many years. We had to take our - we had a little half ton Ford truck it was a 1924, I believe. It was not a 24 because it was older than that. It didn't have a starter on it. I can't tell you maybe 17. It was practically new when I went there I know. I would say possibly a 17 or 18 something like that. A little Ford Roadster. The turtle back was taken off and a flat bed put on. We would go pick up chickens with it or go pick up eggs or go to Kendallville, over to Byer Brothers, and get groceries fromthere. They used to have a whole-sale store over to Kendallville. Then they would use the truck, if we went into Butler for anything. Some times when we run our of something and couldn't get it we would get it from the Oberlin Grocery. He and them were good friends. That was the way it worked.

The huckster wagon went around four days a week. That was Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. We didn't go on Monday and we didn't go on Saturday. Thursday was north. Wednesday east and south east. Friday was north and north east. And Tuesday was west and south west. Lots of times maybe we would go past some section where we had passed. If they wanted anything you always tooted the horn before we got there. Slowly along and some times they would come running out and wanted something. We had regular stops. We just pulled up to the house and tooted the horn if they had a crate of eggs, they had it sitting there waiting on us. Maybe if they had a basket of eggs, it sit outside there. We paid them, lets say, oh, 16 cents to maybe 21 cents about is the most I think we paid for eggs. If they had $5.00 worth of eggs and they bought $3.00 worth of groceries we gave them $2.00. That's what they used to buy their groceries with. Sometimes they didn't have money but they would have a couple of chickens. Well, underneath the truck we had a place built so we could put in possibly 25 chickens. So if they had chickens, we had the scales and weighed the chickens up and threw them in there and they had that much more money to spend. They were sent over here to Waterloo to Sherman White. They bought eggs. Then they was another concern, was Bob somebody. I can't think of his last name right now, Winegardener? He had a poultry place. Bought eggs and stuff. He was the one that really held up for price. He would give us the advantage of everything and if it changed he would call us. So that day when we went out, why, if we wanted to pay another cent or two, why we could. Or if we couldn't pay that much but he would hold us up for what ever he told us for a certain day. Why, he would always pay us and those were the two places over there, that we got rid of the eggs and chickens.

The eggs and chickens were put on a train over there on the New York Central and they would have car loads. They had cars a purpose, just like your cattle cars and hog cars. I have never seen any chicken cars lately. But they would load them in cars and they would go to Chicago, Detroit, up and down the line, some of the big places, where they dressed them, and prepared them.

Interview with Albert Albright in 1986. Mr. Albright drove a huckster wagon from the general store at Moore.

SCHAAB'S DEPARTMENT STORE
ORE

Schaab's Department Store.

24.4 SCHAAB & BROTHER COMPANY SCHAAB'S DEPARTMENT STORE

One of the longest lasting commercial businesses in DeKalb County was the mercantile business of the Schaab Family which was located in Auburn from 1877 until 1975.

In 1877 Schaab Beugnot started a small store as a company store for the stave mill which they operated. Charles A. Schaab joined the store as a clerk in 1879, and in 1886 he and William H. Schaab bought out the interest of Schaab & Beugnot and operated the store independently. In 1907, George E. Beugnot, who had been with the organization since 1896 as a clerk, and Thomas H. Leasure became partners with Charles and William. Donald C. Schaab became a clerk in 1911 and a partner in 1914.

The partnership incorporated in 1923 as Schaab & Brother Company, Inc. with C. A. Schaab, President; W. H. Schaab, Secretary; George E. Beugnot, Vice-President; and Donald C. Schaab, Treasurer.

Thomas H. Leasure retired in 1926, and Charles A. Schaab and William H. Schaab retired in 1941, after which Donald C. Schaab became General Manager. In 1951 Donald C. Schaab acquired all of the stock in the corporation and until 1975 continued operating the store as Schaab's Department Store.

The store was located on the west side of South Main Street between Seventh and Eighth Streets. The family was good at merchandising. They advertised heavily, were good buyers, and treated the customers fairly. A popular merchandising technique was a "suit club" where members would pay a dollar a week toward a suit for fifty-two weeks. Each Saturday night the store would hold a drawing of the names of the members, and the member whose name was drawn would get a "free" suit for only what he had paid into the club up of that time. If a member's name was not drawn, he still got a suit at the end of fifty-two weeks for the fifty-two dollars which he had paid into the club. The member had nothing to lose, he got a suit for his money and stood a chance each week that he would get a suit for less than fifty-two dollars. The store sold a lot of suits and drew a lot of people into their place of business each Saturday night. Similar clubs were conducted for dresses and shoes.

What led to the demise of such a longstanding business? Generally, it was the growth of Glenbrook Shopping Center on the north side of Fort Wayne and the easy access to it via I69. Also, the store probably did not modernize as much as it should have, although sincere efforts were made along these lines.

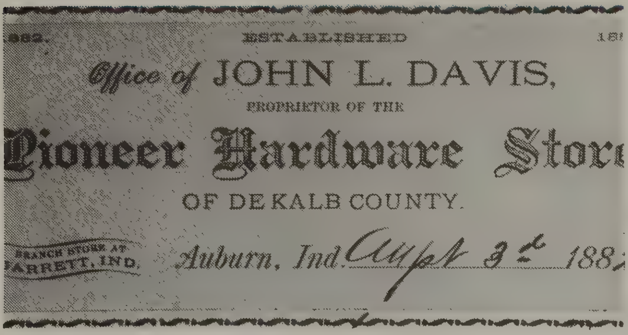
24.5 OLDEST BUSINESSES

The oldest business to be located on its original site is probably the Auburn City Hardware. A hardware has been located on the southwest corner of South Main and Eighth Streets, Auburn, since 1850, when the Pioneer Hardware was opened. There has not, however, been a continuous ownership of the business.

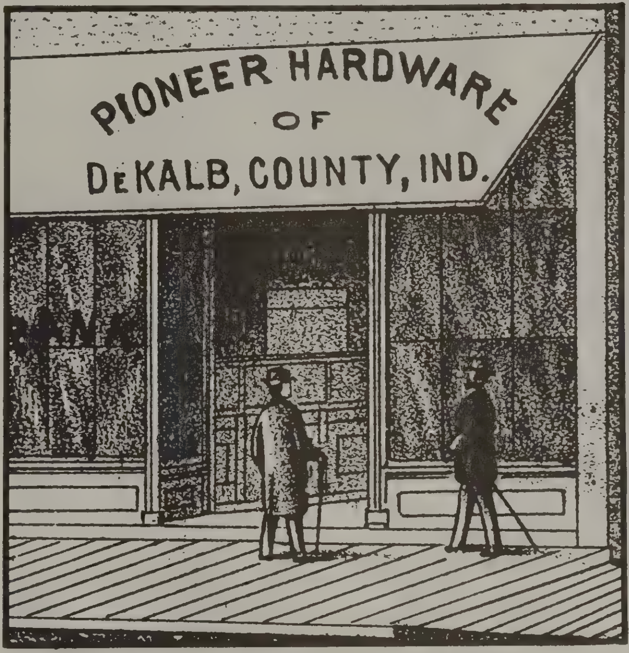
The DeKalb Farm Mutual Insurance Company was established in 1877 and has operated continuously since.

Tri-State Memorials was established in 1882 as the Madden Monument Works, was later known as Husselman Monument Company, and now is known as Tri-State Memorials.

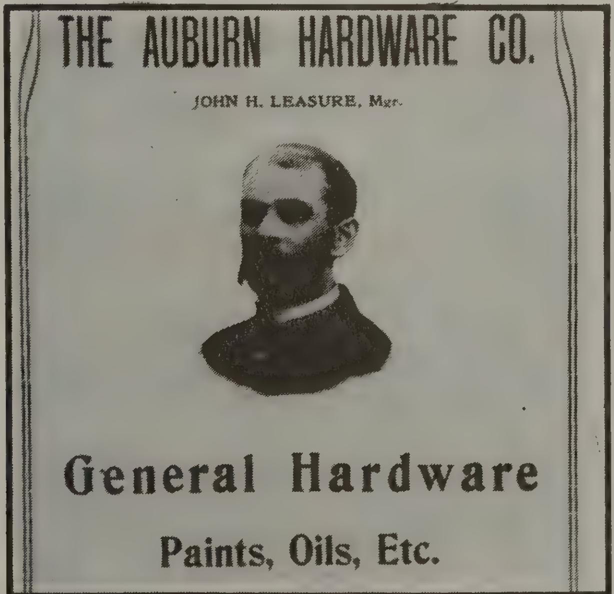
Knapp Abstract was established in 1898 by Charles and Inez Knapp. It has operated continuously since then, but it was merged with Auburn Abstract Inc. in 1981.


882. ESTABLISHED 18
Office of JOHN L. DAVIS,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
Pioneer Hardware Stor
OF DE KALB COUNTY.
BRANCH STORE AT GARRETT, IND.
Auburn, Ind Augt 3d 188

Letterhead of Pioneer Hardware.



Pioneer Hardware from 1880 atlas of DeKalb County.


THE AUBURN HARDWARE CO.
JOHN H. LEASURE, Mgr.
General Hardware
Paints, Oils, Etc.

The Auburn Hardware Company was on the same site as the Pioneer Hardware.

Robert Kokenge waits on Hubert Provines in basement of Auburn Hardware.

HOME STORES
AUBURN FEDERAL
4% SAVINGS
& LOAN ASSN.
TIME TO SAVE
TIME TO SAVE
SPIE

Madden Monument Works building at northeast corner of West Seventh and Jackson Street, Auburn.

Interior of Romeiser's Drugstore, Auburn.

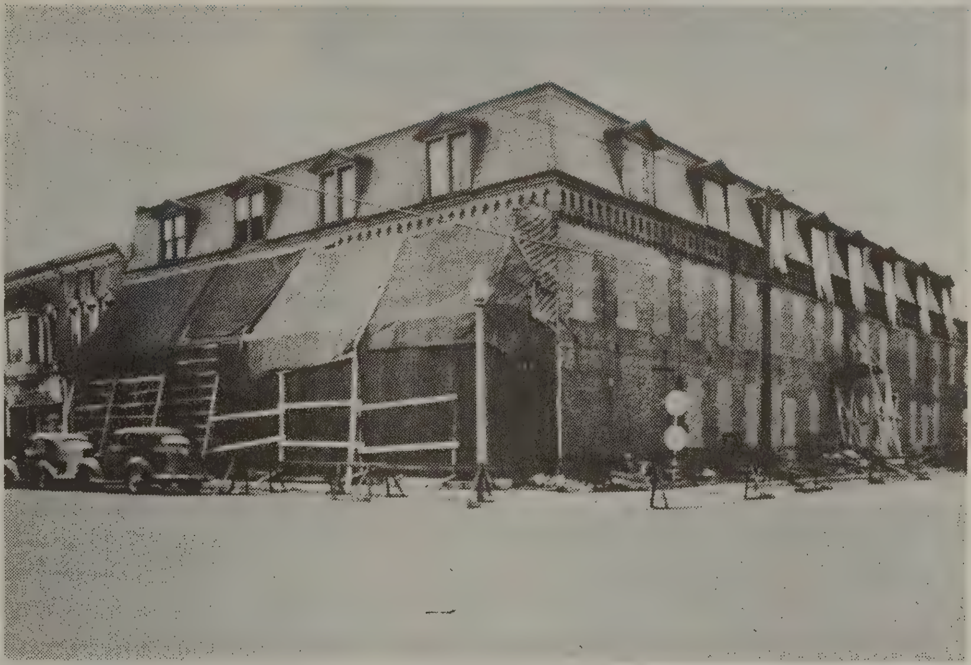
24 VIGNETTE 1

"...we would have to go cut it off for you."

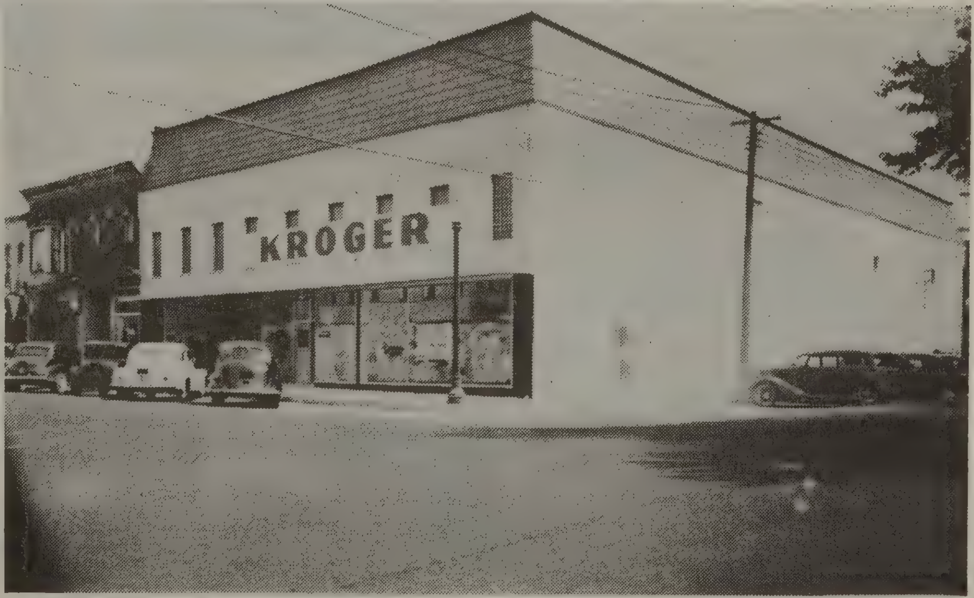
When you came into the grocery we would ask you what you wanted and we would go get it for you. Just like if you wanted a slice of sirloin steak we would have to go cut it off for you because we didn't cut too much meat ahead. We used to sell a lot of lamb you know because Cord's and Messenger's always used a lot of lamb. If you wanted sugar we usually had sugar done up. A quarter's worth that would be five lbs.

Soup beans we would have to weigh and rice and brown sugar and salt. Salt came in the bulk in barrels. At one time then they got it into hundred lb. bags and sugar was the same way. Then they got it coming in hundred lb. bags. You had to dump them into barrels and then we would weigh it up. We put them in boxes and sacks. We would carry them out or deliver them.

Interview with Marion Peckhart (born 1902) in 1986.



Former W.H. Kiblinger Co. building at Southeast corner of West Seventh and Jackson Streets, Auburn, during remodeling.



During remodeling, building was used for Kroger store (first floor) and bowling alley (second floor).

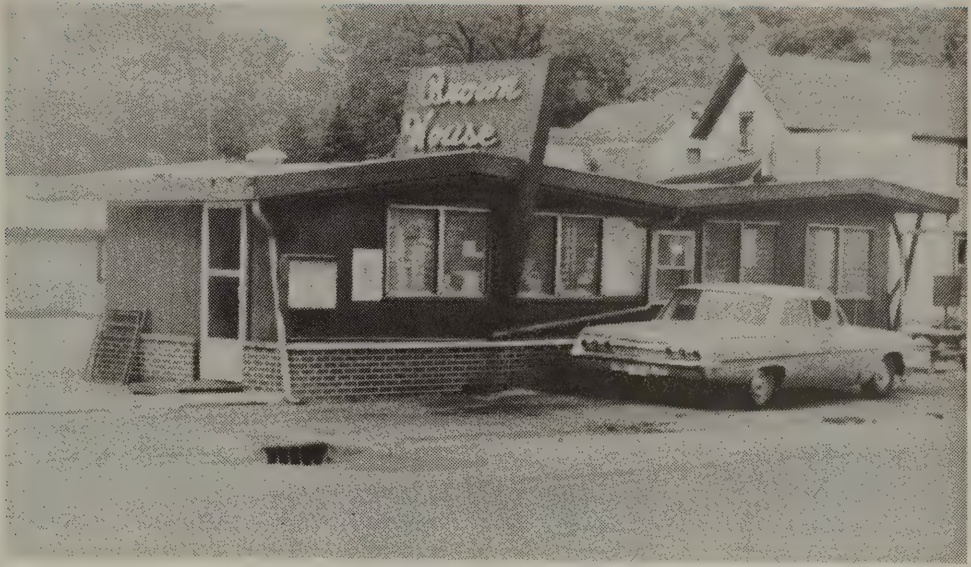
LITTLE DUTCH GROCER

Neighborhood groceries were common until 1960s, The Little Dutch Grocer was located on North Street, Auburn.

Interior of Wildermuth Drugstore, Auburn.

Interior of Plantation Restaurant, South Wayne Street, Auburn.

The Brown House originated drive-thru restaurant business in 1950s.



Interior of Barrett Variety Store, Auburn.

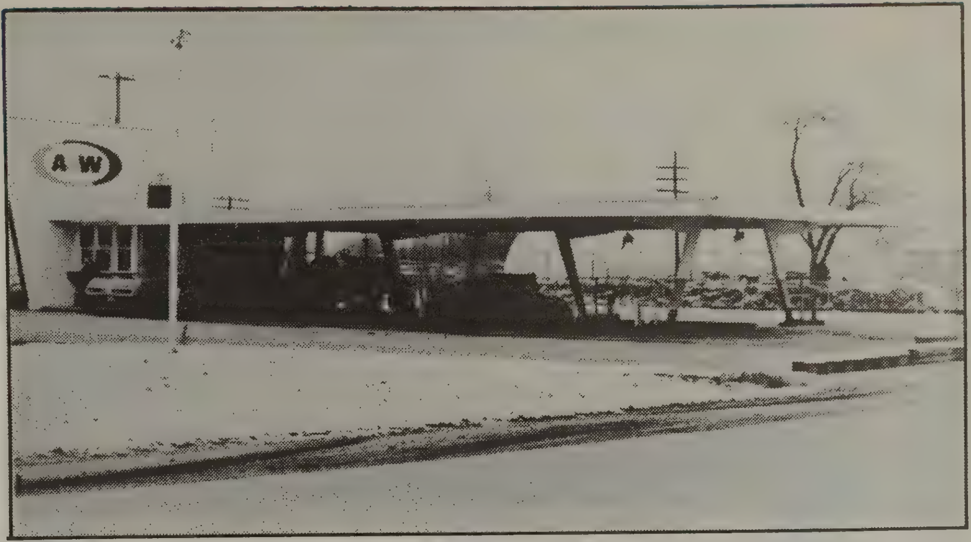
Spee-D-Mart at Waterloo illustrates how commercial establishments have come full circle — from a general store with gas pumps out front to a convenience store with gas pumps out front.

DAILY LUNCHES
107
TEE-PEE
SHORT ORDERS
CARRY -OUT- ORDERS
Catering Service
PASTRIES SALADS

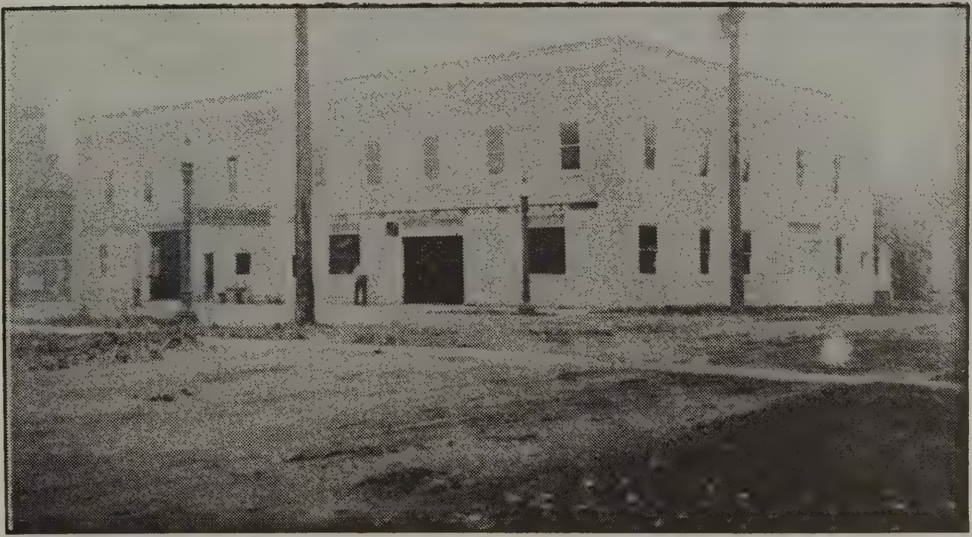
The Tee-Pee was a popular lunch spot in Auburn.

PLACE
CARMEL CORN
CLOSED
Coca-Cola
IN BOTTLES

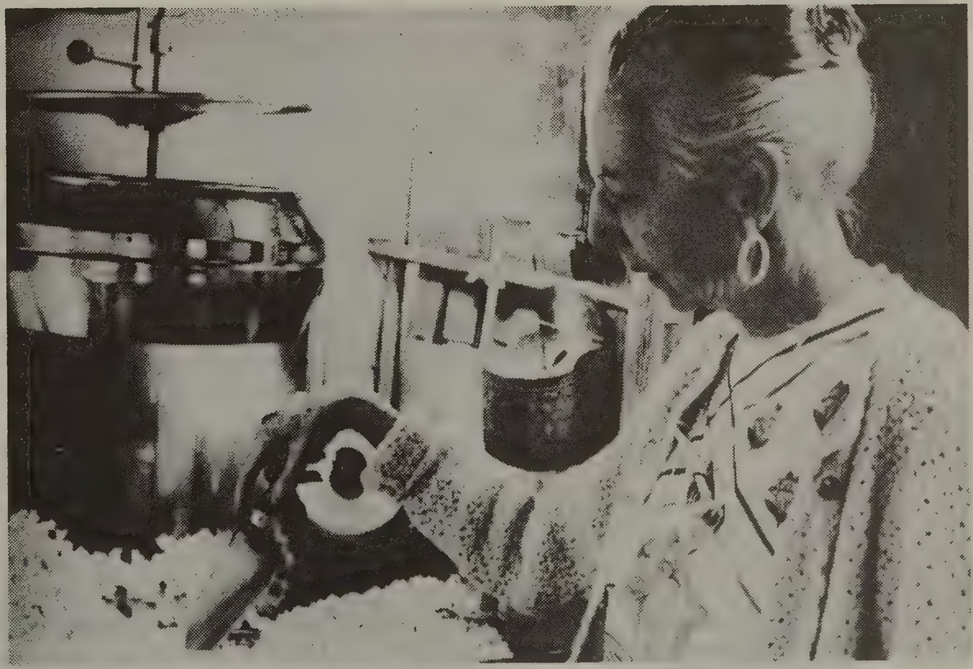
Bud Smith sold popcorn and snacks from "Bud's Place" at Waterloo.



A & W was one of the first drive-in restaurants in DeKalb County. It was located on South Wayne Street, just south of the B & O tracks, Auburn.



Jenner Brothers Garage was located at Southeast corner of Ninth and Jackson Streets, Auburn. It was replaced by west part of Auburn Hotel Building.



Martha's Popcorn Stand has been an institution in downtown Auburn.

Auburn Diner was located on the east side of the square, Auburn.

24 VIGNETTE 2

THE AUBURN DINER

In 1926 Ed "Dad" Shuman, asked for and received permission from the City Fathers to place a Dining Car in the 100 block of South Cedar Street between the K and P building and the Old Court Theater.

The Diner arrived in Auburn Junction on a B & O flat car, and was moved to the Cedar Street location by Abe Mason a well known house mover of the era.

It was built for a Diner. It was never in railroad service as some thought. It came fully equipped and ready to be hooked up to gas and electricity. A kitchen was in the basement, with large stoves and refrigerators. Also, a large furnace heating unit, using coal and wood until the middle 60's when Mrs. Johnson converted to gas.

The Diner was popular from the start, and was to remain so for 48 years under three owners.

Strange as it may seem four Auburn Businessmen were at the opening in October of 1926, with Dad Shuman, and were at the closing 48 years later with owner Jo Johnson, (1974). They were R.L. "Hi" Holben Automobile Dealer; Russel Smith "Smitty" Funeral Home owner; Forest Gerig Furniture Store and Funeral Home owner; and Dawson Quaintance, General

Contractor. They were there through the years and could tell many tales of things happening at the Diner, the only one living of the first four is Russell Smith.

I never met Dad Shuman but heard many stories. How he made a trip to Chicago and bought prize mellons to serve; and his night crew ate them all. He was very angry when he came to work the next day! Also, how he loved his big cat, who went with him everywhere including his walking trip to the Beerbower market at the corner of Seventh and Jackson Streets.

In 1934, Herman and Ester Tritch came into the business, along with their children Marjori (Mrs. Marion Rink) and Paul Tritch who was killed in the U.S. Air Force Service.

Later Mrs. Jessie Rohm came into help with the cooking and later leasing it from the Tritches. She was associated with the business with the Tritches and by herself for over eighteen years.

My years at the Diner were learning years. In 1959 I was out of a job, having spent 20 years at the Auburn Rubber Co. before they moved to New Mexico.

I owe much to Doris Johnson, my daughter-in-law, for her help in getting me started. Everything was new to me and Doris but we hung in there and many good things happened.

Wayne Rothgeb of TV Station Channel 33 used to come in with his buddies Cecil Fitch and John Couey. Wayne was on the morning Farm Program with his pets and little goats. We sent him cookies from the Diner and then watched the goats eat them on T.V.

We listened to WOWO radio before T.V. and heard Bob Sievers and Jay Gould talk about eating raw potatoes. One said, "You are crazy to eat raw potatoes." The other was all for eating them. The next day, I, along with my waitress asked every person who came in what they thought. The answers were from: "Is there any other way?" to "Uhg!" I copied everything and sent it to Bob and Jay.

Two days later they announced for everyone to listen the next morning for a letter from the Auburn Diner that would take the whole program. We were proud of our customers' answers.

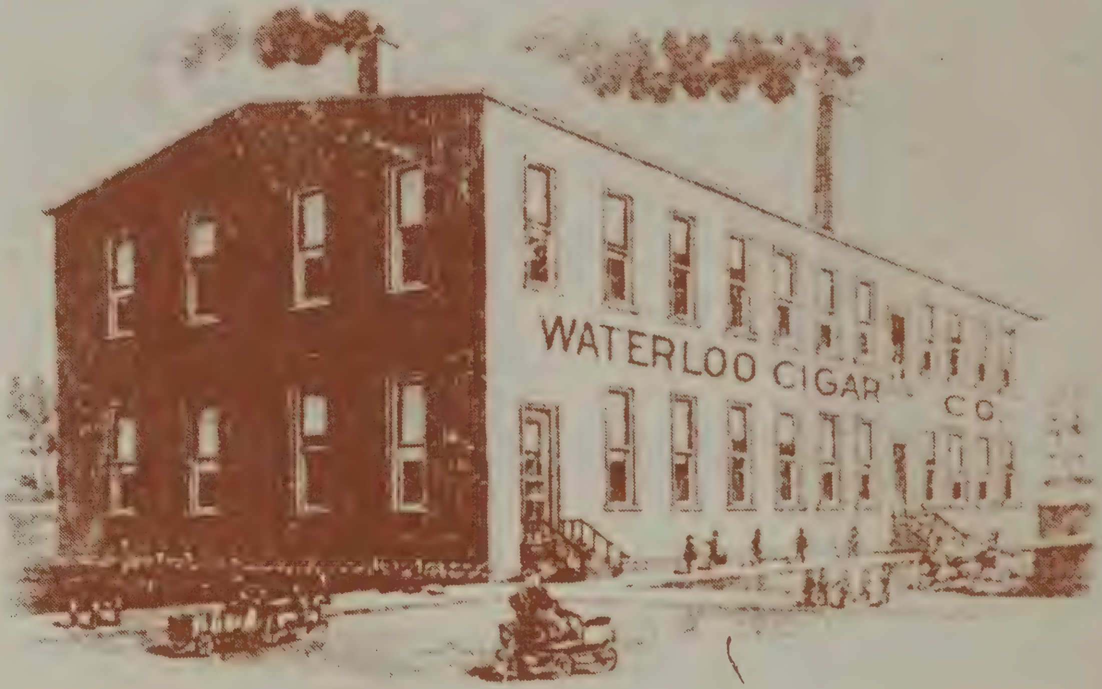
A couple of months later a man came in and said: "I had been driving in Florida early one morning and heard the words 'Jo Johnson and the Auburn Diner," he said, "That sounds like home," so he parked and listened and heard many names that he knew. I was happy he reported this to me.

The diner was a meeting place for the City, County and Indiana State Police, the offices downtown, the Court House officials, the A & P Store employees, and everyone from all over who were our customers and friends. I wish I could name them one by one. The years were good, the pay small but the love and friendships I received are above gold and silver.

Good bye all!

Narrative of Jo Johnson, written in 1987.

Jo Johnson inside Auburn Diner.


WATERLOO CIGAR CO.

WATERLOO CIGAR CO

WATERLOO. IND.

CHAPTER TWENTY FIVE

INDUSTRIAL

25.1 OVERVIEW

The dominant industry in DeKalb County, other than farming, has been automotive. The many horse drawn vehicle, engine, and automobile companies which have been located in DeKalb County are discussed in this chapter with a separate introduction. There have also been numerous companies in roles which support the past and present automobile industry.

Some of the supporting industries of the past were Auburn Auto Top Company, Auburn Bending Company, Auburn Chassis Attachment Company, Double Fabric Tire Company, Gladiator Tire and Rubber Company, and Auburn Rubber Company. Automobile components continue to be a large part of DeKalb County's industrial makeup with major companies such as Auburn Gear, Inc., Dana Corporation, Guardian Industries, Inc., Reeves Brothers, Stanadyne Division, and Universal Tool and Stamping Co. being major suppliers. Some of these, such as Auburn Gear, Dana, and Universal, have long roots in DeKalb County. Others have located here mainly due to geographical considerations such as the availability of good rail transportation as in the case of Guardian and Reeves Brothers.

Wood products have also been an important industry. It was the wood products industry that resulted in establishing the strong vehicle industry. Many other wood products have been made, such as furniture by Ashley Furniture Company, Auburn Church Furniture Company, and DeKalb Furniture Manufacturing Company. Furniture components were made by the John Stonedecker Scroll Factory. Several present manufacturers are in wood products including R. C. Wakefield Company, Inc., Mark of Prestige, Inc., and Auburn Hardwood Moulding, Inc. Originally wood was available locally and then from the vast forests of Michigan, but now most wood is shipped into the county from the West.

Several manufacturers of agricultural items were basically manufacturers of wood products such as the many manufacturers of windmills including Auburn Windmill Company; Beard and Rakestraw Manufacturing Company; Garrett Manufacturing Company; Monitor Windmill Company; Shrock, Cass and Company; The Butler Company; and Zimmerman Manufacturing Company. Other companies selling in the agricultural market were Boozer & Leas Machinery Company, Butler Basket Company, Carbola Chemical Company, Federal Fertilizer Company, and Frazer Farm Equipment Company. Manufacturers of food products from agricultural produce are covered in the chapter on agriculture.

Toys have been produced by Auburn Rubber Company; Silver Moon Toy Company; American Model Toys, Inc.; and Auburn Wood Novelty Company.

Household goods have been manufactured by Auburn Broom Company and Waterloo Broom Company, Auburn Roaster and Baker Company, Auburn Stoker Company, Butler Curling Iron Company, and Corunna Bedding Company. Kitch-Quip, Inc.; Remark Manufacturing Company, and Like-Harts Industries, Inc. have produced food processors.

It may be surprising to some that there were once numerous cigar companies in DeKalb County selling brand names such as "Ben Butler, Banker's Daughter, Victor Joe, El Inspiro, and Receipt." Standard Manufacturing Company made electric cigar lighters.

There were several breweries including Centlivre Brewing Company in Garrett, Kippitz-Melcher Brewing Co. and S. Rogers Brewery at Auburn, and Spriegel Brewery at Waterloo.

Fishing lures have been made by Agar Bug Co., Creek-Chub Bait Company, and Shur-Luck Bait Company.

DeKalb County has been a major producer of clothing by Auburn Woolen Mills at an early date and in later years by Marshall Clothing Manufacturing Company, Tess and White, Globe Superior Garment Company, and Francene Brassiere Company.

Basic industry has included several foundries, five of which are presently producing — Auburn Foundry, Inc.; Ball Brass and Aluminum Foundry, Inc.; Foley Pattern Company; Bohn Engine and Foundry Division; and Waterloo Aluminum Castings Company.

Electronics have been important in recent years, with Magnavox being the largest single industrial employer in DeKalb County. Stenite made radios and Titan Electric made electric motors in the 1930's. Electric Motors and Specialties currently makes small motors in Garrett. Hermac, Inc. and several of the Lyall Electric plants make wiring harnesses.

Higley Printing Company; Messenger Corporation; Auburn Printing Company; Webb Printing; and KVS, Inc. have been major printers in DeKalb County.

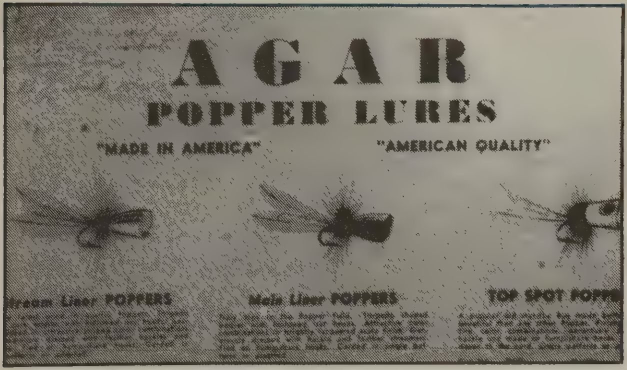
The rubber industry has been an example of one company spawning others. The dominant company was the Double Fabric Tire Company, later Auburn Rubber Company. Several people who worked for those companies later started their own companies. Auburn Rubber Company is gone, but Garrett Flexible Products and Bauman-Harnish survive. Other rubber companies include Cooper Industrial Products, which acquired the former Auburn Rubber Company buildings, and Jonathan Rubber. The rubber industry required aluminum molds. This need was the impetus for Ball Brass and Aluminum Foundry, Inc.

Some products of DeKalb County companies have become very collectible. Most noted are the cars which were made here. Other products include Auburn Model Trains and Auburn Rubber toys.

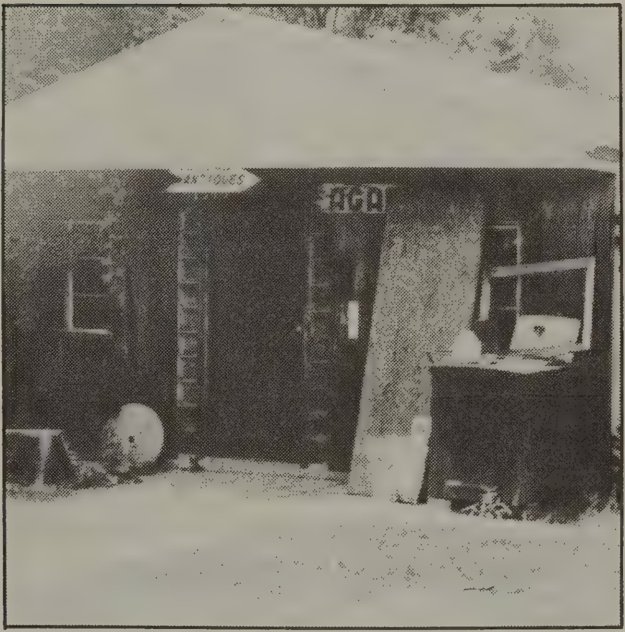
Some companies were located in DeKalb county because their founders happened to live here. Others were recruited by very active Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Clubs.

Most of the larger DeKalb County companies are no longer locally owned, the exception being Auburn Foundry, Inc. which has been owned by the Fink Family since 1911. This fact follows the national trend. One of the first major companies to be sold was Auburn Rubber Company in 1960. Twelve Fortune 500 companies have plants in DeKalb County.

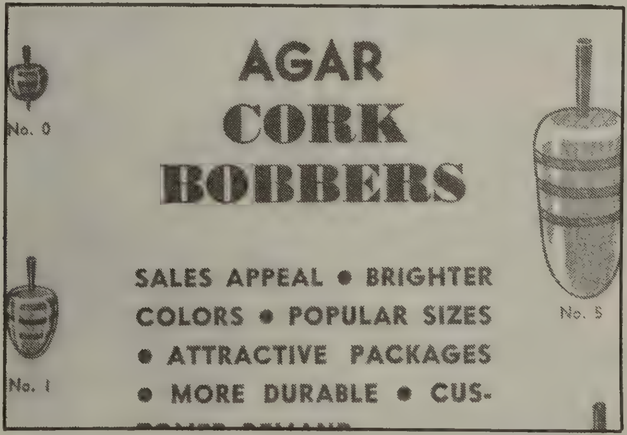
This chapter endeavors to provide a brief listing of all known manufacturing companies located in DeKalb County. It has been compiled from prior county histories, city and county directories, telephone directories, and in the case of current companies, from questionnaires sent to them. Some have undoubtedly been missed. In



Agar poppers and lures were very effective.



Agar Bug Company at 711 Hazel, Auburn.



Agar ice fishing bobbers were sold by the millions.

some cases the presence of the company is known, but little information has been uncovered. The histories and this analysis have been necessarily brief, but perhaps further research and analysis will be stimulated by what is presented.

Companies manufacturing products from natural resources are discussed in the Natural History Chapter. Companies producing items from farm products are covered in the Agricultural Chapter, and Auburn Model Trains, Inc. is covered in the Transportation Chapter under the Railroad Sub-section.

25.2 GENERAL INDUSTRY FROM ABROS TO ZIMMERMAN

ABROS, INC at Butler is a subsidiary of Art Iron, Inc., Toledo, Ohio. The plant at Butler serves Southern Michigan, Northern Ohio, and Indiana with job shop and metal fabrication services. Stair and railings fabrication are a specialty. George Lee supervises the sixteen employees at the Butler Plant.

AGAR BUG COMPANY was established in Butler in 1941 by Amos Garfield Rimmel. The name was devised from the first letters of Mr. Rimmel's first and last names and the first two letters of his middle name. At first, the company was operated from Mr. Rimmel's basement and was later moved to the second floor area above the ''dime store'' and bakery on the east side of South Broadway in downtown Butler.

The company manufactured cork poppers for fly rod fishing. The poppers had a hollow end which caused a wiggling movement when they were drawn through the water. Hair, wings, and tail gave them a realistic look. They were designed by Mr. Rimmel.

In 1942 the company began making cork ice fishing bobbers in a variety of shapes and sizes. They were sold by the thousands in ice fishing areas. They were made from cylinders of cork imported from Portugal. They were then turned on a special lathe invented by Mr. Rimmel. After this the shaped cork was dipped into lacquer and then striped.

The company moved to 711 Hazel Street, Auburn in 1956. Japanese competition forced Agar ''out of business'' in 1979.

ALLISON-FAULKNER CORPORATION was established about 1946 to manufacture sporting goods. Principals were Roy Faulkner, President;

Allison Faulkner Corporation.

Auburn Broom Company.

Kenneth E. Allison, Vice-President; and Don M. Allison, Sr., Secretary-Treasurer. In later years D L. Haffner was President, John W. McIntyre was Vice-President, and Treva DePew was Secretary-Treasurer. The company apparently ceased business in the mid-1950's.

AMBASSADOR STEEL CORPORATION was founded in January 1974, by Daryle L. Doden to fabricate steel reinforcement bars for the construction industry. Initially, the company's headquarters were in Butler but are now in Auburn. Other locations for operations have been at Arcola, Kokomo, and Indianapolis, Indiana; Newton, Iowa; Houston, Texas; Chicago, Illinois; and Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Ambassador Properties at Kokomo and Ambassador Financial Group at Indianapolis are affiliated Companies. Present management persons are Daryle L. Doden, President; Bruce Holwerda, Treasurer; Richard Ripberger, Vice-President; Ryan Hoover, Secretary; Dennis K. Kruse, Assistant to the President; and Rebecca Wisner, Accounting Manager. The company presently has fifty employees.

AMERICAN MODEL TOYS, INC. See Chapter 13.

ASCO MANUFACTURING COMPANY was located at 1813 South Wayne Street, Auburn. It rebuilt automotive parts in the late 1940's and 1950's. Henry M. Shook and Clair E. Slick were principals.

ASHLEY FLUSH DOOR COMPANY was located in Ashley in the 1950's and 1960's. The company manufactured flush door panels.

ASHLEY FURNITURE COMPANY was organized May 29, 1895, to manufacture and sell furniture. Its principals were Sylvannus A. Gardner, Theodore Garg, and James E. Buchanan.

ASSMAN CORPORATION OF AMERICA operates a plant at 300 North Taylor Road, Garrett. It is a subsidiary of a German company.

ATWOOD CLUTCH COMPANY. See Dana Corporation.

ATWOOD VACUUM MACHINE COMPANY. See Dana Corporation.

AUBURN AUTO TOP COMPANY manufactured winter tops for all makes of cars in the 1920's.

AUBURN BENDING COMPANY bent top bows for automobiles and buggies at a plant in Auburn Junction in the 1900's.

AUBURN BROOM COMPANY was incorporated July 18, 1888, to manufacture brooms and brushes. The principals were Hugh R. Culbertson, George L. Lanning, M. H. Hoisington, D. E. Caruth, W. M. Bougham, J. A. Clifton, E. and O. Kuhlman, E. A. Bachtel, C. B. Weaver, J. Frank McDowell, and Fred C. Davis.

AUBURN BURNER COMPANY was located at 411 North Indiana Avenue, Auburn. The company was organized in 1931 with J. D. Casey, President, and Harry E. McIntyre, Secretary-Treasurer.

It manufactured a line of automatic oil fired furnaces. In later years it was located at 510 South Cedar Street with Harry E. McIntyre, President, and his son James H. McIntyre, Sales Manager.

AUBURN CARPET CLEANING AND RUG WORKS was owned by John O. Elson and advertised that it made "fluff rugs from your old carpet" in 1908.

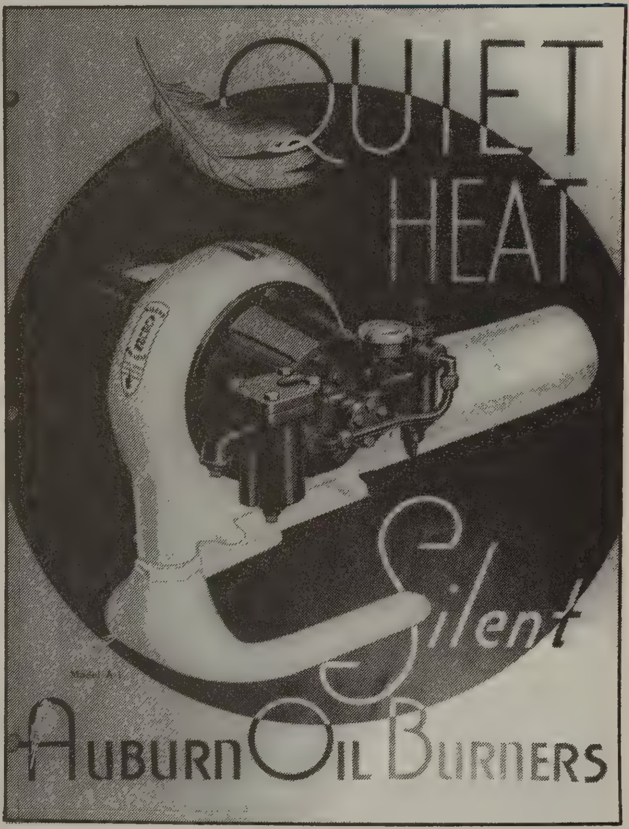
AUBURN CHASSIS ATTACHMENT COMPANY was incorporated in 1916 by Harry C. McIntyre and his father-in-law, J. D. Casey.

AUBURN CHURCH FURNITURE COMPANY was incorporated December 9, 1887, by Allen C. Wilson, William H. Keenan, William H. McQuestion, Isaac Hague, and John W. Baxter "...to engage in the manufacture of church furniture and... other furniture and woodworking." The plant was located in the vicinity of the Vandalia Depot. It was probably doing business on an unincorporated basis as early as 1884. A full line of church pews, altar furniture, and related items was manufactured. The company went out of business after a disastrous fire in December 1893.

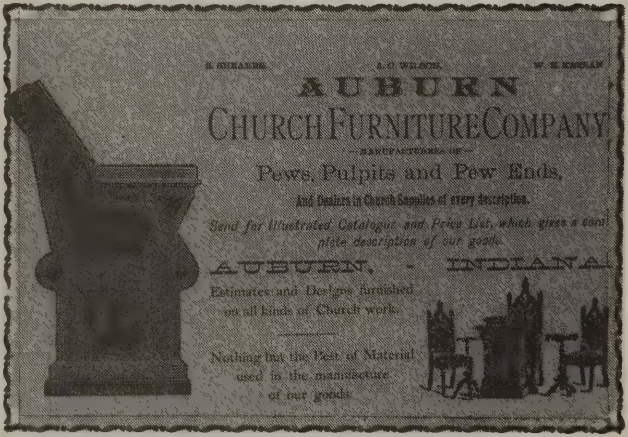
AUBURN CLUTCH COMPANY. See Dana Corporation.

AUBURN CONCRETE MACHINERY COMPANY was organized September 23, 1904, to manufacture and sell machinery for manufacturing concrete blocks and tile from concrete. The incorporators were Frank A. Borst, Sherman L. Kelly, and Mentor Welzstein.

AUBURN CONCRETE PRODUCTS COMPANY was founded around 1951 by Jack Brand and George Wade to manufacture cement blocks and



Auburn Oil Burners were automatic.

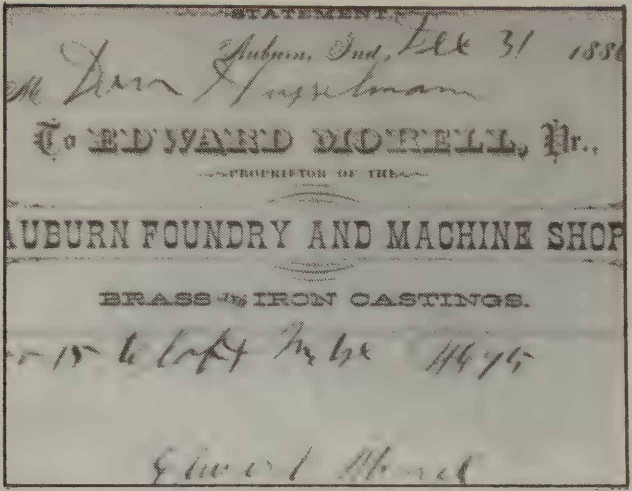


A. C. WILSON. W. H. KEENAN.

AUBURN
CHURCH FURNITURE COMPANY
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Pews, Pulpits and Pew Ends,
And Dealers in Church Supplies of every description.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List, which gives a complete description of our goods.
AUBURN, - INDIANA.
Estimates and Designs furnished
on all kinds of Church work.

Nothing but the Best of Material
used in the manufacture
of our goods.

Auburn Church Furniture Company advertisement.



STATEMENT.

Auburn, Ind., Feb 31 188

[illegible]

To EDWARD MORELL, Pr.,

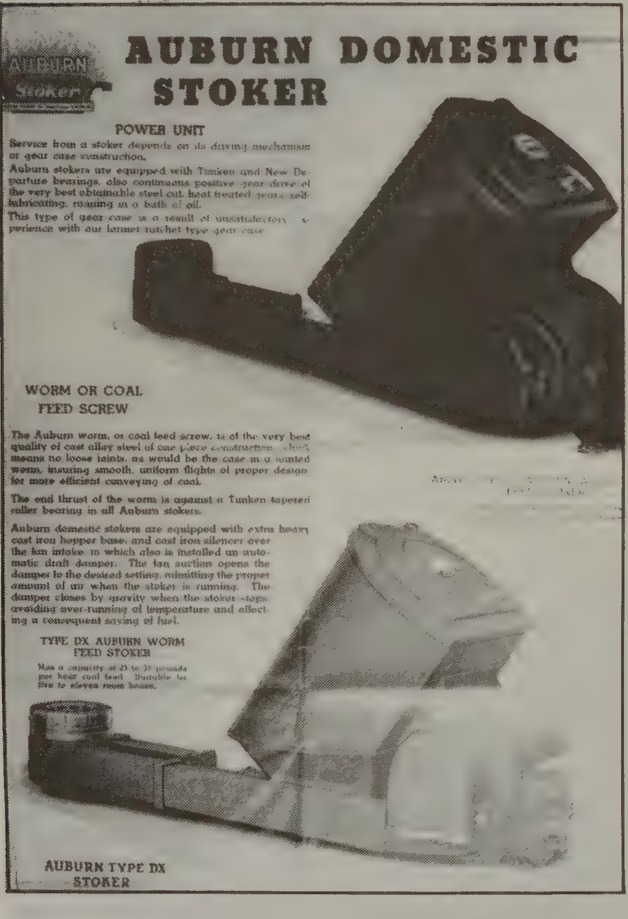
PROPRIETOR OF THE

AUBURN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP

BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS.

[illegible] 14 75

Edward Morell



AUBURN DOMESTIC STOKER

POWER UNIT

Service from a stoker depends on its driving mechanism or gear case construction.

Auburn stokers are equipped with Timken and New Departure bearings, also continuous positive gear drive of the very best obtainable steel cut heat treated gears, self-lubricating, running in a bath of oil.

This type of gear case is a result of unsatisfactory experience with our former ratchet type gear case.

WORM OR COAL FEED SCREW

The Auburn worm, or coal feed screw, is of the very best quality of cast alloy steel of one piece construction, which means no loose joints, as would be the case in a jointed worm, insuring smooth, uniform flights of proper design for more efficient conveying of coal.

The end thrust of the worm is against a Timken tapered roller bearing in all Auburn stokers.

Auburn domestic stokers are equipped with extra heavy cast iron hopper base, and cast iron silencer over the fan intake, in which also is installed an automatic draft damper. The fan suction opens the damper to the desired setting, admitting the proper amount of air when the stoker is running. The damper closes by gravity when the stoker stops, avoiding over-running of temperature and effecting a consequent saving of fuel.

TYPE DX AUBURN WORM FEED STOKER

Has a capacity of 25 to 35 pounds per hour coal feed. Suitable for five to eleven room homes.

AUBURN TYPE DX STOKER

Auburn Stokers were sold nationally.

af auburn foundry, inc.

635-639 WEST ELEVENTH STREET • AUBURN, INDIANA 46706 • TELEPHONE (219) 925-0900

other building materials out of concrete. It is located at 1105 South Indiana, Auburn, and is presently owned and operated by Ronald Stayer.

AUBURN EXCELSIOR COMPANY was organized July 31, 1901, by A. Murphy, Frank E. Eckhart, and James H. Rose. Mr. Murphy was manager of the company. Excelsior was thinly shaved wood used in packing fragile items for shipment. It was locally known as the "fuzzy factory."

AUBURN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS was incorporated July 23, 1888, by Edward Morell, Daniel Y. Husselman, and Solomon R. Geberling to manufacture castings of iron and brass, steam engines, boilers, and other machinery.

AUBURN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY was incorporated August 20, 1897, as a general foundry. Its incorporators were lawyers and bankers: Charles A. Bowersox of Bryan, Ohio; C. A. O. McClellan, Albert Robbins, F. T. Zimmerman, all of Auburn; Knisely Boots & Co. of Butler; and Garrett Banking Company of Garrett.

AUBURN FOUNDRY, INC. has been an industrial resident of Auburn's west side since December 1911, when Burr O. Fink negotiated a loan to enable him to lease a 50 ft. x 75 ft. foundry building located on the present site. There had been a gray iron operation there for several years prior to that. Burr Fink came to Auburn from Fort Wayne earlier that year as manager of the local gas plant, which was then a division of the Fort Wayne utility. Fink had some knowledge of foundry and machine shop operation as a result of helping his father in a small shop which the elder Fink operated near Converse, Indiana.

The two major customers in the early years were the Wayne Pump Company and General Electric, both located in Fort Wayne. During World War I, the foundry became a supplier of a particular armored tank track roller casting, resulting in a hasty expansion of production facilities to a daily melt of over 100 tons per day. From 1920 to 1950 the melt fluctuated between 20 to 50 tons per day as business volume required.

In 1921 the company was looking for a product to manufacture that would require gray iron castings and soon became a leader in the stoker industry with its line hydraulic underfeed stokers for automatic coal firing of loads requiring from 400 to 2100 pounds of fuel per hour. In 1936 it developed a line of mechanical worm feed stokers for domestic and smaller uses. The stoker business fell off rapidly after World War II as people turned to the use of gas and oil burners. During World War II the foundry made castings for, and the Stoker Division assembled, several models of shipboard cooking ranges as subcontractors to Preferred Utilities Corporation of New York. The Stoker Division also supplied machined components for artillery fuses as a subcontractor to the Crosley Corporation. Stoker manufacturing was discontinued in 1965.

In January 1951, the foundry was completely destroyed by fire. Operations were begun in September 1952 in a new foundry plant of 45,000 square foot area, which was only about 70% of the area of the old plant. Because it was a more modern facility its single shift capacity of 60 net tons of melt was slightly greater.

Since 1952 there has been continuing series of plant expansions and process improvement. Currently the daily melt averages 600 net tons. With a yield of 60 to 65 percent, the monthly production is about 7500 net tons of castings. The manufacturing industries supplied are automotive, truck transport, farm equipment, major appliance, refrigeration, gasoline pump, and hydraulic equipment.

There are presently about three hundred employees working in the 250,000 square foot plant. The management team is made up of Richard A. Fink, Chairman of the Board; William Fink, President; Robert Reesman, Vice-President and General Manager; and Rick James, Sales Manager.

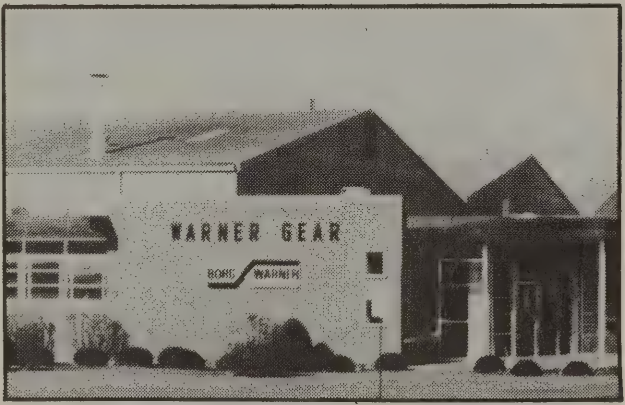
AUBURN STOKER

AUBURN FOUNDRY INC. "Stoker Division" AUBURN, IND.

AUBURN GEAR, INC., formerly WARNER-MOTIVE DIVISION, BORG-WARNER CORPORATION, has been one of Auburn's leading industries for many years.

Borg-Warner Corporation was formed in 1928 by four automotive parts firms who merged in order to compete more effectively in the young and growing auto industry. These four founding companies are still actively represented by these divisions of Borg-Warner: Borg & Beck at Detroit, Michigan; Marvel-Schebler at Decatur, Illinois; Mechanics Universal Joint at Rockford, Illinois; and Warner Gear at Muncie, Indiana.

If we were to trace the origin of the Warner-Motive Division, however, it would be necessary to go back further into the history of one of the four founding companies making up Borg-Warner — namely, the history of Warner Gear. It was the year 1901 when a small group of men in Muncie, Indiana, organized and started a small factory for the purpose of manufacturing transmissions, steering gears, and differentials to be sold to car manufacturers.



Warner Gear plant.

AuburnGear

The quality of their products soon enabled them to secure contracts from such automotive manufacturers as Moon, Kissel, Interstate, Maxwell, and Rickenbacker.

As the business grew, many inquiries for service parts were received from individuals and car dealers, due to the fact that the car dealers and manufacturers were prone to neglect the service end of their business. These inquiries and orders brought to the company a realization that service on the units already built was a very important part of their business, and a service department consisting of two people was established.

In 1925 the first Warner Gear Service Catalog was published, and the service department enlarged to take care of the rapidly increasing jobber business. In 1927 the American Gear Company, which was one of the largest parts manufacturing and jobbing organizations in the country, decided to discontinue the manufacturing business. Warner Gear acquired their inventories, machinery, tools, and equipment. New jobbers were added as the line was increased. Separate facilities and machines were assigned for the service business.

It was during this time that consolidation of the four original companies making up Borg-Warner was consummated. Immediately the need was apparent for an organization to handled the distribution of service parts for all the related companies. According, in 1930, the Borg-Warner Service Company was formed.

This steady growth of the service department soon made it necessary to look for larger quarters. Since the business was no longer closely allied with the manufacture of complete transmissions, it was decided to form a separate Division. Auburn was chosen as the site for the Service Department because of its central location, shipping facilities, and the opportunity offered for a good community in which its employees might live. Tons of heavy equipment and machinery were moved from Muncie to Auburn, beginning in March of 1938, into the former Auburn Automobile Company building on South Wayne Street.

Only about 50 foremen, office workers, and executives came from Muncie. The balance of 150 employees were recruited from Auburn and surrounding area. With the opening of the Auburn facility on April 8, 1938, a new division was born which became known as Warner Automotive Parts Division of Borg-Warner Corporation. The new employer was welcome to the City of Auburn, which had been shaken to its roots by the bankruptcy of the Auburn Automobile Company in 1937.

Then came World War II, and the production of replacement parts was greatly curtailed. An all out effort was made to produce items needed by the Army, Navy, and Air Corps. Approximately 80% of the company's capacity was devoted to various war contracts with such firms as Cincinnati Milling Machine, Marmon Herrington Company, Andover Kent, Rolls Royce, Norfolk Naval Yards, and Timken-Detroit Axel Division. At the close of the war, production was again started on the regular line of automotive replacement items.

In 1961 a new plant with over 250,000 square feet was completed. It housed a substantial amount of new equipment and new product lines. At the time the new facilities were completed, over 50% of Warner-Motive products were for markets other than automotive replacement parts. Later, less than 23% of Warner-Motive business was in the replacement parts market. Warner-Motive's replacement parts product line was slowly curtailed in favor of original equipment lines.

In 1959 the Wooster Plant became a part of Warner-Motive, manufacturing hydraulic components such as pumps and valves. Other plants were added by Warner-Motive but have since become a part of Marvel Schebler Division. These were plants in Dixon, Illinois, and in Ballwin and Sullivan, Missouri.

In November 1982, the Auburn Plant was sold to George E. Callas of Detroit, Michigan. The name of the corporation was changed to Auburn Gear, Inc. The present product line includes custom gears and shafts, limited, slip differentials, ring and pinion sets, right angle gear boxes, and planetary drives under the brand name "Power Wheel." There are about three hundred employees.

The current management team includes George E. Callas, Chairman of the Board; Charles T. Schmidt, President; Ronald Mercer, Director of Technical Operation; Terry M. Dean, Director of Manufacturing and Human Resources; Ronald K. Scheff, Manager of Marketing and Sales; Curtis Hoenie, Controller; Gene Petty, Manager of Purchasing; Richard Duvall, Manager of Production Control; Charles M. Roe, Manager of Statistical Methods and Quality; Gary M. Skirtich, Manager of Manufacturing Engineering; Sanford H. Condon, Manager of Quality Assurance and Rehabilitation; and Keith M. Turner, Manager of Facilities and Maintenance.

AUBURN GREETING CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY. See Messenger Corporation.

AUBURN HANDLE FACTORY was organized prior to 1906 and was located at 625 North Indiana Avenue, Auburn. It made various wooden handles for products such as shovels, hoes, and rakes. In 1925 the officers were W. E. Dennison, President; H. P. Dennison, Vice-President; and C. P. Dennison, Secretary-Treasurer.

AUBURN HARDWOOD MOULDINGS, INC. employs thirty-five people in it's plant at 1109 Auburn Drive, Auburn. The firm was founded in 1984 by Donald Ruegsegger and Robert Simon to make hardwood mouldings for the housing industry. Wood slats for gas grills are also made. Richard Rowe is plant manager.

AUBURN ICE COMPANY was the apparent successor to the DeKalb Ice Company. It was in business in the late 1950's and 1960's. Arthur J. Kruckeberg was the owner. The ice plant was located at 1617 Jacob Street, Auburn.

Auburn Ice Company.

AUBURN HARDWOOD COMPANY was incorporated February 2, 1902, to buy and sell timber by Charles McClellan, A. C. Robbins, E. L. Robbins, and P. A. Muhn.

AUBURN MACHINE WORKS was owned by Frank Avery and located at 517 North Indiana Avenue, Auburn in the early 1930's.

AUBURN MANUFACTURING COMPANY. See Dana Corporation.

AUBURN METAL PRODUCTS was organized in about 1925 by Pearl A. Watson to do experimental and manufacturing engineering. Among the products of the company was an early version of a trash compactor. The company was located on West Fifteenth Street near Dallas Street in Auburn until 1938, when it moved to 428 Michigan Avenue. It apparently ceased business about 1948.

FOR MODERN
WASTE DISPOSAL
DISPO
AUBURN METAL
PRODUCTS CO.

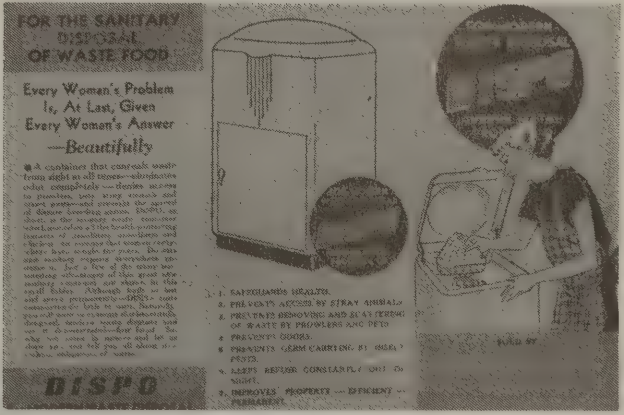
AUBURN MODEL TOYS, INC. See Chapter 13.

AUBURN NOVELTY COMPANY manufactured cement blocks and other building materials out of cement. There are many houses in Auburn built from the unique blocks. Some were tinted to give a pleasing blend of color.

The plant, owned and operated by Isaac Grogg, was located at North Main and Jefferson Streets, Auburn.

AUBURN PACKAGING CORPORATION built a new plant on Grandstaff Drive, Auburn, in 1986. It manufactures packaging for other industries.

AUBURN PLATING COMPANY was located in Auburn in the 1920's and 1930's. No other



FOR THE SANITARY DISPOSAL OF WASTE FOOD

Every Woman's Problem Is, At Last, Given Every Woman's Answer —Beautifully

1. SAFEGUARDS HEALTH.
2. PREVENTS ACCESS BY STRAY ANIMALS
3. PREVENTS REMOVING AND SCATTERING OF WASTE BY PROWLERS AND PETS
4. PREVENTS ODORS.
5. PREVENTS GERM CARRYING BY INSECT PESTS.
6. KEEPS REFUSE CONSTANTLY OUT OF SIGHT.
7. IMPROVES PROPERTY — EFFICIENT — PERMANENT.

SOLD BY

DISPO

Dispo trash disposal unit.

information was found about this company.

AUBURN POST CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY. See Messenger Corporation.

AUBURN PRECISION REBUILDERS, INC. See Monteith Brothers, Inc.

AUBURN PRINTING COMPANY was founded on February 20, 1913, by J. Edgar Buchanan and Charles F. Leason. Other stockholders were W. H. McIntyre, Charles L. Stewart, Charles H. G. Jones, Edward O. Little, Sherman G. Kimmell, Edgar W. Atkinson, Dan M. Link, H. B. McCord, I. M. Zent, William A. Schaab, J. E. Pomeroy, Hugh R. Culbertson, Charles S. Smith, Karl Gerner, Bert W. Beidler, F. J. Nebelung, and Miles Baxter.

The incorporation of the Auburn Printing Company was the result of the merger of the semi-weekly **Courier** and **Dispatch** and the **Evening Dispatch**. After the merger, the daily newspaper became **The Evening Star**. The newspapers offices were then located at 208 North Main Street, Auburn, and the printing company was located at 109 East Fifth Street, Auburn.

J. Edgar Buchanan died shortly after the corporation was formed. His son, Vernon E. Buchanan, left his studies in journalism at the University of Wisconsin and returned to Auburn to take over management of the company, a post he held for fifty-five years. The company built a modern building at the northeast corner of South Jackson and West Ninth Streets, Auburn, in 1921.

A history of the newspapers appears in Chapter Fourteen. The Commercial printing part of the corporation became an important industry in Auburn. It printed catalogues, annual reports, and commercial items. It was known for its quality work and was a pioneer in the use of color. V. E. Buchanan married Ida M. Hachet in 1917. Her brother, George Hachet, became associated with the firm in 1918 and assumed management of the commercial printing department, a post he held until his death in 1961.

The corporation was sold in November 1968 to Nixon Newspaper Associates of Peru, Indiana. The newspaper business came under the management of Don M. Nixon, and the commercial printing business came under the management of J. Edgar Long.

The newspaper business was later sold, and the commercial printing business was discontinued in the early 1970's.

AUBURN ROASTER AND BAKER COMPANY was incorporated December 7, 1893, with S. M. Nickey, H. N. Coffinberry, F. A. Borst, R. Sawvel, Wallace B. Campbell, W. P. Harter, H. A. Stevens, S. D. Hanna, and F. E. Eckhart as incorporators.

AUBURN RUBBER COMPANY was the successor to the Double Fabric Tire Company which was founded in 1913 to manufacture tires and tubes for vehicles. In the 1920's the company was reorganized under the name Auburn Rubber Company.

During the early 1930's the company made industrial rubber parts, but the company is best known today for its rubber toys which were first made in 1935.

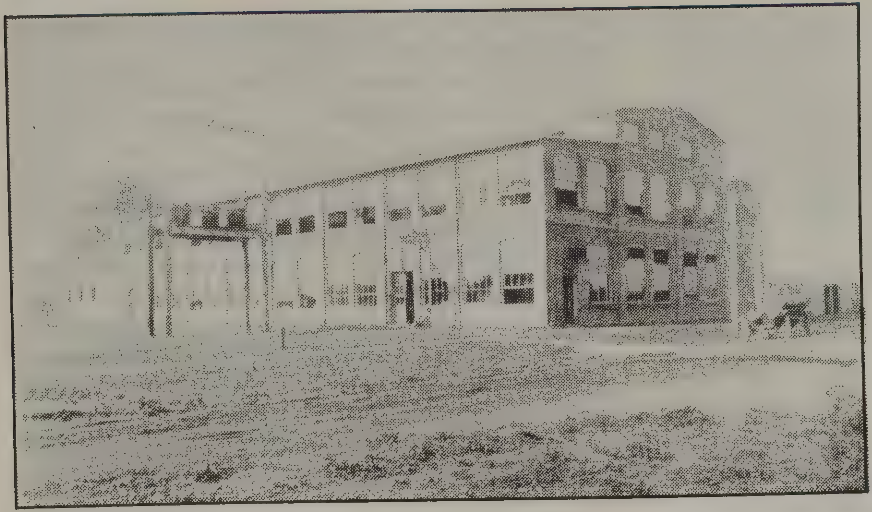
The principal stockholder, A. L. Murray, had been to England and brought back a Palace Guard toy soldier made out of lead. He thought that toy soldiers could be made out of rubber and had his pattern makers made molds of the lead guard. Rubber samples were made then and decorated by Edward McCandlish, a free lance artist. The samples were presented to toy buyers and immediately caught on.

The first soldiers were molded in 24" rubber presses, each of which contained 40 - 60 soldiers. The soldiers were then trimmed, dipped into a base color lacquer, and then sent down a conveyer where as many as twenty-four women using camel hair brushes painted on the detail of faces, shoes, belts, buttons, medals, and eyes. When dry, each soldier was wrapped in waxed paper and packed three dozen to a carton. Figures of baseball and football teams were also made at an early date.

The first toy automobile was a 1936 Cord. This began the production of wheeled toys, which was to result in millions being produced and sold throughout the country. There is probably not a person who, as a child during the 1940's, 1950's, and 1960's, did not play with Auburn Rubber toys. They predated plastics and were the inexpensive successors to metal toys. Most were sold in the "dime stores" of the era. Many different boxed sets were offered including farm sets, fire sets, and construction sets.

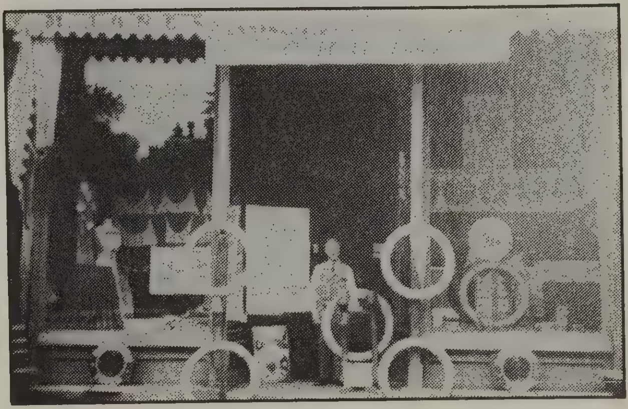
Company officials in 1953 were A. Linn Murray, President; Glen E. Yoquelet, Vice-President and Treasurer; Earl E. Fribley, Secretary; Arnold B. Littleton, Assistant Treasurer; and Clarren L. Boger, Assistant Secretary and Plant Superintendent.

In 1960 the company was sold to the town of Deming, New Mexico. When it was moved there, it left Auburn Rubber Company's two hundred plus local employees without work. The building on West Eleventh, Auburn, was purchased by Cooper Tire and Rubber Company in October 1960. Auburn Rubber Company remained in



Original Double Fabric Tire plant, Auburn.

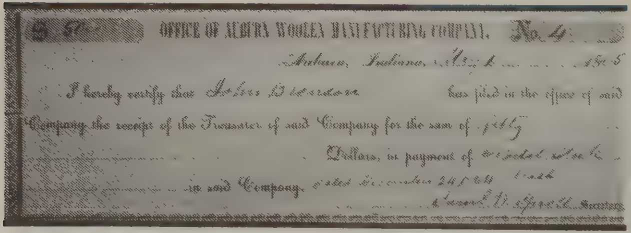
Auburn Rubber Plant, Auburn.



Auburn Tire dealer.

ARCOR
TREDS
RUBBER
Safe Play TOYS
A Good Place To Work!

Display of ARCOR toys.



OFFICE OF AUBURN WOOLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY. No. 4

Auburn, Indiana, [illegible] 1865

I hereby certify that John Brandon has filed in the office of said Company the receipt of the Treasurer of said Company for the sum of fifty Dollars, in payment of [illegible] in said Company, dated December 24 1864 [illegible]

[illegible] Sprott, Secretary

Receipt for Auburn Woolen stock.

Original Ball Brass plant.

BALL
BRASS & ALUMINUM FOUNDRY

Present Ball Brass plant.

business in New Mexico for several years before filing bankruptcy.

Auburn Rubber toys are now very collectible and are in high demand.

AUBURN STOKER COMPANY was a division of Auburn Foundry, Inc. It manufactured a full line of coal stokers, grates, and related products. It was located on West Eleventh Street. B. O. Fink was its president.

AUBURN WINDMILL COMPANY was organized May 27, 1889, to manufacture wind engines, regulators, pumps, and related appliances. Francis M. Boyer, William McDowell, and Emanuel Schrock were principals.

AUBURN WOOD NOVELTY COMPANY manufactured wood toys and games and was located on North Lakeshore Avenue in the 1940's. Leonard L. Bender was the proprietor.

AUBURN WOOLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY was incorporated December 20, 1864, with a capital of twenty-thousand dollars. It was one of the first major industries in the county. The incorporators were Samuel W. Sprott, John Brandon, Thomas Gross, Lewis Bowers, and Joseph D. Davis all of Auburn; Christian Bass of Richland Township; and Sylvester Kutzner of Union Township. The mills provided a market for wool in Northeastern Indiana. The company had a three story frame building (lot 137 OP) at the northwest corner of Cedar and Tenth Streets with a one-story annex which housed a steam engine, furnace, and dye equipment. Raw wool was woven into wool cloth. The maximum capacity was one hundred pounds per day. The building was destroyed by an arsonist in November 1875, and thereafter the company went into receivership.

AUBURN WOOLEN MILLS was apparently a successor to Auburn Woolen Manufacturing Company. G. A. Porter was listed as proprietor in the 1884 Auburn City Directory.

WILLIS BAUGHMAN-CONCRETE BLOCKS may have been a predecessor to the Auburn Novelty Company. It is listed in the 1908 Auburn Directory was located on West Second Street with Isaac Grogg as manager.

BALL BRASS AND ALUMINUM FOUNDRY, INC., located on Hazel Street, Auburn, is a major producer of brass, bronze, and aluminum castings.

The company was founded in 1940 as SYB, Inc. by three principals of the Auburn Rubber

Company — David Sellew, Glenn Yoquelet, and Clarren Boger — to make aluminum molds for rubber toy production. A master pattern was made out of plaster. A mold was then made out of aluminum. The rubber was poured into the aluminum mold. The result was a duplicate in rubber of the plastic master pattern.

The original location was north of the present Foley Pattern Company building on Eleventh Street, Auburn. In 1945 the company built their south building on Hazel Street. In 1947, Walter H. Ball, who had been plant superintendent, bought the company and changed the name to W. H. Ball Aluminum Castings, Inc. The former Rieke and Monteith buildings were later purchased. After the company started making brass and bronze castings, the name was change to Ball Brass and Aluminum Foundry, Inc.

The company makes sand castings for the plumbing, electrical, and pump industries. The company was sold to Evans Industries, Inc. of Detroit, Michigan, in 1979. Robert D. Ball, Kenneth L. Ball, and Ronald E. Ball were principals until 1984. Ronald E. Ball has continued as President, Chalmer Airgood as Plant Superintendent, and Darrell Traster as controller. There are presently seventy-five employees.

BASTIAN PLATING CO., INC. is an important adjunct to other industry in DeKalb County as a plater and treater of metal parts. The business was founded in 1945 by Otto Bastian and has always been located at 625 West Fifteenth Street, Auburn. Gerald E. Fry is Chairman of the Board and Dennis Fry is President of the company which employs thirty persons.

BAUMAN HARNISH RUBBER COMPANY was founded in 1955 by Harold E. Bauman and Harold Harnish. The first location was in the garage of Harold Bauman at 827 North Van Buren Street, Auburn. The second location was on East Railroad Street, Garrett. The company moved to the present location at 410 North Lee Street, Garrett, in 1957. The company has expanded many times at this location.

Principal products have been non-automotive rubber bushings and grommets, automotive after-market rubber products, and major appliance rubber items. Bauman-Harnish are con sidered "state of the art" experts in rubber to metal bonding. The company owns the "Daisy" line of household goods.

In 1984 the company was sold to Griffith Rubber Mills of Portland, Oregon. Present management includes Harold Lang, President; Larry Griffith, Vice-President and Plant Manager; Jo Ashton, Office Manager; Roger Baily, Production Manager; and Michael Bauman, Receiving Manager. Eva Nelle Harshman was office manager for many years but is now retired.

BAUMAN HARNISH
RUBBER CO.

Griffith Rubber Mills, Orland, and Griffith Polymers, Portland, Oregan are affiliated companies.

BEARD & RAKESTRAW MANUFACTURING COMPANY was organized November 20, 1886, to manufacture wind engines. Principals were George M. Beard, William H. Rakestraw, Reuben Lockwood, and James Provines. The company was located in Waterloo.

BERG'S BOTTLING WORKS was the successor to the City Bottling Works which was located at 1322 South Main, Auburn, and established prior to 1908. Phil Berg became proprietor in the 1920's. By 1925 the company was making non-alcoholic carbonated beverages. A popular brand was Crystal Rock Near Bear. In 1953 the company became the Seven-Up Bottling Company. It moved to a building on West Michigan Avenue in 1957.

Drink Berg's

SPUR Our Specialty

119 S. Indiana Ave. PHONE 325

BEUGNOT & OBER STAVE FACTORY was located in Auburn in 1885.

BITUCOTE PRODUCTS COMPANY manufactured asphalt products in Butler in the 1960's.

BOHN ENGINE AND FOUNDRY DIVISION - WICKES MANUFACTURING COMPANY is located on U.S. 6 west of Butler. The Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation was founded in 1924 by Charles Benjamin Bohn. The business grew out of a need to provide aircraft engine castings for the Liberty Engine following World War I. Charles Bohn supported a French developer in perfecting permanent mold casting which was introduced in the United States by Bohn.

The Butler plant was built in 1957. In 1963 Bohn merged with Universal American Corporation and became a separate division of that company. In 1986 Universal American Corporation merged with and became a subsidiary of Gulf & Western Industries, which had been purchased by Wickes Companies, Inc. in September 1985.

Host foam investment casting is a unique process of the company. "Bohnalite" and "Bohnallog" are brand names used by the company. Products are sold in the automotive, hydraulic, and heavy-duty diesel engine industries from the plants located at Butler and Detroit, Michigan. Present management persons are W. Ehmann, Vice-President and General Manager; Len Roselle, Plant Manager; R. Averill, Vice-President of Sales and Marketing; and Brian Hughes, Product Manager. There are 165 persons employed at the Butler Plant.

BOOZER AND LEAS MACHINERY COMPANY was organized April 9, 1902, at Waterloo to manufacture "Lounsburg's Big 8 Corn Husker and Shredder." This was probably a patented device that the company was licensed to manufacture. The stockholders were Herman D. Boozer, Hesekah K. Leas, Henry Boozer, Daniel L. Leas, Judson Lounsberg, Hugh H. Boozer, James P. McCague, and William H. Leas.

STEPHEN A. BOWMAN, HANDLE MANUFACTURER, was located in Auburn in 1908.

BROSE TILE AND BRICK MILL was purchased from John M. Cahill in 1884 for $2400. The assets consisted of the following: tiling machine, boiler, steam engine, tile and brick kiln, dump cart and harness, five wheel barrows, force pump, tile dies from 2 1/2 inches to eight inches, brick attachment, and elevator. The company was located at Butler.

BRUGH & SHAW CIGAR COMPANY was located at 120 West Seventh Street, Auburn, in 1908.

BURCLIFF INDUSTRIES, GARRETT DIVISION, is located at Garrett and and manufactures wiring harnesses, washing machine inlet hoses, PVC wire, and cord sets. The company was founded in 1953 by Greg Cousins, Sr. and has

Bohn plant near Butler.

plants at Mishawaka, Indiana; Franklin, North Carolina; Apple Creek, Ohio; Bourbon, Indiana; and Fort Smith, Arkansas. The 105 employees are presently under the supervision of Chuck Ross and Phil Grigsby.

BUTLER ARC LIGHT COMPANY was organized in Butler on October 14, 1902, to manufacture and sell machines for generating gas from gasoline for heating and lighting purposes. The principals were Charles W. Good of St. Louis, Missouri; and Frank E. Good, Wils M. Bordner, W. Henry Grube, and Henry M. Showalter, all of Butler.

BUTLER BASKET COMPANY. There were two Butler Basket Companies. The first was incorporated May 11, 1893, by M. L. Wilkinson, E. C. Miller, and I. C. Dirrim. The second was incorporated May 11, 1903, exactly ten years later, suggesting that it was a reincorporation after the expiration of the original ten year charter. The principals of the second company were prominent Butler businessmen and bankers A. J. Mason, E. C. Miller, J. W. Showalter, J. E. Eveston, H. M. Showalter, Charles Wagoner, M. Brunstetter, the Knisely Brothers, and E. L. Fosdick.

The company was located on the west edge of Butler at the northeast corner of U.S. 6 and the Basket Factory Road. A wide range of shapes and sizes of baskets was offered by the company, which shipped them by the boxcar load throughout the country. The company remained in business into the 1930's. Its two-story frame building was razed in the 1950's.

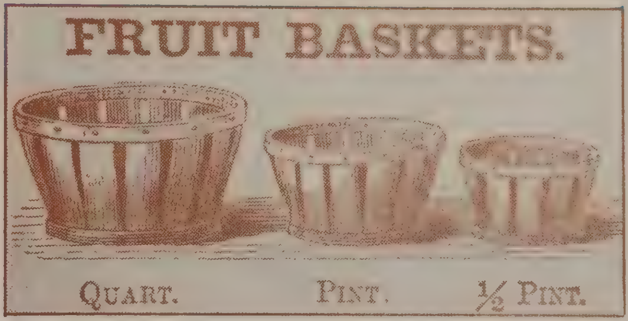
BUTLER COMPANY see 25.3 C.—

BUTLER CURLING IRON FACTORY was located on South Broadway Street in Butler. The company made curling irons, hot plates, and related items. The principal of the company was Lee Hodges.

BUTLER STAVE FACTORY was located on the north side of the New York Central Railroad tracks and made barrel heads and staves from the abundant hardwood available in DeKalb County.

CADILLAC PLASTIC & CHEMICAL COMPANY was located at 1815 South Wayne Street, Auburn, in the 1960's. Stanley W. Somers was plant manager.

CARBOLA CHEMICAL COMPANY manufactured and sold chemical disinfectants, paints, and related items from the north part of the Butler Company plant in Butler. Leonard Wagner was the principal, and James Hoffer was the manager.

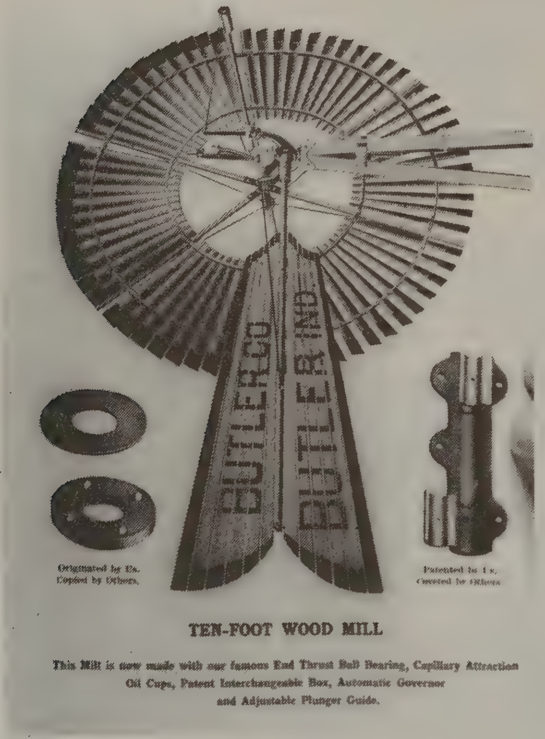

FRUIT BASKETS.
QUART.
PINT.
½ PINT.

Butler Basket Company.

Display of Butler baskets.

Carbola building, Butler.

BUTLER BUGGIES &
COMPANY

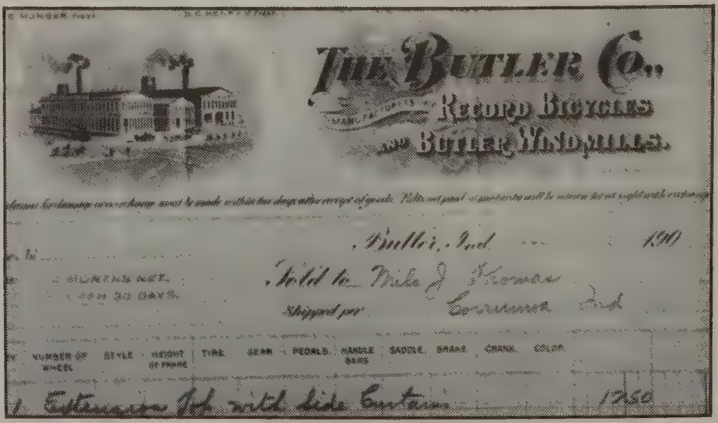

BUTLER CO
BUTLER IND
Originated by Us.
Copied by Others.
Patented by Us.
Coveted by Others
TEN-FOOT WOOD MILL
This Mill is now made with our famous End Thrust Ball Bearing, Capillary Attraction
Oil Cups, Patent Interchangeable Box, Automatic Governor
and Adjustable Plunger Guide.

Early windmills were made of wood.

THE BUTLER CO.
BUTLER, IND.

Many Butler windmills were shipped west and in later years to Africa and South America.

The Butler Co. also made Record Bicycles, Butler Buggies and the Butler Highwheeler car.



THE BUTLER CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF RECORD BICYCLES
AND BUTLER WINDMILLS.

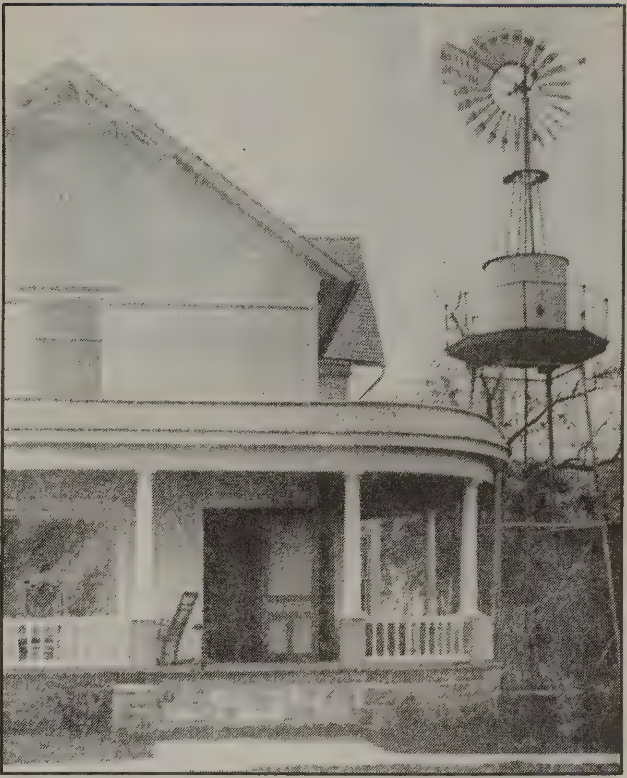
Butler, Ind. 190

MONTHS ACC.
OR 30 DAYS.

Sold to Mile J. Thomas

Shipped per Corunna Ind

NUMBER OF WHEEL	STYLE	HEIGHT OF FRAME	TIRE	GEAR	PEDALS	HANDLE BARS	SADDLE	BRAKE	CRANK	COLOR	
1 Extension Top with side Curtain											1750



Elevated tanks gave this farmhouse running water with only wind power.

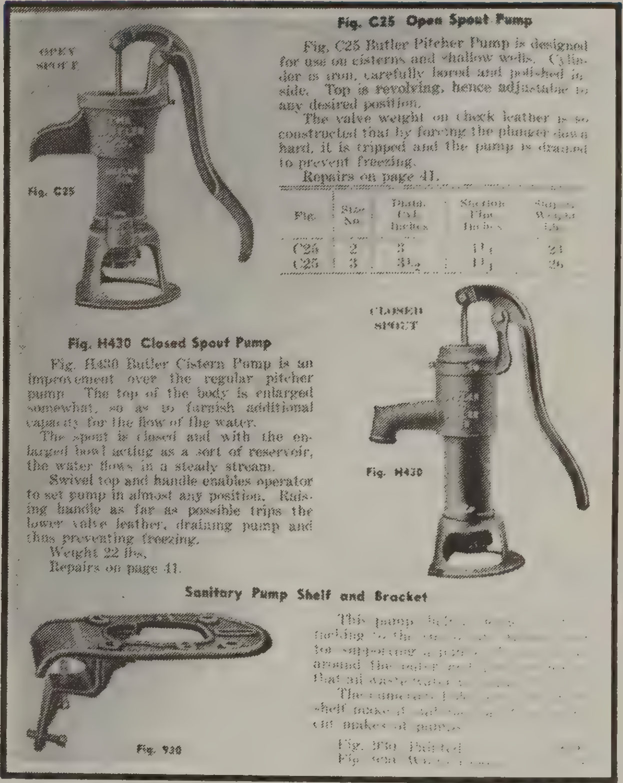


Fig. C25 Open Spout Pump

Fig. C25 Butler Pitcher Pump is designed for use on cisterns and shallow wells. Cylinder is iron, carefully bored and polished inside. Top is revolving, hence adjustable to any desired position.

The valve weight on check leather is so constructed that by forcing the plunger down hard, it is tripped and the pump is drained to prevent freezing.

Repairs on page 41.

Fig.	Size No.	Diam. Cyl. Inches	Suction Pipe Inches	Approx. Weight Lbs.
C25	2	3	1¼	21
C25	3	3½	1¼	26

Fig. H430 Closed Spout Pump

Fig. H430 Butler Cistern Pump is an improvement over the regular pitcher pump. The top of the body is enlarged somewhat, so as to furnish additional capacity for the flow of the water.

The spout is closed and with the enlarged bowl acting as a sort of reservoir, the water flows in a steady stream.

Swivel top and handle enables operator to set pump in almost any position. Raising handle as far as possible trips the lower valve leather, draining pump and thus preventing freezing.

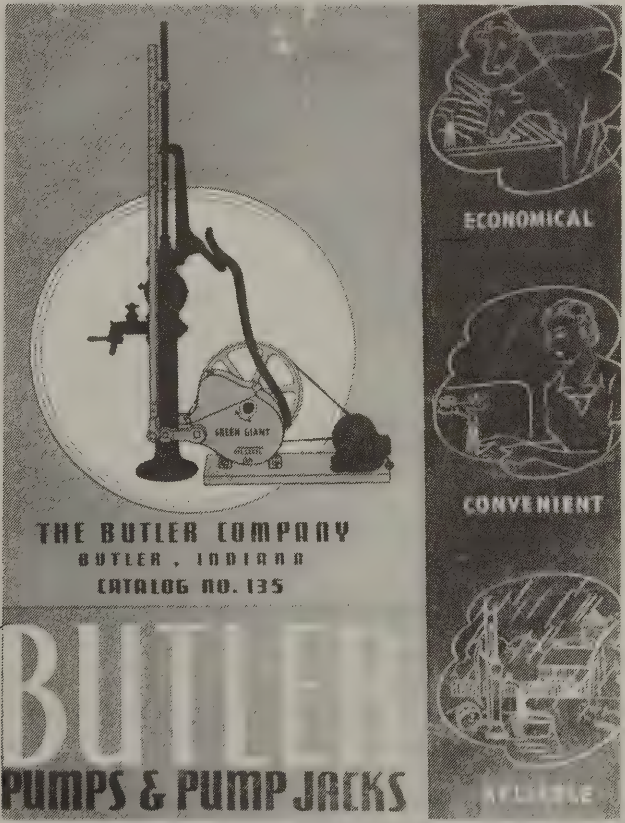
Weight 22 lbs.

Repairs on page 41.

Sanitary Pump Shelf and Bracket

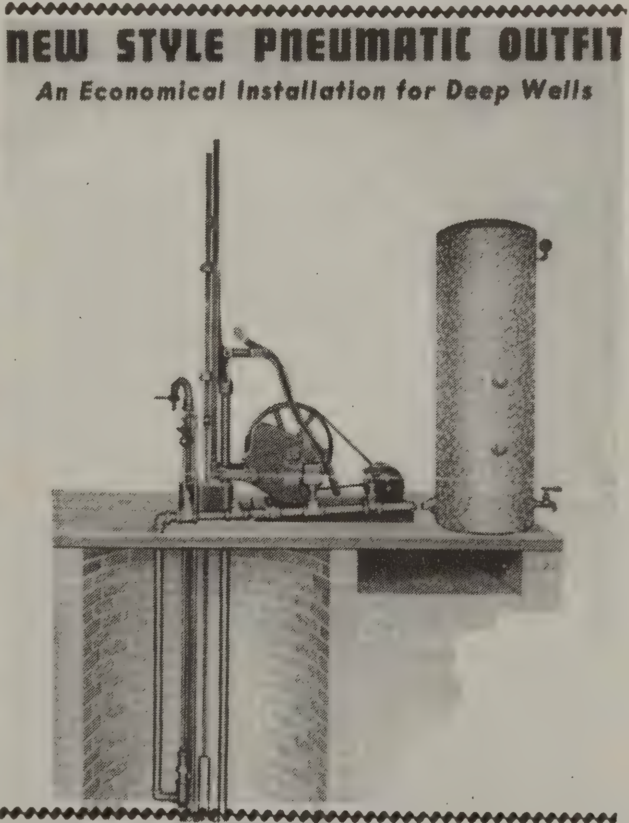
OPEN SPOUT
Fig. C25
CLOSED SPOUT
Fig. H430
Fig. 930

The Butler Company made many cast iron pumps and other products.



ECONOMICAL
CONVENIENT
RELIABLE
GREEN GIANT
THE BUTLER COMPANY
BUTLER, INDIANA
CATALOG NO. 135
BUTLER
PUMPS & PUMP JACKS

The Butler Company was quick to produce electric adapters when power became available.



NEW STYLE PNEUMATIC OUTFIT
An Economical Installation for Deep Wells

This outfit pressured water system so houses would have running water.

CEDAR CREEK HOMESTEAD, INC. was organized in 1979 to manufacture reproductions of stovepipe ovens, stovepipes shelves, woodboxes, Amish benches, and related items for woodburning stove users. The principals of the company were John Martin Smith and Barbara Clark Smith. The company was dissolved after the fad for woodburning stoves diminished.

C. L. CENTRLIVRE BREWING COMPANY may have had a branch in Garrett in 1908 located near the B & O Depot.

CEREAL PRODUCTS DIVISION of National Co-Ops was located on South Wayne Street, Auburn, in 1948.

CHARLESTON METAL PRODUCTS, INC. was established in 1946 in Fort Wayne, Indiana by Howard R. Tucker and George Charleston under the name of Charleston Screw Products. In March of 1950 the business was moved to Waterloo, Indiana, to the old Ax Handle Factory on Grant Street. In 1956 Howard R. Tucker bought out the interest of George Charleston, moved the company across Grant Street to the current location, and changed the name of the business to Charleston Metal Products, Incorporated.

In June 1960 Charleston Metal Products, Inc. purchased H & N Machine Products of Selma, Indiana, which has continued to operate as part of Charleston Metal Products, Inc. as the H & N Machine Division.

Both Charleston Metal Products, Inc. and H & N Machine Division are producers of precision screw machine products supplied to customers throughout the United States. The products that are produced at these two facilities are used by a variety of industries including the automotive, farm machinery, electric motor, power tool, braking system, marine equipment, and thermal transfer industries.

From its humble beginning in 1946, Charleston Metal Products, Inc. has grown into a 70,000 square foot facility that currently employs over eighty employees and has over one hundred different customers. From equipment that was World War II vintage, Charleston Metal Products, Inc. has grown into its current stature employing the latest technology available to the screw machine industry, from computerized process planning to computer controlled machinery to computerized tool making.

The officers of the corporations are Howard R. Tucker, Chairman; G. William Tucker, President; Ruth Tucker, Vice-President; and Keith Mullett, Secretary-Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL SHEARING INC

Commercial Shearing and Stamping Company, Butler.

CITY BOTTLING WORKS. See Berg's Bottling Works.

JAMES A. CLIFTON, BROOM FACTORY was located in Auburn in 1885.

COMMERCIAL SHEARING AND STAMPING COMPANY was a branch plant of the parent company at Youngstown, Ohio. It moved to Butler in 1962 and occupied the former Higley Printing Company building. The company moved from Butler in 1985.

CONCRETE BLOCK MANUFACTURING COMPANY was organized in Auburn in 1906.

R. CONROY CIGAR COMPANY was located in Butler in 1907 and manufactured the "Ben Butler" cigar, advertised as "The Best 5 Cent Smokes in America."

COOPER INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS began as a division of the Cooper Tire & Rubber Company, which saw its early beginnings in 1914.

Two brothers-in-law, J. F. Schaefer and C. E. Hart, purchased the M & M Manufacturing Company in Akron, Ohio, in 1914 to produce tire patches, tire cement, and tire repair kits. Two years later they acquired the Giant Tire Company of Akron, a tire rebuilding business. In 1917 the Giant Tire Company moved to Findlay, Ohio, into buildings previously occupied by the Toledo-Findlay Tire Company. The company employed a total of 29 people. At that time I. J. Cooper joined the company as a major investor. The owner of several wholesale auto accessory stores in Cincinnati, Mr. Cooper provided distribution channels through his chain stores and contributed to the growth of the company until his retirement in 1939.

In 1918 a fire destroyed the main plant of the Giant Tire Company. Reconstruction of a new plant was completed in 1919, and the first all new Cooper tire rolled off the production line.

In 1920, I. J. Cooper renamed his wholesale stores the I. J. Cooper Rubber Company and began distribution of Cooper brand tires. In addition, the development and production of carbon-black (the carbon used as a compounding ingredient in rubber) reinforced rubber products for the transportation industry began. Specialization converted natural and synthetic rubbers into passenger and truck tires, inner tubes, reinforced hose, fabricated components, and other rubber parts.

In 1921 the Cooper Corporation was formed with I. J. Cooper as president. The two businesses, Cooper and Giant, operated in two separate plants in Findlay. In 1930 the Giant Tire Company and the Cooper Corporation merged with the Falls Rubber Company of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, to form the Master Tire & Rubber Company, with I. J. Cooper as president.

By 1938 the Mechanical Goods Department evolved as a way of utilizing the excess rubber from replacement tire production and as an outlet for excess stocks accumulated from tire production. that year three presses were acquired to make rubber auto parts. Customers included Packard, Willys, and Hudson by 1940.

The company continued production and diversification until 1945. World War II accelerated the diversification movement as the company converted to full production on pontoons, land boats, life belts, waterproof bags, and secret camouflage items, such as decoy torpedo boats. The company suffered no work stoppage of any kind while production capacity tripled. In 1946 military production reverted to civilian goods, and the company's name was changed to the Cooper Tire & Rubber Company.

In 1959 the former Auburn Rubber Company building was acquired, and all automotive and other custom industrial rubber parts production was transferred to the 184,000 square foot facility. The plant was incorporated as Cooper Industrial Products, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Cooper Tire & Rubber Company, with Mr. Edward E. Brewer as president. A second industrial products plant was purchased in 1964 in El Dorado, Arkansas, with 108,000 square feet of manufacturing area to produce molded rubber products. By 1965, sales for Auburn and El Dorado were $16 million, and the total number of employees was 648. That year, growth necessitated the addition of a 15,000 square foot warehouse at the Auburn plant.

In 1970, corporate structure was changed from a parent-subsidiary relationship to a divisional one, and Cooper Industrial Products was re-established as an Industrial Products Division, with B. T. Johnson as general manager. According to Ms. Eileen B. White, Manager/General Accounting at the Cooper Tire & Rubber Company, Cooper Industrial Products was, as a wholly owned subsidiary, an identifiable company whose activities were required to be reported separately from those of the Cooper Tire & Rubber Company. As a division, however, the line of business reporting was eliminated, and with it the overhead it generated. This change in stature was another sign of the growth of Cooper Industrial Products.

The Industrial Products Division introduced reinforced hose in 1975, and the extruded products operation increased steadily. The Auburn plant was not equipped to adapt to this growth, so in 1977 a 220,000 square foot plant in Bowling Green, Ohio, was purchased to manufacture reinforced hose and extruded rubber products. Division headquarters remained in Auburn with Mr. Frank Bartos serving as president. Also in 1977, a state-of-the-art, electronically-synchronized production line was installed at the Bowling Green plant to make seals for truck deck lids, car doors, and sunroofs.

Another auto-related product line developed by the company was passenger seating. The year 1979 saw shortages in gasoline. Costs of petrochemical raw materials skyrocketed. The Detroit auto industry cut back on production, thus reducing demand for industrial rubber products. As the average size of automobiles began to decrease, smaller industrial products were required by the small-car market. With the trend toward smaller cars and unitized body construction, an extensive redevelopment program followed. In 1981, the Cooper Tire & Rubber Company signed a license agreement with Pirelli Ltd. to produce and market Sisiara automotive passenger seats. The new seating system is made from fabric and rubber which makes a compatible addition to other Cooper Industrial Products. The appeals of the Sisiara seat are its light weight, comfort, reduced bulk, and adaptability to the changing suspension systems in cars. European car makers such as Fiat, Saab, and Peugot have adopted the Sisiara concept and worldwide production in 1981 amounted to one million units annually.

In response to market demand for quality products, in 1982 the Industrial Products Division began a five-year program to adopt statistical process control (SPC) in all production operations. The SPC program is a series of process control charts at each phase of the production process to allow for monitoring of product quality on line. In addition, data from all process control charts are collected and recorded for comprehensive analysis. The SPC program has enabled the company to measure and evaluate every ingredient, component, and process used in making industrial rubber products, with a potential for 100% statistically capable processes. In 1982, 20% of company sales were industrial products. General Motors accounted for 50% of the industrial product sales.

In 1983, the Auburn plant installed a new Banbury Mixer to improve compounding quality and capacity. A second triplex line for making automobile window and door weather seals began initial production at the Bowling Green facility. During the year preparations were completed in El Dorado for the installation of production equipment for contour seating products. The company continued to look for opportunities to develop products for future vehicle models which continued to stress fuel efficiency, front wheel drive, and lighter weight, along with sportscar styling and luxury options.

In 1984 the Industrial Products Division added an 18,000 square foot technical center in Auburn to house the division's design, research and development, and testing operations in response to demands from automotive customers' increasing reliance on Cooper for engineering and new product development. The new center consolidated all research facilities into one laboratory serving Auburn, Bowling Green, and El Dorado Industrial Products Division. Each of the plants had its own particular specialization based on the expertise of its personnel, logistics, and production efficiencies.

Frank A. Bartos died on July 10, 1985. In August, Aram H. Navarian became president of Cooper Industrial Products. By that time, Cooper was the sole North American licensee to manufacture and market the Sisiara system of thin-line automotive seats, which will be standard equipment on certain 1987 model cars. In addition, automakers have, in recent years, reduced their own engineering design staffs and begun to rely more heavily on supplier engineers to design specified products. In recognition of this, Cooper continues to improve its design, technical, and developmental support capabilities. For example, finite element modeling is used in the development of highly technical industrial products. The computer-assisted design technique provides a three-dimensional perspective of the proposed part and greatly facilitates engineering capabilities to meet customer requirements. As product quality continues to increase in importance due to foreign competition, Cooper's statistical process control (SPC) program goals have been attained, and all areas of production currently have one or more characteristics being monitored by SPC techniques. The industrial products plants were awarded quality ratings in 1985 for the SPC program and techniques, with further recognitions expected this year.

By 1985, Cooper Industrial Products sales had increased to $116,869,276, with total employees numbering 1,366. While almost 90% of Cooper Industrial Products' business remains auto-related, they also make parts for business machines, appliances, communications equipment, and cast iron soil pipe. In addition to General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, American Motors, and Volkswagen, some of its best known customers are IBM, Western Electric, ITT, Hoover, Fram, Beaird-Poulan, and General Electric. The division continues to look at more diversified markets such as farm equipment, oil and gas, plastics, and other non-automotive parts for possible future products.

According to Mr. Edward E. Brewer, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Cooper Tire & Rubber Company, Cooper considers itself a specialist in the field of "vibration dampening" (the reduction of vibration). Rubber products such as seals for automobile windows, trunks, doors, and sunroofs, and tires themselves are all vibration dampening elements, and Cooper produces about 1 - 2% of all automotive rubber parts demanded by the automotive industry. One of the reasons for Cooper's success in this area is that they have responded to increasing consumer demand for better quality products since World War II. Since Cooper has become a specialist in the field of "vibration dampening," their outlook for the future remains promising.

CORUNNA
BEDDING
CO.

Corunna Bedding Company.

CORUNNA BEDDING COMPANY has been located on U.S. 6 east of Corunna since 1931. The company was founded by William Patterson. His brother Charles Patterson was also involved with the company, which made custom sofas, mattresses, and box springs. The company is now owned by Ronald and Penny Conrad and manufactures custom sized mattresses and box springs for antique beds.

COX CABINET CO., 1904 South Wayne, Auburn, manufactures kitchen cabinets and related items.

CRANE AND DUNCAN was located in Waterloo opposite the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Depot in 1884.

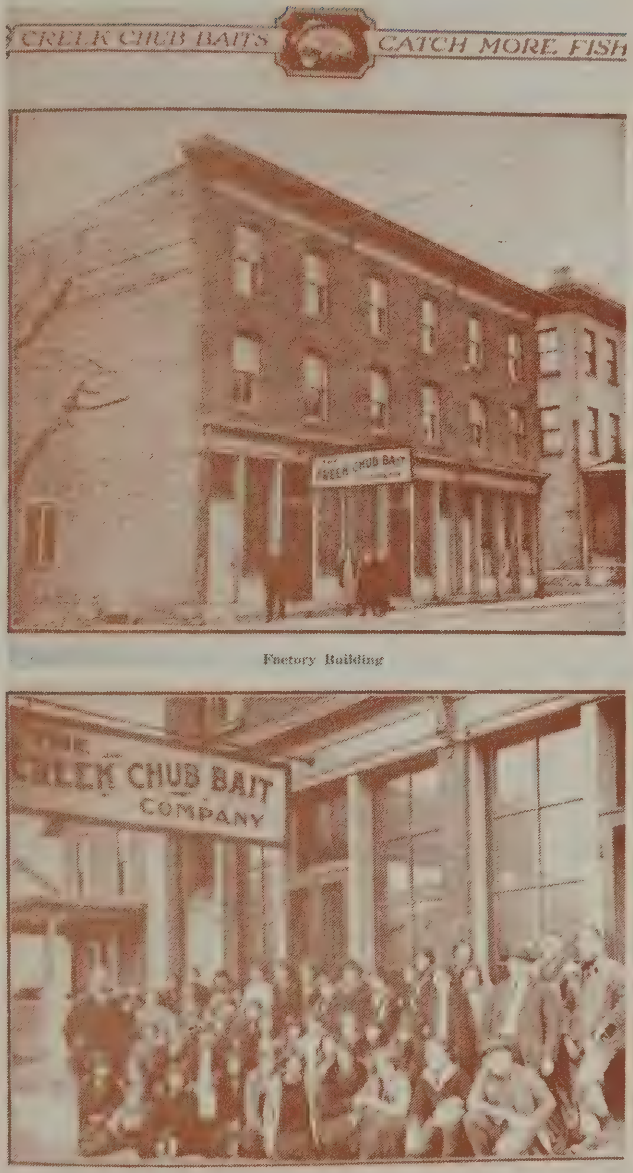
CRANE EDMUND CORPORATION opened in Butler in October 1959 to make component parts for automobiles and bicycles. The plant was located at U.S. 6 and CR63.

CREEK CHUB BAIT COMPANY traces its origin to 1906 when Henry S. Dills, Carl H. Heinzerling, and George M. Schulthess — all ardent fisherman who had devised a number of artificial baits — formed a company to produce these baits. All three men were long-time Garrett residents. The first production was in the basements of their homes, but the operation soon moved into a house owned by Mr. Schulthess at the corner of Keyser and Cowen Streets. Parts prepared in the evenings by the three men were then assembled into complete baits by one female employee during the day. Actual shipments in quantity were started in 1908.

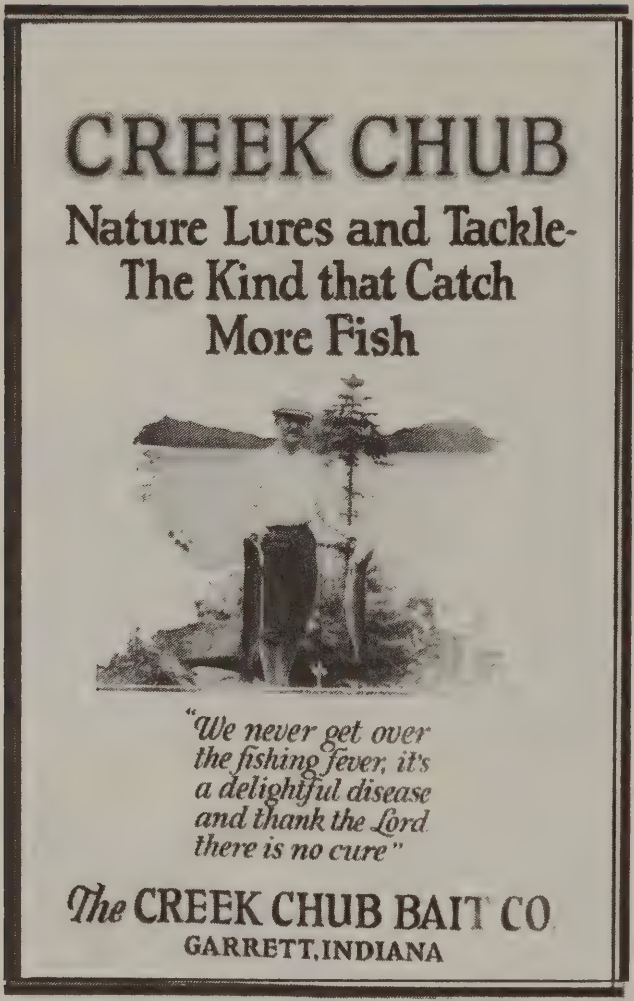
The operation in the Cowen Street location grew to a work force of about eight. In 1916 the company was incorporated and moved into the brick building at 113 East Keyser, known at that time as the Garrett Hotel annex. In 1918 an addition was built onto the factory. During World War II a separate operation for the production of bait bodies was started in Ashley and later moved to Garrett. A wholly-owned subsidiary, Lures, Inc., also produced bait bodies in a plant built in 1957 on East Quincy Street.

Creek Chub pioneered many new developments in the artificial bait field. Among these were jointed baits with live action, finishes to represent natural scales, metal mouthpieces, and names of bait finishes. A number of patents were obtained over the years, and new ideas for sport fishing baits, invented in Garrett, were in daily use throughout the industry.

The company purchased hooks for its baits from Mustad in Norway, except for the period



Creek Club Bait Company hired many women. This page from their catalog showed building and employees. The company was an early victim of foreign competition.



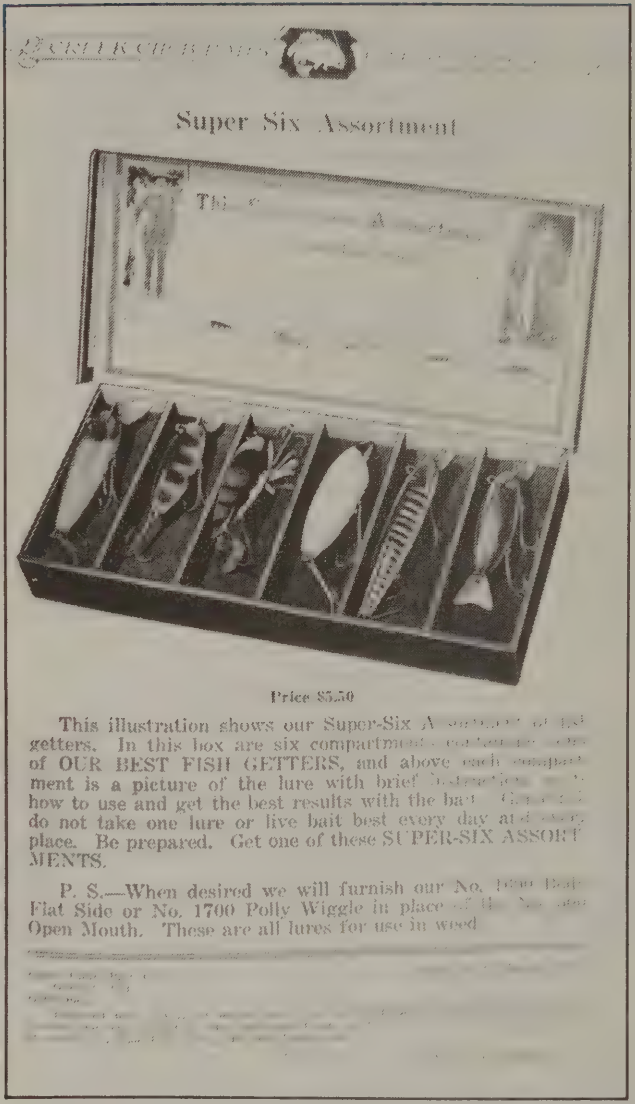
CREEK CHUB

Nature Lures and Tackle-
The Kind that Catch
More Fish

*"We never get over
the fishing fever, it's
a delightful disease
and thank the Lord
there is no cure"*

The CREEK CHUB BAIT CO.
GARRETT, INDIANA

Creek Club catalogs were outstanding.



Super Six Assortment

Price $5.50

This illustration shows our Super-Six A [illegible] getters. In this box are six compartm[illegible] of OUR BEST FISH GETTERS, and above [illegible] ment is a picture of the lure with brief [illegible] how to use and get the best results with the ba[illegible] do not take one lure or live bait best every day a[illegible] place. Be prepared. Get one of these SUPER-SIX ASSORTMENTS.

P. S.—When desired we will furnish our No. [illegible] Flat Side or No. 1700 Polly Wiggle in place [illegible] Open Mouth. These are all lures for use in weed

Lures could be purchased in sets. They are very collectable today.

during World War II when that country was occupied by Germany. Wood for bait bodies came from several states and from foreign countries. Full advantage was taken of the latest technology, so that baits with plastic bodies were also offered. Baits were produced in hundreds of different sizes, styles, and colors and ranged in weight from 1/8 ounce to 5 ounces. The largest-selling single style of bait was the Creek Chub Pikie. Well over 40 million of the model were sold.

Sales of Creek Chub baits were first made through advertisements in national sporting magazines directed to fishing tackle retailers. The company soon saw the advantages of distribution and sales through sporting good jobbers. Customer lists included the leading names of the sporting good industry. Sales were made through manufactures' representatives throughout the United States and abroad. Shipment from the Garrett plant were sent to all of the 50 states and 28 foreign countries.

The company was owned and controlled by descendants of the original founders. LeRoy K. Schulthess was president, Gordon A. Dills was secretary, Mrs. Howard W. Schulthess was treasurer, and Harry D. Heinzerling was vice-president and general manager when the company closed.

Creek Chub baits and catalogs are eagerly collected today.

DANA CORPORATION, SPICER CLUTCH DIVISION, originatedearly in 1936 at the Atwood Vacuum Machine Company, Rockford, Illinois. Messrs. Seth B. Atwood and James T. Atwood, owners, acquired the right to several clutch designs invented by C. A. and W. V. Thelander in 1932. W. V. Thelander was taken into the Atwood organization to establish a laboratory set-up in Rockford for further testing and development. The purpose was to complete the designs and have them ready for sale to the automotive and tractor trade.

In October 1937, the Atwoods purchased the former Sterlite Plant on Lincoln Street between South Wayne and South Van Buren Streets, Auburn, and established the Auburn Manufacturing Company to manufacture the Thelander Clutches. Production started in January 1939.

The clutch line consisted of the Auburn spring-loaded design, vibrations damper discs, and the "constant pressure" line of clutches. By 1940 the customer list had grown to several tractor manufacturers, two earth-moving manufacturers, and one automotive manufacturer.

During 1940 and 1941 production requirements exceeded the capacity of the plant; therefore, a new plant was built on the west edge of Auburn. This plant was completed early in 1943 and was immediately followed by an addition which gave a total plant size of 114,000 square feet. Fortunately, the plant was ready in time for the War Emergency and operated at capacity through 1945. Products of this plant consisted of all of (1) the clutches for the Jeep as built by both Willys and Ford; (2) the clutches used by International Harvester Company in the manufacture of the famous M-5 Prime Mover which pulled the 155M Howitzer; and (3) the majority of the clutch requirements of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company in the building of their track-laying tractors. The plant supplied a large percentage of the clutches in farm tractors, which were converted to industrial tractors for use at airports and various military purposes, and also produced stub axles and mountings for the Fruhauf Aircraft Searchlight Trailer.

On April 16, 1945, the name of the company was changed to Atwood Clutch Company. Peak employment during the war period reached 625. Average employment in the four years after the war was 320. In 1946 the Auburn Clutch Company supplied a sizeable percentage of the Chrysler Corporation clutch requirements. In June 1947 the Dana Corporation acquired all assets of Atwood Clutch Company and all patents which it held. The name of the company was changed to Auburn Clutch Company. Management was under W. V. Thelander, who was general manager from 1938 until 1950, at which time he was moved to Toledo to join the Dana Corporation staff.

Original Dana plant.

In 1949 a program aimed at placing as much as practicable of the corporation's stamping business at Auburn was inaugurated. Successful competition with outside vendors has resulted in a large quantity of stampings being produced for the Toledo, Fort Wayne, Marion, and Pottstown Divisions. These included such items as spring seats, gear carrier covers, bearing retainers, bearing race stamping, lock straps, center bearing mounts, slingers, and washers.

Among miscellaneous products of the plant for customers were bumper bar assemblies, hearer adapter assemblies, and heater yoke assemblies for Chevrolet; release yoke assemblies for J. I. Case; and torus hubs for G.M.C.

As part of Dana, the plant became the focus of clutch production for the corporation. The original automotive (Auburn) type clutches and the large over-center (Constant Pressure) clutches were joined (in 1951) by the heavy duty truck (Brown Lipe) clutches previously made in Dana's Toledo facility. These brand names were later converted to the corporate brand name "SPICER." For a period of time starting in 1953, a series of replacement clutch discs (Monmouth) was produced; later, many of these were replaced by discs similar to those already produced under the old Auburn name, necessitating modernizing and expansion of the original Auburn plant. In the spring and summer of 1960, work was begun on an 18,000 square foot addition. This space was used to house a new area for the Mechanical Division and Shipping Department. During the winter of 1964-1965, the Auburn Plant was expanded by a total of 4,600 square feet, which was used for a new heat treat section and employment entrance. In the spring of 1966 another expansion of 44,200 square feet was made.

Internal changes were also taking place. In 1964 an apprenticeship program in the tool and die trade was introduced in the Auburn Plant. This program consisted of both training in the shop and outside schooling and was co-ordinated with federal and state government requirements. This made it possible for a man to receive a journeyman's card in the tool and die trade at the completion of his apprenticeship.

Late in 1966, and in 1967, diversified products such as marine drive units and a variety of small axles for golf carts, lawn and garden tractors, and personnel carriers were added to the product line at Auburn. Although the marine drives were discontinued, the axles are now produced at another Dana facility, a transfer made necessary in part by a need for space to expand clutch production.

Growth of heavy duty trucks in horsepower and number produced each year brought a need for an improved product to serve the market. In 1966 the SPICER 6.6 (a modification of the 5.5 of 1951) was introduced as part of a long term project.

Mid-1968 saw "the first break-through in clutch design in a generation" with the introduction of the ANGLE LINK CLUTCH featuring: (1) 35% pedal effort reduction and (2) retention of like-new torque capacity throughout the life of the clutch facings.

Limited production in mid-1969 (full production 1970) of the ANGLE SPRING CLUTCH for heavy duty Diesel trucks, busses, and tractors, adding pedal effort reduction, improved ventilation, and simpler, ruggedized construction to the features of the SPICER 6.6, brought increased volume to this product line. Today, with further internal improvements, a self-adjusting device, improved discs, facings and clutch brake, the SPICER ANGLE SPRING CLUTCH has become "the standard of the industry" and is a feature of nearly every truck made in the USA, and many foreign countries.

A 73,000 square foot expansion in 1969, and a further 50,000 square feet added in 1974 brought the floor space to its present 338,300 total.

Engineering Lab facilities were added (1973) in a separate nine thousand square foot building on land already owned by Dana adjacent to the Auburn Plant. Spicer Clutch Division now has the finest of research tools available to further improve existing products, and develop new designs such as the SPICER ANGLE RING Clutch for medium duty truck service. This clutch was introduced in 1976 and has found wide acceptance in its field.

In 1976 a second manufacturing facility was added to what is now the SPICER CLUTCH DIVISION, located in Colorado Springs, Colorado, serving to improve service to West Coast customers.

In the years since the Dana acquisition, the following have managed the Auburn Plant: Vince Theland, Von Kaufman, Walt Stebing, Wood Woodcox, Ren McPherson, Bud Giauque, Roy Gelpke, Skip Dyer, Bud Lemper, Conrad Hafner, Maury Hagan, and Skip Sullivan. As is the Dana custom, most of the preceding first names are nick-names.

Since 1966, when the plant became a Division, the following have served as Division General Managers: Phil Mazziotti, Bob Morrison, Carl Hirsch, Rudy Eskra, Joe Magliochette, John Johnson, Cecil Stradley, and John Gregory.

DAVIDSON CABINET COMPANY was located at 303 East Ninth Street, Auburn in 1963.

FRANK E. DAVIS FISH COMPANY was located in Auburn adjacent to the Fort Wayne, Jackson, and Saginaw tracks. The company received fresh iced fish in barrels and then processed and distributed them to the retailers in the area.

DEKALB ENGINEERING, INC. was started by Joe and Faralee Baidinger in their garage at 213 South Harrison Street, Garrett, in 1964. In 1966, they constructed a building at 700 East Quincy. The company does machine work for other industries.

The company was purchased in 1979 by Raymond E. Oliver and Kerry G. Boggs. Unique products include machine U-Bolt castings for Navistar plants. The company now has ten employees.

DEKALB FOUNDRY was located in Auburn. It burned on September 13, 1905, at a loss of $10,000.

DEKALB FURNITURE MANUFACTURING COMPANY was located at 600 West Eleventh Street, Auburn, in July 1925, with M. Martin Polakow as principal. The 70,000 square foot plant was built in a month. Ninety-two families were brought to Auburn by the company.

DEKALB ICE COMPANY was formed around 1929 to manufacture ice. The original officers were B. O. Fink, President; Drusella Baker, Secretary; and C. E. Kingsbury, Manager. The plant was located "at the rear of 1914 South Wayne Street," Auburn.

Later, Harry Kreamelmyer was manager. In 1946 the officers were H. M. Kirkpatrick, President; B. O. Fink, Vice-President; and Mrs. H. M. Kirkpatrick, Secretary-Treasurer.

It was apparently sold to the Auburn Ice Company in 1957.

DEKALB ICE CREAM COMPANY was apparently operated in conjunction with the DeKalb Ice Company in 1925.

DEKALB MOLDED PLASTICS COMPANY was established at Butler January 1, 1979. It is located in the former Crane-Edmund Plant on U.S. 6 at the west edge of Butler. The company manufactures thermoplastic structural foam molding products and also does finishing of these products.

John Waanders is president and general manager and Robert Zimmerman is vice-president of the company. There are presently ninety employees at the Butler Plant.

DeKalb is a wholly-owned subsidiary of JSJ Corporation of Grand Haven, Michigan. In 1970 Grand Haven Brass Foundry, Grand Haven Stamped Products Company, Dake Corporation, Michigan Plastic Products Company, and Carlton Meter Company — which were all owned by the Jacobson, Sherwood, and Johnson families — were consolidated into the JSJ Corporation. Since the consolidation, JSJ Corporation has acquired McLoone Metal Graphics Company of LaCross, Wisconsin; Sparks Belting Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan; and Hudson Tool and Die Company of Newark, New Jersey. DeKalb Molded Plastics is affiliated with Michigan Plastic Products Company of Grand Haven, Michigan.

Major customers of DeKalb include IBM, Perkin Elmer, Victor Business Products, Eastman Kodak, and ITT Courier.

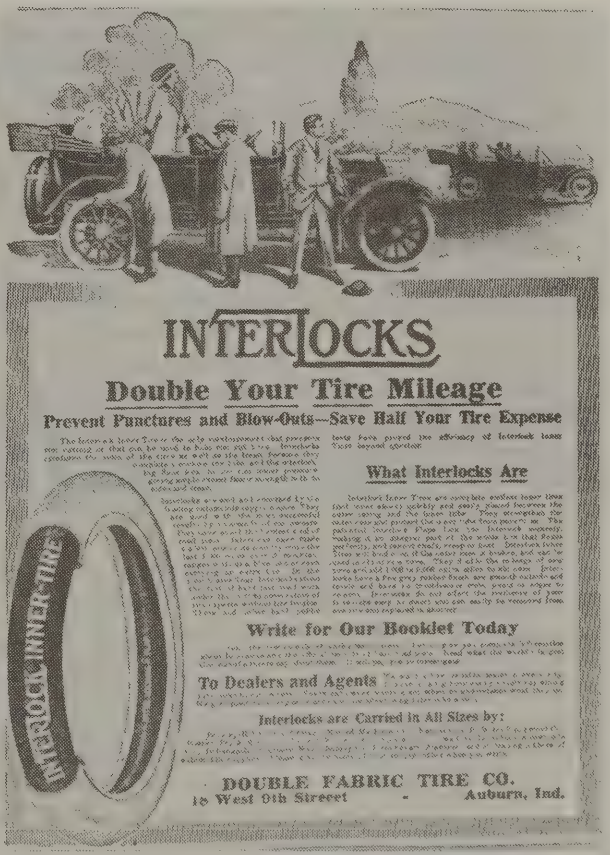
Interior of DeKalb Furniture Manufacturing.

DICE PRODUCTS COMPANY was located on Auburn Drive, Auburn, in the 1960's and 1970's and manufactured mufflers. Willard Dice was the principal.

DOUBLE FABRIC TIRE COMPANY was located at 18 West Ninth Street, Auburn, in the early years. It was later moved to West Eleventh Street at the present Cooper Tire and Rubber Plant.

The company started in 1913 and first manufactured "Interlocks" which were "inner tires" designed to hold the tube in such a way that it would not be cut by the rim of the wheel.

Later the company produced tires under the trade names "Oval" and "Fatso." In the 1920's the tires were sold under the Auburn Certified name. Later the company was reorganized under the name Auburn Rubber Company, the history of which is presented separately.



INTERLOCKS

Double Your Tire Mileage

Prevent Punctures and Blow-Outs—Save Half Your Tire Expense

What Interlocks Are

Write for Our Booklet Today

To Dealers and Agents

Interlocks are Carried in All Sizes by:

DOUBLE FABRIC TIRE CO.

18 West 9th Street - Auburn, Ind.

INTERLOCK INNER-TIRE

Interlock prevented blowouts.

EAGLE IRON WORKS. Daniel Y. Husselman and Oliver W. Werntz incorporated the Eagle

Iron Works on March 5, 1890, at Auburn Junction. This was a gray iron foundry which made castings for the vehicle industry.

EAGLE PICHER PLASTIC DIVISION, with plants at Ashley and Grabill, is owned by Eagle Picher, a Fortune 500 company with corporate offices at Cincinnati, Ohio. There are eighteen divisions and eighty-five plants throughout the United States.

The Ashley and Grabill plants make reinforced plastic parts including the Hummer hood assembly for the United States Army and jet ski hulls, decks, pull handles, and enginecovers for Kawasaki. The company's two hundred and twenty-five employees are under the supervision of the following management team: Ray Lepore, Vice-President - General Manager; Tom Wheelock, Production Superintendent; Cliff Porter, Paint Shop Superintendent; and Debbie Poe, Personnel Manager.

EDGERTON INDUSTRIES had a plant in Butler in the 1960's. Raymond Pratt was the principal owner.

ELECTRIC MOTORS AND SPECIALTIES, INC. is located at 701 West King Street, Garrett. The company had its beginnings during World War II when Wayne J. Morrell, then a design engineer for General Electric in Fort Wayne, was asked to make a sample of a small back pack generator for the Army Signal Corps in his home workshop.

The product was successful and led to the establishment of the company in June 1947. Mr. Morrell holds more than eight patents for electric motor related devices. The company specializes in fractional horsepower electric motors for fan and freezer applications and sells throughout the United States and in several foreign countries.

Company officers are Wayne L. Morrell, President; James A. Fuhrman, Executive Vice-President; Judy A. Morrill, Assistant President; and Francis R. Thompson, Administrative Vice-President. The company employs two hundred and fifty people at its plants in Garrett, Fort Wayne, and Erwin, Tennessee.

ELSIE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC. manufactures fusible links invented by Donald Ruegsegger. The links are used for ventilating shutters, firedoors, and fire dampers, and are now UL approved and manufactured to their specifications. The Waterloo company is probably the world's largest manufacturer of fusible links.

ENGINEERED MATERIALS, INC. was founded in 1968 by Robert Ulm. The plant is located at 101 North Pearl Street, Butler. The company operates a tool and die shop, designs and builds machines, and does heat treating. Present officers are David Blazek, President; Keith Ulm, Vice-President; and D. Wayne Myers, Treasurer.

Federal Fertilizer plant under construction.

FEDERAL FERTILIZER had a plant in Butler for the manufacture of fertilizer. Raw materials were shipped in by rail, mixed, and formulated into bag and bulk farm fertilizer products. The plant, located at the intersection of Federal Street and the New York Central Railroad, opened in the early 1950's and closed after a disastrous fire.

FENG, INC. was located at 601 North Indiana, Avenue, in the 1960's. The company made grave decoration and decorations for other purposes. The principals were L. H. DeHaven, President; Owen A. Forsythe, Vice-President; and Charlotte Aubrey, Secretary.

FIKE'S MACHINE SHOP, INC. is located at 205 East Quincy Street, Garrett. Founded in 1973 by Charles W. Fike and James Fike, it was originally located at 1213 South Franklin Street, Garrett. The company makes molds for rubber products and automotive items. There are presently twenty-two employees. Corporate officers are Charles W. Fike, President; Donna R. Fike, Secretary-Treasurer; and Gary L. Fike, Vice-President.

FISHER AND BEIDLER CIGAR COMPANY manufactured the popular "Banker's Daughter" cigar in Waterloo for many years.

DALE FISHER GARMENT COMPANY. See Marshall Clothing Manufacturing Company.

SOLOMON FISHER CIGAR COMPANY was located at the corner of Railroad and Wayne Streets, Waterloo, in 1908.

FOLEY PATTERN COMPANY, INC. was founded in 1930 by George L. Foley to make wood and metal patterns for the cast metal industry. The company also operates an aluminum foundry at its plant on West Eleventh Street, Auburn. The company presently employs sixty-five persons who are supervised by John L. Foley, Stephen G. Foley, and Eloise G. Davidson.

FRACINE BRASSIERE COMPANY was located at 802 East King Street, Garrett, in the building later occupied by Garrett Tubular Products, Inc. The company came to Garrett in 1925 and closed in 1934. It employed 250 people at its peak.

FRAZER FARM EQUIPMENT COMPANY, INC. was founded in 1960 by H. S. Liddell, Sr. to service and provide replacement parts for the original Rototiller. Tillers can be shipped to the plant at 1919-1923 South Wayne, Auburn, to be serviced and rebuilt. They are shipped back to the owners in "like new" condition. Employment varies seasonally from one to six. H. S. Liddell was manager until September 1984, when Rex Farrington took over the position. Richard Beatty has been manager since May 1986.

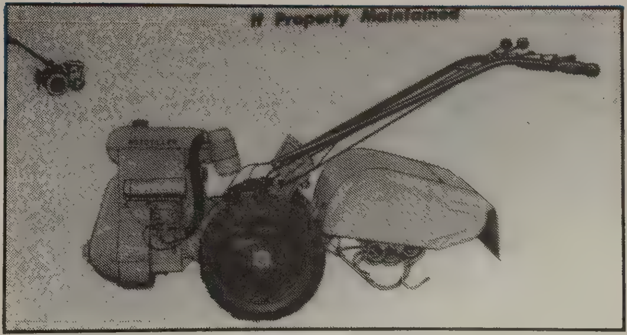
FUR PRODUCTS COMPANY. See Tess and White.

G & S MANUFACTURING COMPANY made custom wood turnings in a plant on Hazel Street, Auburn.

GAME-MASTER GARMENT CORPORATION was a successor or companion company to the Marshall Clothing Company. In the 1960's it was located in the present Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Museum building at 1602 South Wayne Street, Auburn.

GARRETT INDUSTRIES, INC., since its inception in 1945, has come a long way, from Wabash to Garrett, and from frying pans and kitchen stools to specialized furniture for education and industry.

The company started out in Wabash, Indiana as Hardware Engineering Company founded by a father and son, Emil and Bruce Herbolsheimer, with an investment of $2,500. After just one year in Wabash, Hardware Engineering Company purchased a building from the Garrett Chamber of Commerce, and the company moved from Wabash to Garrett. The building had been built by the Greater Garrett Improvement Company in 1925 after the Baltimore and Ohio Shops closed. It has been used by several other companies before it was purchased by Hardware Engineering Company.



Rototiller.

Household goods, such as frying pans and kitchen stools, were the principal products until it purchased Kendallville Machine Company, a manufacturer of stamping and screw machine parts for such customers as Cadillac, International Harvester, and the United States Army. A year later, in 1950, the housewares line was phased out.

The major factor in the decision to discontinue making housewares was a lucrative manufacturing contract the company obtained in 1950 for the making of adjustable seating for a company in Michigan. When this association was terminated in 1954, Hardware Engineering Company was firmly entrenched in manufacturing metal furniture. In 1955, the company secured a three-year contract to build typing stands for the United States Postal Department. In 1956 they began marketing typing and art furniture to schools.

That same year Garrett Tubular Products, Inc. was incorporated to act as the marketing company for Hardware Engineering Company. Seven years later, Garrett Tubular Products, Inc. bought out Hardware Engineering and thereafter conducted all of the business under the Garrett Tubular Products name.

For almost ten years the company expanded its educational furniture product lines. In 1972 two new markets, industrial and commercial furniture, were entered with the adjustable seating product line. Marketing was accomplished by establishing relationships with independent sales representative organizations. In 1974 the company expanded into another new market — private label furniture — when it began manufacturing seating products for another company in Pennsylvania. In 1982 the audio-visual furniture market was entered by introducing a product line of portable carts and security cabi nets. In 1983 the beginnings of Garrett's computer furniture product line were introduced.

In 1984, with all of the various product lines being sold into various markets through differing channels of distribution, the company changed its name to Garrett Industries, Inc., so as not to indicate to its customers that it was limited in its scope of manufacturing operations. In 1985 the company entered into the custom designed industrial furniture systems market.

Expansion in product lines have naturally required expansion in manufacturing facilities. Five major expansions have increased the original facility to 43,000 square feet, the last being completed in 1978. The company has a separate 36,000 square foot facility at Hudson, Indiana.

In 1954, Emil Herbolsheimer died and was succeeded by his son, Bruce Herbolsheimer, as President. He served in that position until his election as Chairman of the Board in 1975. Douglas Marsh, who joined the company in 1965, was elected President. A second son of Emil, Roger Herbolsheimer, worked at the company from 1946 until his death in 1971. When Bruce Herbolsheimer died in 1977, his daughter, Judith Marsh was elected to succeed him as Chairman of the Board.

When the company moved from Wabash to Garrett in 1946, it employed only four people. By 1968, when United Auto Workers Local 1392 organized the plant, there were almost forty employees. When the employees voted to decertify the union in October 1985, there were sixty-six people employed by the company.

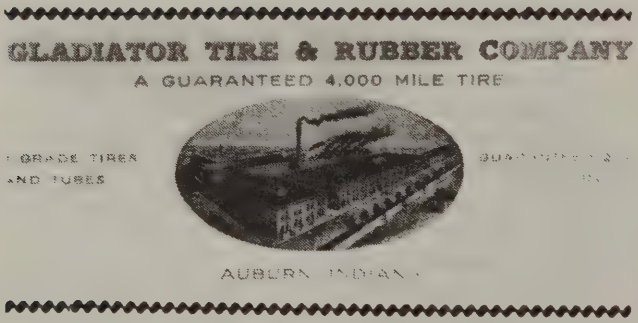
GARRETT®
INDUSTRIES, INC.

Logo of Garrett Industries, Inc.

GARRETT MANUFACTURING COMPANY was organized June 29, 1899, to manufacture windmills at Garrett. The principals were Benjamin F. Sawther, Cornelius B. Jones, and Alvarey Walter.

GARRETT TUBULAR PRODUCTS, INC. See Garrett Industries, Inc.

GEHRING ASHERY was operated in Butler from about 1868 to 1890 by Conrad Gehring. The company made lye and potash which was sold to glass companies in Central Indiana. The company was located in northeast Butler in the vicinity of the present Eastside School.



GLADIATOR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
A GUARANTEED 4,000 MILE TIRE
[illegible] GRADE TIRES
AND TUBES
[illegible]
AUBURN, INDIANA

Letterhead of Gladiator Tire and Rubber Company, Auburn.

GLADIATOR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY was located at 411 North Indiana Avenue, Auburn, in the former Zimmerman Manufacturing Company building.

The principals were J. D. Casey, President, and his son-in-law, Harry G. McIntyre. The company manufactured the Gladiator line of tires and tubes in the 1920's. Tire sizes ranged from 28 x 3 to 37 x 5.

In later years the company was known as Gladiator Manufacturing Company and made various automotive components and accessories.

GLOBE SUPERIOR GARMENT COMPANY was located at Cedar and East Seventh Street, Auburn. The manager of the Auburn Branch in 1925 was Mayme Williams.

B. GOODMAN COMPANY manufactured a line of galvanized iron and zinc cornices, window caps, and similar architectural devices in Auburn in the 1880's. These were painted and made to look as if they were cut stone. Examples of this product appear on the Culbertson-Penfield-Hines House at the southwest corner of South Main and Tenth Streets, Auburn.

THE GREENLER COMPANY was incorporated January 21, 1897, by Charles McClellan, John S. Greenler, and Albert C. Robbins, "...to buy timber, manufacture lumber, hoops, stairs, and heading and sell same." The company's plant was located on a ten acre tract on the Vandalia Railroad. The company was operated until 1903 when it played a prominent part in the failure of the McClellan Bank at Waterloo.

L. E. GREGG CIGAR COMPANY was located at 328 West Fourth Street, Auburn, in 1908.

GUARDIAN INDUSTRIES finished its 270,000 square foot building in Auburn in 1985. The plant is a "state of the art" glass manufacturing facility which makes windshields and side and back windows for automobiles. The company can supply thirteen hundred sets of glass for automobiles per day.

Guardian was founded in 1932 at Detroit to manufacture windshields for automobiles. It has since grown to one of the largest manufacturers of original equipment and replacement glass. The company went public in 1968 and has since been listed on the New York Stock Exchange. At the same time ABC Photo Company was merged into Guardian Industries and became the Guardian Photo Division which is now one of the leading photo finishers with ten regional finishing plants serving thousands of customers in more than twenty states.

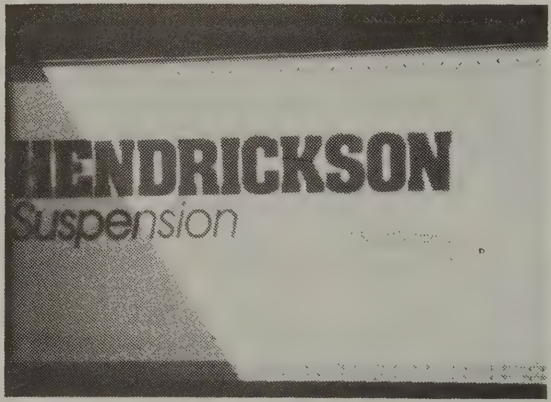
Guardian Industries now employs 5,500 people nationally.

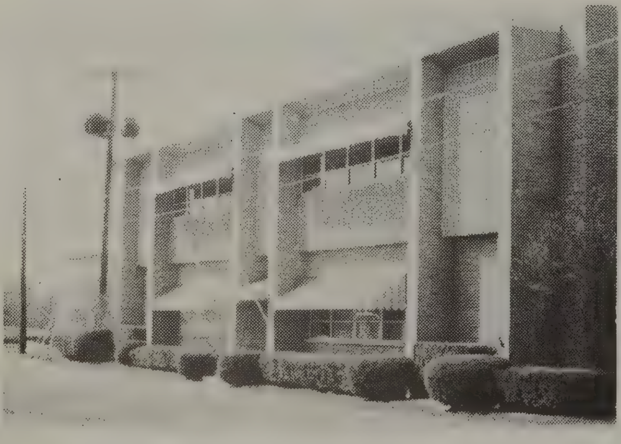
HAMILTON STANDARD CONTROLS, INC., Essex Flow Controls Division, 1000 Auburn Drive, Auburn, manufactures gas controls such as combination gas valves, manual gas valves, pilots, and regulators. The company was founded in 1967 by Jess Turner as Alpha Tafco Company at Los Angeles and Corona, California. Thecompany's products are sold primarily to central heating furnace manufacturers in the United States, Australia, and Europe.

Hamilton Standard is part of United Technologies, which is one of the largest conglomerates in the United States. Present managers at Auburn are George H. Sabo, Business Manager; John A. Zukowski, Operations Manager; and James F. Burns, Personnel Manager. There are three hundred twenty employees at Auburn.

HARDWARE ENGINEERING COMPANY. See Garrett Industries, Inc.

HENDRICKSON TANDEM CORPORATION opened a plant in Butler in 1952. Earl Miller, Kathleen R. Smith, and Joseph Parshall were the initial management team. The Butler plant manufactures tandem axles for large trucks.





Hendrickson Tandem Corporation, Butler.

HERCULES GRAVEL MACHINERY COMPANY manufactured gravel processing machinery at 411 North Indiana Avenue, Auburn, in the 1920's. The owners were J. D. Casey and H. C. McIntyre, who were prominent Auburn industrialists, and C. J. Hodge, who operated gravel pits where Greenhurst Country Club is now located.

HERMAC, INC. was founded October 1, 1973, by Jack H. McAninch to manufacture wiring harnesses. Plants have been located at Ashley, on Ensley Avenue in Auburn, and presently on North Street in Auburn. Jack H. McAninch has served as President, and Kathryn A. McAninch has served as Secretary-Treasurer since the company was founded.

Wiring harnesses are manufactured for recreational vehicles; boats, school buses, and fire engines. John P. Dillon is the present plant manager. There are sixty-five employees. McAninch Engineering is an affiliated company.

HESS MACHINE WORKS was owned by E. A. Hess and manufactured the Hess Onion and Field Weeders, two wheel garden cultivators, Daisy One Wheel Garden cultivator, and seed and fertilizer drills at a plant on South Indiana Avenue, Auburn, in the early 1900's.

HETHERINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY was founded in Spencerville on May 31, 1900, to manufacture products out of wood. The principals were Willard C. Patterson and Martha E. Patterson, of St. Joe, and Handen Heatherington and Eliza Heatherington, of Belle Valley, Ohio.

HIGLEY PRINTING COMPANY was a major industry in Butler for many years. The company was founded by Luther H. Higley, who owned the **Butler-Record** newspaper. Reverend Theodore F. Trech of the local Methodist Church asked Mr. Higley to print a magazine known as the "Epworth League Quarterly." This endeavor was so successful that Mr. Higley sold the newspaper and formed the Higley Printing Company. The printing company became a major publisher of religious periodicals and books. The company was sold and moved from Butler in 1962.

HOOSIER FINE WIRE, INC. operates a plant on U.S. 6 near Corunna.

HOPKINS TILE FACTORY. Ezra M. Hopkins and his wife, Sarah Hopkins, operated the Hopkins Tile Factory on railroad grounds in Butler. "New Improved Tammle Kiln's" were installed in 1887 for which David Tammle claimed a mechanics lein for $130.

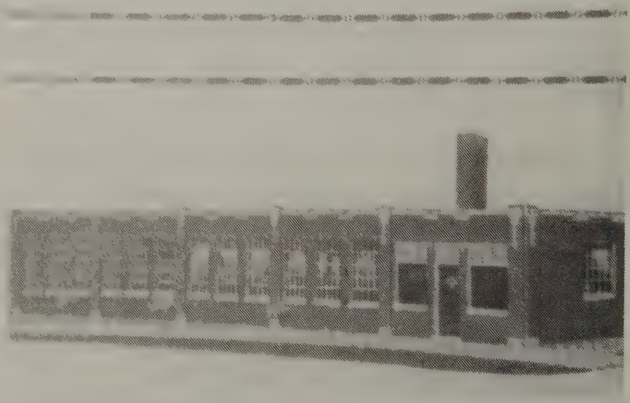
HULL & HULL CIGAR COMPANY was located on East Seventh Street, Auburn, in 1908.

INDIANA DECORATIVE PRODUCTS, INC. has three plant locations in Waterloo. The company was founded October 1, 1961, by Don W. Dangler Sr. and Gracie Dangler. Indiana Decorative does metal finishing, including cleaning, painting, silk screening, polishing, and buffing. Plastic and wood products are also painted. Industries served are automotive, food processing, military, and electronics. Present management persons are Gracie Dangler, President; Rex A. Dangler, Vice-President; Dale L. Wilson, Plant Manager; and Phyllis J. Kummer, Officer Secretary. Fifty persons are now employed.

INDIANA DIMENSION STOCK COMPANY was established in May 3, 1892, at Auburn, to manufacture and sell furniture. The principals were David C. Jenkins, David Jenkins, Louis Jenkins, Catharine Hensner, and Jennie Hensner.

INDIANA PROCESSORS was a company located on Hazel Street, Auburn, in the late 1940's.

J BOX COMPANY, INC. was founded in August 1964 by Jay P. Stonestreet and Helen I. Stonestreet to make wooden cheese boxes for County Line Cheese Company. The plant is located at 1620 South Indiana Avenue, Auburn. The company now fabricates pallets and wooden boxes for exported products.



Higley Printing Company, Butler.

J & A MACHINE, INC. makes injection molds for plastics at its plant at 219 East Quincy Street, Garrett. The founders were John Von Holten, Paul Blomberg, and Samuel Kline. Present principals are Paul Blomberg and Michael Blomberg. The company employs twelve persons.

JONATHAN RUBBER was founded in January 1984 as an affiliated company of Vlvic, Inc. of Three Bridges, New Jersey. The company is successor to Rubber Data Unique. Jonathan makes molded rubber custom parts and elasformers for the mechanical rubber goods industry. "Zero duro rubber" is a unique product of the company. The plant at 1100 South Cowen Street, Garrett, is under the management of Harvey Keltner, Vice-President; Ken Harmon, General Manager; and Chuck Wood, Superintendent. John Baker is a principal.

H. C. KESSLER BASKETS was located at 202 North Cedar, Auburn, and manufactured floral baskets. Herman C. Kessler was the proprietor. The company was in business in the late 1950's and early 1960's.

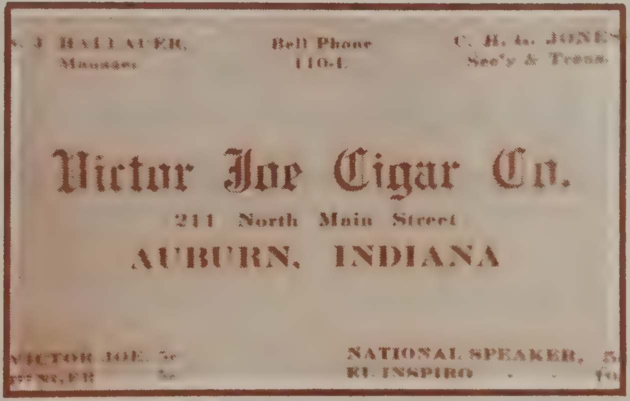
KING VI-DOR INDUSTRIES, INC. was a companion or successor company to Marshall Clothing Company. It was located at 1602 South Wayne Street, Auburn, in the late 1960's. The name was derived from the names of Dorsey and Vi Marshall, who were the owners.

KITCHEN QUIP, INC. was founded in July 1946 at Waterloo by Lewis C. Schaeffer and Harry Lemmons. The principal product of the company has been the Salad Master, a hand operated vegetable cutter. Also manufactured are other models of vegetable cutters and such items as the Smog-Master Ash tray, Posy Pail Planters, T-Screw Driver, and Butcher Block Clock. The company does custom plating and other work for area industries.

JOHN KOONS CIGAR COMPANY was located at 211 North Main, Auburn, in 1908. Two of its brand names were "Victor Joe" which was sold for 5 cents and "El Inspiro" which sold for 10 cents. Later when S. J. Hallover was manager and C. H. G. Jones was Secretary-Treasurer, the company was known as Victor Joe Cigar Company. Other brands at this time were "Dinger," which sold for 5 cents, and "National Speaker," which also sold for 5 cents.

K. J. KOONS CIGAR FACTORY was located at 132 North Main, Auburn, in 1908.

Display of Victor Joe Cigars in downtown Auburn window. Sign says in part: "These cigars are made in a clean sanitary facility by skilled union workermen, from choice leaf tobacco. No scraps, no cabbage, rhubarb or lettuce leaf used."



J. HALLAUER,
Manager

Bell Phone
110-L

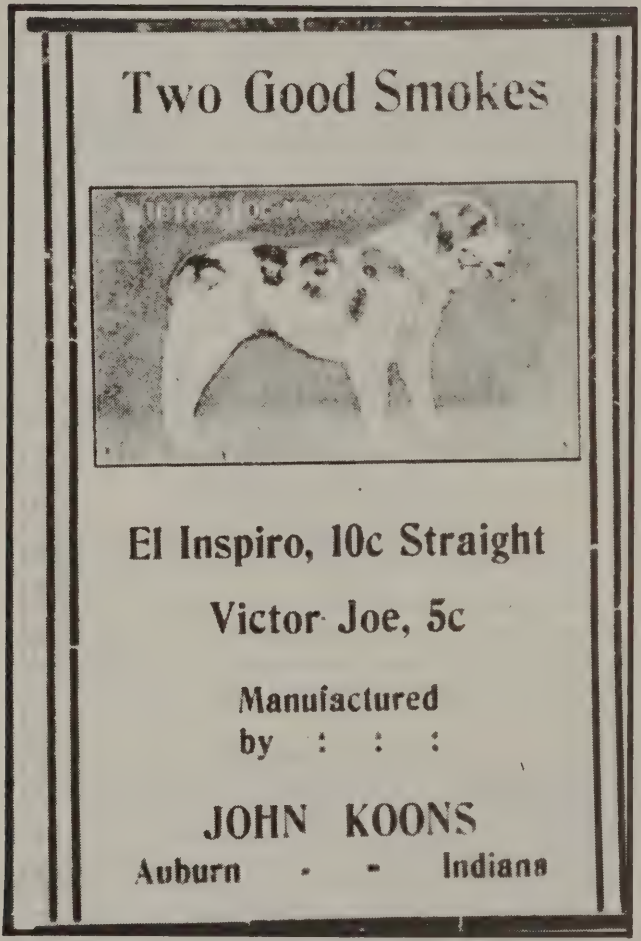
C. H. G. JONE
Sec'y & Treas.

Victor Joe Cigar Co.

211 North Main Street
AUBURN, INDIANA

ICTOR JOE, 5c
NGER 5c

NATIONAL SPEAKER, 5
EL INSPIRO . . 10



Two Good Smokes

El Inspiro, 10c Straight

Victor Joe, 5c

Manufactured
by : : :

JOHN KOONS
Auburn - - Indiana

KUPPITZ-MELCHER BREWERY was established at Auburn around 1895. The Auburn operation was a branch of the firm which was headquartered in Detroit. The brewery was located in south Auburn and was managed by William C. Grabriel. It is not clear whether the beer was actually brewed in Auburn, or whether it was just shipped in bulk and then distributed to retailers.

KRUSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY was the successor to Dice Products Company and produced automobile mufflers in the early 1970's.

KUSAN-AUBURN, INC. See Transportation Chapter.

KVS, INC. is located at 1105 West Auburn Drive, Auburn, and is affiliated with Roy Jones Dog Shows, Inc. The dog show company promotes dog shows throughout the country under the auspices of the American Kennel Club. A major aspect of dog show is the printed catalog listing the entrants. KVS, Inc. was founded January 1983 to print the catalogs. The company does all kinds of printing, layouts, paste-ups and is able to process, print, and bind in large quantities. Kenneth A. Sleeper is President, Virginia A. Sleeper is Vice-President, and Dale E. Neukom, Jr. is General Manager.

LIKE-HARTS INDUSTRIES had plants in Corunna and Spencerville to manufacture a food chopper under the trade name of "Griscer." The founder in 1946 was John Like Hart. The principals in 1954 were John H. Lickert and Florence W. Lickert of Fort Wayne. They may also have done business in DeKalb County under the name of The Youth Trust, Inc. The company went into receivership in 1954.

LIME-O-SOL CO. manufactures toilet cleaning and drain opening products at several locations in DeKalb County including Ashley, Waterloo, Butler, Auburn, and Garrett. In 1973 the plant was located at 101 North Guilford Street, Garrett, in a building constructed in 1906 for Wayne Knitting Mills. They are presently located only in Ashley.

LURES, INC. See Creek Chub Bait Company.

M & S STEEL CORPORATION was established in Garrett in 1971 at the old ice plant at 300 East Railroad Street. A new structure was built at the site in 1974. The company custom fabricates structural steel for buildings. Walter G. Fuller of Fort Wayne is owner of the company.

MAGNAVOX ELECTRONICS SYSTEMS COMPANY has a broad presence in DeKalb County with one plant in Garrett at 400 North Taylor Road and two plants in Auburn at 500 East Nineteenth Street and at the southwest corner of Grandstaff Drive and West Fifteenth Street.

Magnavox was founded in 1911 as a manufacturer of loudspeakers. The company entered the defense contract business in 1917 when company engineers developed the first anti-noise, electro-dynamic microphone which allowed air-to-ground communication ability for the United States Army in World War I. After the war, Magnavox introduced the first high-fidelity phonographs to the market and became strong in the commercial radio market. During World War II the company again became a major government contractor and developed and produced a wide range of electronic equipment for every branch of the armed forces. This facet of the business of the company continued after the war.

In 1974, North American Philips Corporation, a Dutch corporation acquired the Magnavox Company and made it part of its world-wide diversified business. Shortly thereafter, two separate but related companies were formed--Magnavox Consumer Electronics Company and Magnavox Government and Industrial Electronics Company. The former company has gained and maintained a prominent position in the television and entertainment industry and has recently been integrated with Philco and Sylvania to form North American Philips Consumer Electronics Corp. (NAPCEC).

Magnavox Government and Industrial Electronics Company (MAGIEC) covers industrial products and classified military products. It has become a major military contractor and a leader in high technology electronic systems for the armed forces. Magnavox Electronics Systems Company (MESC) is a division of MAGIEC.

The three DeKalb County plants are under the MESC umbrella. The plant located on Grandstaff Drive in Auburn is known as the Auburn Industrial Electronics Division. It develops and manufactures electronic systems and controls. The primary product is electronic ignition systems for gasoline engines, but it is expected that such products as electronic value control, displays, and anti-skid devices will be produced in the future. The plant contains 60,000 square feet of manufacturing space, 21,000 feet of engineering and office space, and 6000 square feet of warehouse space.

The plants on Nineteenth Street, Auburn, and Taylor Road, Garrett, are part of the Sonobuoy Operation and are also under the MESC umbrella. In 1980 the Sonobuoy operation was extended

THE
KOPPITZ - MELCHERS
BREWING CO.
Detroit - - Michigan

Brewers of

PALE SELECT

Sold at All First Class Bars

LOCAL AGENCIES:
Auburn, Ind. Ligonier, Ind.

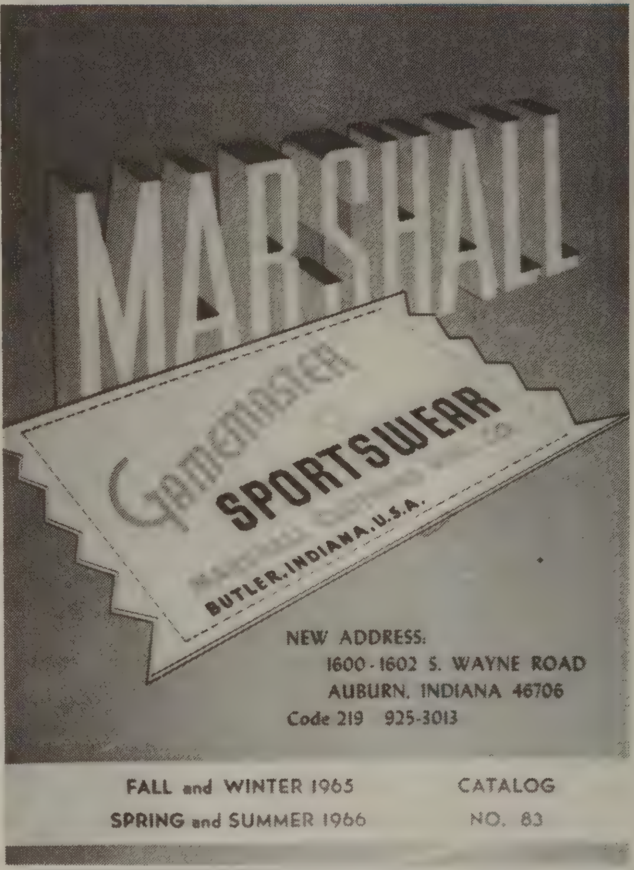
to Garrett in a 35,000 square foot facility, which was expanded to 85,000 square feet in 1981. In May 1985 the Sonobuoy Support Operations were moved to a Nineteenth Street plant formerly occupied by Mid-American Electronics. Sonobuoys are about three feet long and five inches in diameter. They are dropped from airplanes into navigable waters where they sink to predetermined depths and begin gathering data electronically and relaying it to receiving aircraft. They are the Navy's main line of defense in submarine warfare. Since 1950 Magnavox has built more than three million Sonobuoys, which now cost the military about two hundred dollars each. Other manufacturers of the device are Sparton Corporation of Jackson, Michigan; Sizzsican Corporation of Marian, Massachusetts; and Hermes Corporation of Canada. In 1986 Magnavox produced 392,726 of the 610,965 Sonobuoys the Navy purchased, most of which were produced at Garrett.

The SSQ-53B Sonobuoy was first produced at Garrett in March 1982, and the SSQ-77A was first produced at Garrett in the fall of 1984. A 17,000 square foot facility on U.S. 20 west of Angola produces printed circuit boards for the Garrett operation. The Nineteenth Street Plant is part of the Sonobuoy Support Operations and includes the manufacture of hydrophones, compliance cables, and other sub-assembly devices.

There are a total of 1170 employees at the DeKalb County and Angola plants, with 710 at Garrett, 230 at Auburn (Nineteenth Street), and 230 at Angola.

MARK OF PRESTIGE, INC. was founded on February 1, 1986, by James A. Shipe and Pamela J. Prichard to manufacture custom cabinets at 604 North Avenue, Auburn. The cabinets manufactured by the company are sold primarily by dealers at Dayton, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Chicago, Illinois; and in Northeastern Indiana.

The company is known for its high quality and its hand finishes. There are presently twelve employees under Michael F. Westrick, Plant Manager.



MARSHALL

Gamemaster

SPORTSWEAR

BUTLER, INDIANA, U.S.A.

NEW ADDRESS:
1600 - 1602 S. WAYNE ROAD
AUBURN, INDIANA 46706
Code 219 925-3013

FALL and WINTER 1965 CATALOG
SPRING and SUMMER 1966 NO. 83

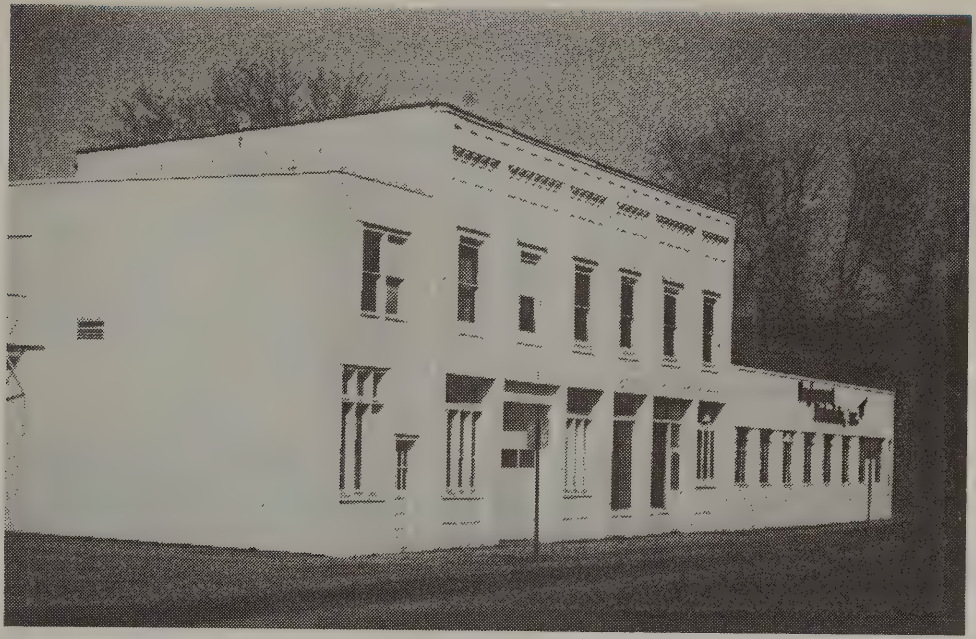
Marshall catalog after company moved to Auburn.

MARSHALL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING COMPANY was one of the prominent businesses in Butler for many years. It was originally located at 501 South Broadway, Butler, and then moved to East Main Street. The principal owners were Dorsey Marshall and H. Clark Springer.

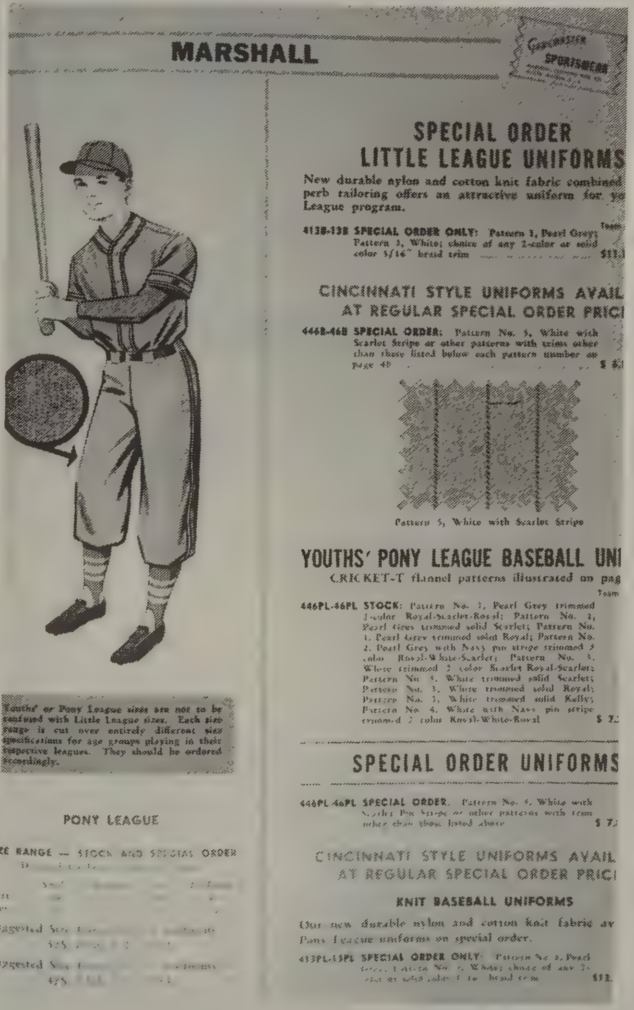
Marshall made a wide line of athletic uniforms and jackets such as basketball, baseball, and football uniforms. Warm-up jackets with names and insignia embroidered on the back were also popular. These products were sold under the Game-Master brand name. World War II military uniforms and clothing were also manufactured.

Around 1962 the company purchased the former Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Building at 1600 South Wayne Street, Auburn, and moved the operation to this location. Insulated clothing, such as snowmobile suits and hooded parkas, was added to the line and sold under various names. King Vi-Dor was a brand name used for these products.

Mr. Marshall purchased the interest of Mr. Springer when the company moved to Auburn. Dale Fisher was plant manager for many years, and when the company went out of business in the late 1960's he continued some lines under the name Dale Fisher Garment Company.



Marshall Clothing Manufacturing Co., Butler.


GAMEMASTER
SPORTSWEAR

MARSHALL

SPECIAL ORDER
LITTLE LEAGUE UNIFORMS

New durable nylon and cotton knit fabric combined
perb tailoring offers an attractive uniform for y
League program.

4138-138 SPECIAL ORDER ONLY: Pattern 1, Pearl Grey; Pattern 3, White; choice of any 2-color or solid color 5/16" braid trim .... $11.

CINCINNATI STYLE UNIFORMS AVAIL
AT REGULAR SPECIAL ORDER PRIC

446B-46B SPECIAL ORDER: Pattern No. 5, White with Scarlet Stripe or other patterns with trims other than those listed below each pattern number on page 48 .... $

Pattern 5, White with Scarlet Stripe

YOUTHS' PONY LEAGUE BASEBALL UN
CRICKET-T flannel patterns illustrated on pag

446PL-46PL STOCK: Pattern No. 1, Pearl Grey trimmed 3-color Royal-Scarlet-Royal; Pattern No. 1, Pearl Grey trimmed solid Scarlet; Pattern No. 1, Pearl Grey trimmed solid Royal; Pattern No. 2, Pearl Grey with Navy pin stripe trimmed 3 color Royal-White-Scarlet; Pattern No. 3, White trimmed 3 color Scarlet-Royal-Scarlet; Pattern No. 3, White trimmed solid Scarlet; Pattern No. 3, White trimmed solid Royal; Pattern No. 3, White trimmed solid Kelly; Pattern No. 4, White with Navy pin stripe trimmed 3 color Royal-White-Royal .... $ 7.

Youths' or Pony League sizes are not to be confused with Little League sizes. Each size range is cut over entirely different size specifications for age groups playing in their respective leagues. They should be ordered accordingly.

SPECIAL ORDER UNIFORMS

446PL-46PL SPECIAL ORDER. Pattern No. 5, White with Scarlet Pin Stripe or other patterns with trim other than those listed above .... $ 7.

PONY LEAGUE

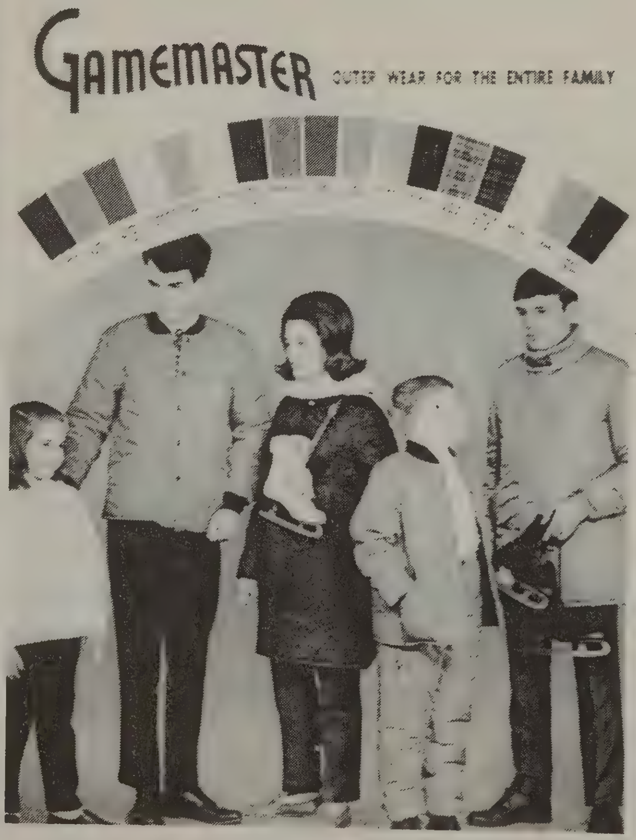
CINCINNATI STYLE UNIFORMS AVAIL
AT REGULAR SPECIAL ORDER PRIC

KNIT BASEBALL UNIFORMS

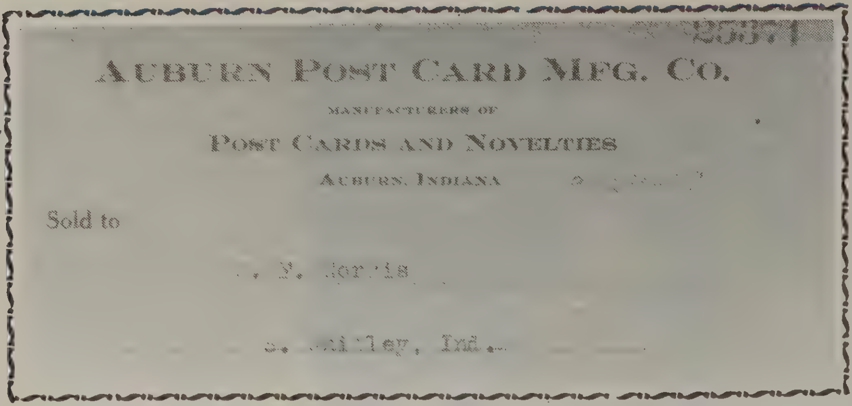
Our new durable nylon and cotton knit fabric av
Pony League uniforms on special order.

433PL-33PL SPECIAL ORDER ONLY .... $12.

Marshall was famous for baseball and basketball uniforms.


GAMEMASTER
OUTER WEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

Marshall pioneered the quilted and insulated outdoor wear.



25374

AUBURN POST CARD MFG. CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

POST CARDS AND NOVELTIES

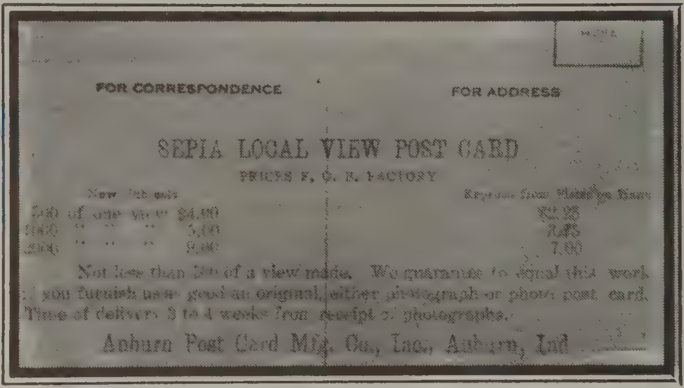
AUBURN, INDIANA

Sold to

[illegible] Morris

[illegible], Ind.

Billhead of Auburn Post Card Mfg. Co., Auburn.



FOR CORRESPONDENCE

FOR ADDRESS

SEPIA LOCAL VIEW POST CARD

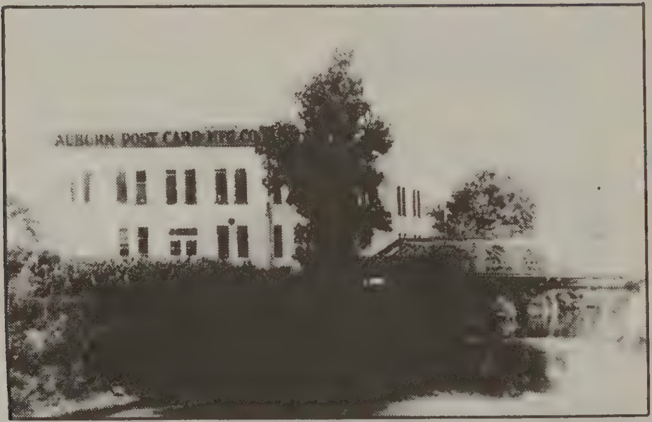
PRICES F. O. B. FACTORY

New [illegible]	Repeats from [illegible]
500 of one view $4.00	$2.25
1000 " " " 5.00	3.45
2000 " " " 9.00	7.00

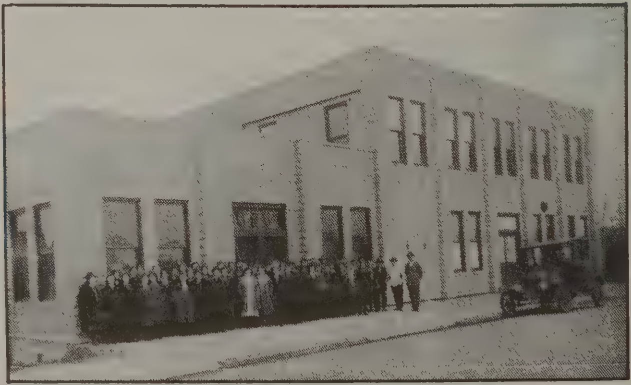
Not less than 500 of a view made. We guarantee to equal this work if you furnish us as good an original, either photograph or photo post card. Time of delivery 3 to 4 weeks from receipt of photographs.

Auburn Post Card Mfg. Co., Inc., Auburn, Ind.

Price list was printed on post card.



Original building on West Seventh Street, Auburn.



Company hired many women.

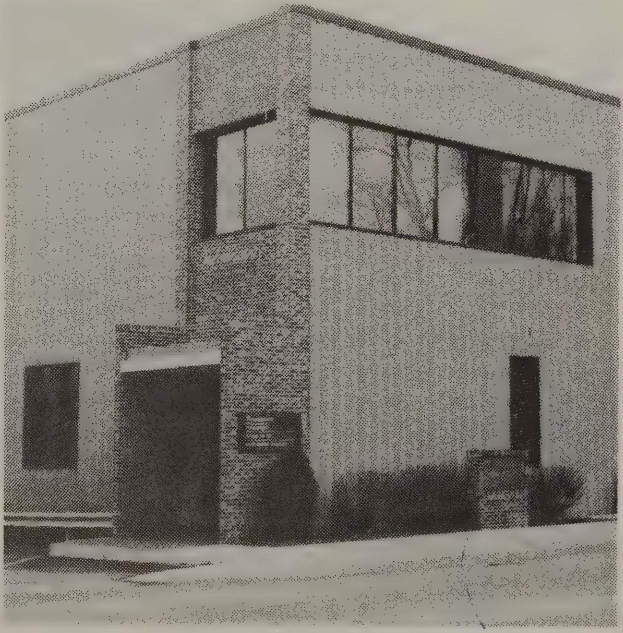
McKENNA BRASS & MANUFACTURING COMPANY was affiliated with Dallas Winslow's Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Company. It was located in Auburn from before 1948 to after 1956 and manufactured parts for carbonated bottling machinery.

MESSENGER CORPORATION is one of Auburn's oldest industries, having been established on September 15, 1910, when the Whitten-Dennison Post Card Company was moved to Auburn. They built a small factory, on East Seventh Street adjacent to Cedar Creek, which employed five "girls." A major fire destroyed the company in 1913, but it was soon rebuilt. By 1913 the name of the company was changed to Auburn Post Card Manufacturing Company with L. G. Whitten as Vice-President and C. P. Dennison as Secretary. In 1929 the name was changed to Auburn Greeting Card Manufacturing Company. In 1933 D. E. Messenger became Secretary-Treasurer, and the name was changed to Messenger Corporation. The company purchased General Card Company of Chicago in 1950. Robert South later became President of the corporation. He was succeeded by R. Wayne Dumas in 1966.

The initial product of the company was post cards, which were immensely popular from about 1900 into the 1920's. The company has produced an extensive line of cards, funeral home printed material, religious calendars, and other printed matter. For many years original art was commissioned for its calendars, some of which has been donated to the Eckhart Public Library where it is displayed.

In recent years the company has been purchased by Doty Lithograph Company of Fort Wayne and is operated as a division of the Dot Corporation.

Messenger Corporation, Auburn.


Dot Corporation, Auburn.

MID-AMERICAN ELECTRONICS was located on Eighteenth Street on the west side of Cedar Creek from about 1961 until the mid-1970's. It manufactured wiring harnesses and other electronic components.

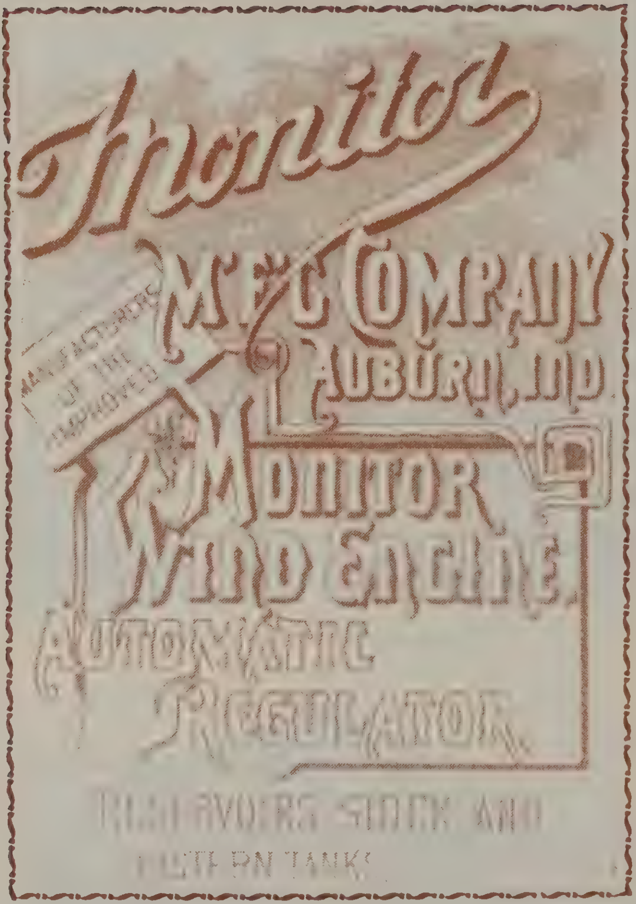
MIDWEST MACHINE COMPANY, INC. was located on Auburn Drive in the 1960's. Its principals were William H. Sheatoo, President, and E. L. Klewecki, Secretary-Treasurer.

JACOB MITCHELL - SAWMILL AND HOOP FACTORY was located in Auburn in 1885.

MODERNAIR CORPORATION, DIVISION OF ARO CORPORATION is located at 300 East Railroad Street, Waterloo. In 1953, TH Products Corporation purchased the former Hall-Stingle

Company, which had been a grower and processor of tomato seeds. Within a few months they were in production as a screw machine shop. The company makes grease and related fittings for the automotive and automotive service industries. Originally Carl Russell was Superintendent and R. M. Stingle was office manager.

Later in 1953, TH Products Corporation was purchased by Aro Corporation of Bryan, Ohio. In February 1960, a major fire destroyed the company's buildings. The plant was rebuilt on the same site and became the Modernair Corporation. At this time the manufacture of grease fittings was discontinued and the company started making air couplers, connectors, and blowguns for the construction, material handling, agriculture, automotive, and industrial equipment manufacturers. Major plant additions were made in 1966 and 1977. There is now 27,738 square feet of manufacturing space. There are twenty-eight employees under the supervision of Bernie Maline, Plant Superintendent. Nancy Haines is the office manager.



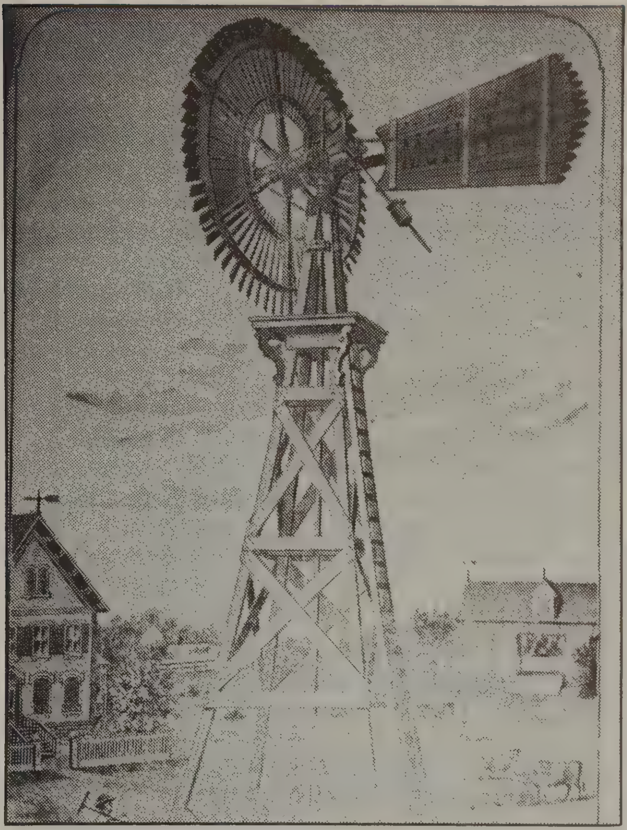
Cover of Monitor Windmill catalog.

MONITOR WINDMILL COMPANY was an affiliate of Zimmerman & Company. It made wind engines, shingles, and other items from wood.

MONTEITH BROTHERS, INC. was located on Hazel Street in what is now the center building of Ball Brass and Aluminum Foundry, Inc. It was started in 1951 as Auburn Precision Rebuilders, Inc. with C. E. Monteith, President; M. L. Monteith, Vice-President; E. F. Shaubert, Secretary-Treasurer; and Fred L. Warren, Manager. The Monteith Brothers were from Elkhart. In 1957 the plant became a division of Monteith Brothers, Inc., a name it carried until it closed, about 1967. The company rebuilt brake shoes for Sears, Roebuck and Company and Montgomery Ward Company. Used brake shoes were sent to the plant. The first step was to remove the worn material from the steel parts. Then, new linings were applied. Nathan Joe Sassanella was plant manager.

MORELL BROTHERS had a foundry in Auburn south of the Western St. Louis and Pacific Railroads (Vandalia) Depot in 1884.

MOSSBERG-HUBBARD DIVISION OF WANSKUCK COMPANY has a long corporate history. It was founded in Chicago in 1912 by Elmer J. Hubbard under the name Chicago Manufacturing and Welding Company to make zinc relay boxes for the electrical industry. In 1916 the name was changed to Hubbard Company, and they began



Monitor Windmill was mostly wood.

making quality steel spools for packaging copper wire. In 1920 the name was again changed to Hubbard Spool Co. In 1944 the company moved to Garrett and occupied space in the former B & O Shops but, after a disastrous fire in Garrett, moved to Elwood, Indiana. In 1950 the company moved back to Garrett to be near the Fort Wayne wire industries. Production was begun in the former Quakenbush Building on East Quincy Street. The company has been merged and bought numerous times; in 1958 it became part of American Pulley, Inc.; then Van Norman Industries; then Universal American; then Gulf and Western; and in 1970 Wanskuck Company of Providence, Rhode Island, purchased the company and combined it with their Mossberg Division which is located in Cumberland, Rhode Island. In 1973, Wayne Plastics of Fort Wayne was purchased and moved to Garrett. In 1983, the Wanskuck Company changed their name to Mossberg Industries, Inc., and the name of the operation in Garrett was changed to Mossberg-Hubbard Division of Mossberg Industries, Inc. — Hubbard Operation. In 1984 the Chace family acquired all stock of Mossberg Industries, Inc. The present officers are Malcom K. Chace III - President and Ray Reeder - Director of Sales — both of whom are located at Cumberland, Rhode Island. Harold Wirts is General Manager of the Garrett Operation.

NATIONAL VAULT COMPANY is located at Ashley and manufactures concrete burial vaults and septic tanks. Everett Penick is the owner.

NATURE'S RIVAL, INC. was a garment manufacturer located at 800 East King Street, Garrett, in the late 1930's.

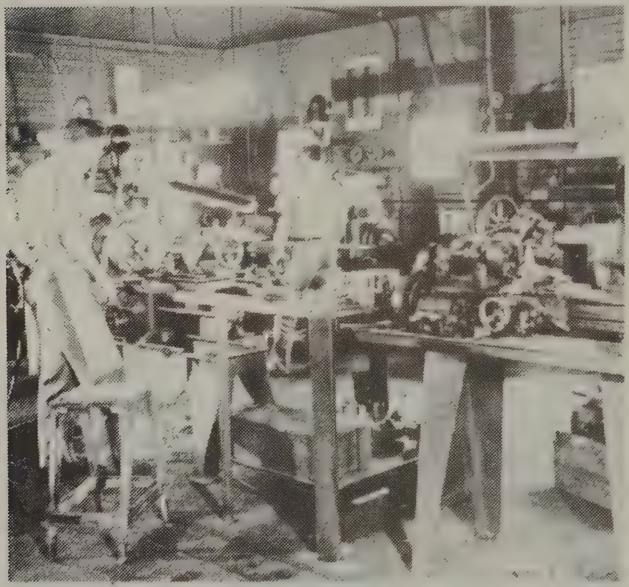
NECO MANUFACTURING COMPANY was located on Walnut Street in the building between South Wayne and South Van Buren during the late 1940's and early 1950's. Park E. Roussey was the proprietor and manager. The company made neon sign components. Traditionally neon signs were bent by a skilled glass craftsman. This company used jigs to assist unskilled workers in bending individual letters out of glass tubing. These were plugged into a backup board to make signs. It thus enabled a person to order whatever letters were needed for a sign and plug them into the board, thereby eliminating the cost of the skilled glass worker.

In 1953 Neco Tool & Engineering was at the same address and was listed as making tools, dies, jigs, and fixtures.

Assembly line at Neco Manufacturing Company, Auburn.

AUTOMOTIVE
ALLISON CORP
HARDWARE

Allison Corporation, Auburn.



Allison Corporation machine shop.

Pemco Adhesives, Auburn.

NORWICH PRODUCTS made toys at 701 North Indiana Avenue, Auburn, in the late 1940's.

OFFICE SUPPLY COMPANY was incorporated April 8, 1891, to "manufacture components and accessories...and everything usual in the construction of letter presses or...in the acquirement of properly furnished offices." W. H. McIntyre held twenty shares, Frank E. Davenport nineteen shares, and Frank B. Davenport one share.

ORCHARD TOOL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY was formed in 1943 to manufacture special tools, dies, and auto parts. Donald Allison, Sr. was the principal of the company which was located on North Main Street. Over the years the business of the company concentrated on wholesale and retail automobile parts. The name was changed to Allison Corporation and in 1967 the business was moved to the southwest corner of Sixth and North Main Streets in the building formerly housing Rohm Chevrolet-Buick.

PAR-TEE COMPANY, INC. remanufactures petroleum equipment such as gas pumps, gas dispensers, and related equipment. The company's plant is located on SR1 south of Spencerville. It was founded on December 5, 1945 by Paul F. Partee. Paul B. Partee and Thomas C. Partee are now the owners of the company. The company's products are sold in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Central America, and Nigeria. Present management persons are Larry Lauer, A. W. Griggs, and R. W. Mack. There are nineteen employees.

PARAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY was located in the present Rieke Building on West Seventh Street in 1925 and manufactured breakfast sets under the management of V. Wysong.

THE PAUL PARSONS COMPANY, INC. was located on Hazel Street in 1948.

PEMCO ADHESIVES, INC. was organized in 1959 to manufacture adhesives for industrial use. The plant is located at 1108 Auburn Drive, Auburn, Indiana. The original officers were Hugh McCartney, President; Frederich H. Walter, Vice-President; and Wesley Edyvean, Secretary-Treasurer. Current officers are John D. Gray, President; Charles S. Tripplet, Vice-President; and Raymond M. Haak, General Manager.

PLASTIWALL, INC. was a division of Evans Products Company. The plant was located on

25.2 VIGNETTE 1

"...one of the fellows pulled his tail out and said: 'what this horse needs is a drink.'"

Practical joking among co-workers is an institution in DeKalb County. Earl Summers and "Big Wild Bill" Fitzsimmons were the masters of practical joking at Rieke Corporation. Bill tells a classic story:

> *Back some time during the time I was at Rieke's, I don't remember the date anymore, but Earl Summers operated a cafeteria for Rieke's and also was chief electrician. He and I went to a sale at Kendallville one day. A fellow had died and they were selling off all his equipment, we found a life-size paper-mache horse that was used years ago to display harness in a harness shop. Earl was a practical joker, and anything he could do to anybody, he wanted to do. We thought we should buy that horse because there was a story at that time going out that this fellow said "What'll you take for that old dead horse?" And the fellow said "Oh, $10." And he said: "What do you want with it?" And he said, "Would you take it out to my house and take it upstairs and put it in the bathtub?" And the fellow said, "Yes, but why do you want to do that?" "Well," he said, "My brother-in-law lives with me, and my brother-in-law knows everything. Everything I tell him, he says 'Yeah, I know it.'" The fellow said: "I want to put it up there, and he'll go upstairs and he'll come running downstairs and say there's a horse in the bathtub and I'll say 'Yeah, I know it.' That was the story going around, and we thought it would be quite funny to buy this horse, and take it out to Irv Rieke's and put it in his house. He was gone — he lived down here on the south road — so we bought it for $15. We couldn't afford it ourselves, so we went back and we got a bunch of fellows, formed a Horsethief Association, and each one of us put $1.50 into it, and we took the company truck which was a little Chevrolet stake truck, and went to look at the horse. He was dapple grey. He had a real mane, glass eyes, and he looked perfect. We went over after him with the truck after work, a whole bunch of us, all of us that were in on it. We loaded this horse in the back of the truck, and there he was standing with his head up over the cab, and looked real. We drove up, and Harry Messenger lived up there, who drove in the driveway. Mrs. Messenger used to go to all the sales so we drove up in the driveway, and I went up to the door and rang the bell, and Harry came to the door, and I said, "Where do you want your horse." And he said, "What do you mean, horse?" "Why," I said, "your wife bought this horse. There was a sale today, and we were supposed to deliver it." He looked out and said, "Oh, my God," and about that time one of the fellows pulled his tail out and said "What this horse needs is a drink." So old Harry took us all in and we all had drinks. So we used the horse for several weeks. Every night we'd go to somebody's house and say, "Where do you want the horse?" And then we'd get a drink. Finally it was time to put it out in Irv's house. He was gone. He didn't know about it. He was at the ranch and he would come back and stay in the winter. So we went out and got a key from his sister, and we put it in the living room and put a bridle on it and tied it to the piano, and put a saddle on it and a bale of hay in a wheelbarrow in front of it, and a paper behind (and you know what was on it), and there it was tied in his living room. Well, I can tell this part...we had a calendar made up that showed this picture of the horse in his living room tied to the piano, we had a regular calendar on it for that year, and then we had signs on there. "I.H. Rieke, Horse Raiser" and "Call Montana, Reverse charges to this number, day or night, 24 hours a day, for prices." "House broken" and all; we put his telephone number on there, and then we sent these calendars out to customers of Rieke's, and they called him long distance from all over the United States and reversed charges, asking about his horse. He knew nothing about it. When he came home, late at night, he opened the door, and there was that horse, and he nearly fell dead on the porch because it wasn't light in there, you know, but anyway, that wasn't the end of it. He took an awful ribbing about it. One day he called me in the office and said, "What could we do to get even with Earl Summers?" He*

Auburn Drive and manufactured pre-finished plywood under the management of E. H. Keppler in the 1960's. Raw lumber was shipped to the plant where it was sawn, planed, and finally pressed into plywood. The finish was then applied. It was one of the first manufac turers of prefinished plywood or paneling. It occupied the building now owned by Hamilton Standard Controls.

THE EUGENE POLK COMPANY manufactured shock absorbers and knee actions units in a plant on Hazel Street in the late 1940's and early 1950's.

RATHBURN TOOL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY was founded December 1, 1983, by Jerry and Rita Rathburn to manufacture components, tools, fixtures, gages, and initial production prototype. Originally located at 3430 CR60, the company is now located at 1736 South Indiana, Auburn. There are presently eight employees.

RECEIPT CIGAR FACTORY was located at 309 East Seventh Street, Auburn, and was owned by William F. Kessler and Walter E. Kessler. Receipt was their brand name. The company had been established in Auburn in 1876 by Theodore Kessler, Sr. It was in business as late as 1925, and perhaps later.

REEVES BROTHERS, INC. built a plant on CR427 south of Auburn in 1978. The plant is part of the company's Curon Group which also has plants at Cornelius, North Carolina; Conover, North Carolina; High Point, North Carolina; Orlando, Florida; Opa Lucha (Miami), Florida; Tampa, Florida; Columbus, Ohio; and Toronto, Ontario.

The Curon Group was formed and operated as a division of Curtis-Wright Corporation but was purchased in 1960 by Reeves. It is a pioneer in the production of foams and manufactures literally miles of both flat block and round block foam every day. The products are used in the furniture, bedding, and automotive industries.

John R. Current is automotive business manager and Gary Strain is plant manager. There are 254 employees at the Auburn Plant.

REMARK MANUFACTURING COMPANY was located at 106 North Broadway, Butler, and manufactured salad cutters of various kinds. It was in business from the 1940's thru the 1960's. Its principals often demonstrated the products at county fairs. The name was derived from the word remarkable.

RHINEHART DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION at Spencerville was founded in 1950 by John Rhinehart. The company manufactures small farm and poultry equipment. A unique product is the Calf-teria nipple pail for feeding milk to small calves. The company also does custom stamping, fabrication, and welding. Philip Rhinehart is now associated with his father in the business. Plant manager, Nathan "Joe" Sassanella, supervises twenty-five employees.

DAVID RIDENOUR — Cabinet maker, manufactured cabinets on Lakeshore Avenue in the early 1940's.

RIEKE CORPORATION has had a strong presence in Auburn since 1923. The company was founded by Theodore W. Rieke, a Fort Wayne machinist. Young Rieke was on his way home from and ill-fated attempt to make his fortune out West when he ran out of money and took a job at a Chicago electric company. As soon as he could save enough money, he bought some machine shop equipment, set it up in his garage, and began doing custom work.

The custom work grew, and soon Rieke quit the electric company to found his own business with his brother Edmund. They called it the T. W. Rieke Tool and Die Works.

After World War I, the government became a large user of steel drums. However, a lack of adopted specifications among manufacturers caused many problems with mis-fitting flanges and plugs. A government inspector stopped by Rieke's shop one day to see if Rieke could make a set of gauges which could be used to check the threads of the plugs and flanges used in the drums.

The problem intrigued the Riekes, and they went to work on it. The result was an entire new process in which flanges were applied to drums by a punch press operation which was faster, less expensive, and more efficient that the old brazing technique.

After much persuasion, Rieke sold the idea to a drum manufacturer who gave them an order for 50,000 fittings. That was the inspiration the young Riekes needed.

The company gained momentum. More orders came in. Rieke realized that, if the company were to change from service to manufacturing and acquire the much needed capital, it would have to incorporate and change its name.

In 1921 the company became Rieke Metal Products Corporation. Its first officers were Edmund J. Rieke, President; T. W. Rieke, Vice-President and Secretary; and Arthur Lorenz, Treasurer. The new company had little space, *thought Earl had instigated the whole thing. He didn't know that I had too much to do with it, because Earl was always the one who figured out the stuff. So I said, "Well, I know what we could do. When we still had it hidden up in the factory, I told Earl, and I was just lying about it, that they never found out what this old man did with all his money. They thought he hoarded it, and he hid it somewhere, they never could find it; so I said 'You know what I think he did with it, I think he pulled that horse's tail out and stuffed $100 and $50 bills inside that horse — it's all hollow inside.'" "Aw-w-w," Earl said, "He wouldn't do that," and I said, "You can't tell about these guys. Who would think of looking inside the horse?" I said: "I'll tell you what we'll do. Some night I'll come up here, and we'll lay him down on his side, and we'll pull his ears out and we'll shine two flashlights in through his ears, and you look through where his tail was, and we'll see if there's any money in there." "Oh," he said, "That's crazy." I said: "All right, there's liable to be some money in there." I was telling this to Irvin, who wouldn't let us have the horse back, and I said: "What we should do is to put money in that horse and let Earl find us getting it out." He said: "All right." So Irv went up and got $1000 worth of 5's, 10,'s, 20's, and 50's and 100 dollar bills, and we stuffed them down in that horse. We laid the horse down out on the front porch, and we cut a little square hole in his belly, and I had a long tong, and I had a flashlight and a dropcord, and a floorlamp out there, laying down, and was all set. Irv had a fellow working for him out there, a cook, and we knew Earl spent all his evenings up here at the Moose. He had the cook call Earl and be quiet on the telephone, and say: "Earl, I shouldn't do this, but I want to tell you what's going on out here." Earl said: "What's going on?" The fellow said: "Bill came out here and thinks there's money in that horse, and he said Irv told Bill he could have all the money he found in it. They've got the horse down on the porch out here, and Bill's dragging $100 bills and $50 bills out of there and stuffing them in his pocket, and Irv's just laughing like hell." And he said: "You ought to get out here." Earl said: "I'll be right out." So that set the stage. Here came Earl. He was a fireman at that time and had a big blue light on his car. Here he came down the street, and I was down on my knees with the light in there pulling out money, stuffing money in my jacket. Earl says: "What the hell you doing?" I said: "None of your (censored) business!" He said: "Whatcha' doing?" I said: "I told you it was none of your business." I said: "I found where you had tried to cut a hole in here when I wasn't*

The horse tied to Irv Rieke's piano.

Original Rieke Plant at Fifteenth and Hazel Streets, Auburn.

CORP.
AUBURN INDIANA

Rieke Plant during WWII.

Present Rieke Plant.

little equipment, few employees, and almost no money. At the time of its incorporation, Rieke listed $6,000 in assets for a "secret process" so the books would balance.

But if the Riekes were a little short in some departments, they were long in two other key assets - ideas and determination. They went to work solving problems of other manufactures. Soon the word of the Rieke success spread.

Rieke needed more room. But space was costly in Chicago, so they began looking for a site away from the metropolitan area. Looking toward their Indiana home, they met with the directors of the Auburn Commercial Club, and by an agreement dated September 1, 1923, the Club agreed to erect a building for them. The cost was to be $5,000 and repayment by Rieke Metal Products Corporation was to be made over a three year period. The Rieke operations were moved to the building located at the southwest corner of West Fifteenth and Hazel Streets, Auburn.

In the beginning, the products consisted only of flanges for steel drums, made from pipe in three sizes: 3/4, 1 1/2, and 2. Then came sealing rings and plugs. Improvements were made. The company stopped forging the flanges from pipe and introduced a new method of stamping them from strip steel.

Further expansion came in 1931 when Rieke acquired a building formerly owned by W. H. McIntyre Company, a four-story brick edifice where automobiles, motor trucks, and the Imp Cycle Car had been made. That building though expanded, remodeled, and improved many times, is presently Rieke's main factory and corporate offices. During the early 1940's, working with the U. S. Government, Rieke developed the "blitz" plug and flange combination for use with the 5 gallon "jerry" gasoline container.

Near the end of World War II, a new product was developed which catapulted the corporation into a new field -plastic. This new device, known as the Rieke Flexspout is a plastic pour spout now widely used and recognized all over the world for use on metal and plastic 5 gallon pails.

Through the ensuing years Rieke engineered and developed major markets for new, innovative products including the Flexspout Jr., a plastic pour spout for one quart and one gallon containers; the Polygrip closure, a crimp-on plastic assembly for use on fiber drums; plastic Safeseal tamper-evident caps, as well as a variety of plastic plugs for use on steel drums.

In 1957, Rieke de Mexico was established in Mexico City to serve all of Mexico with Rieke products. It has since outgrown its original quarters, and a new 30,000 square foot plant was dedicated there in February 1971.

In 1958 the Rieke engineering department developed a new faucet. Rieke acquired the Multi-Meter Corporation of Toledo, Ohio to manufacture it and soon moved the company to Auburn. The Multi-Meter Division now manufactures a complete line of dispensing equipment for drum and pails.

Rieke Canada Limited was established in 1958 in Brampton, Ontario, to serve all of Canada. This operation moved into a new 30,000 square foot building in 1965.

In 1959 a warehouse was established at Linden, New Jersey, which is served by truck shipments from the Auburn plant for distribution to drum producers in the East. Rieke has established a license to handle Rieke products in Argentina, along with international offices in Belgium, Singapore, England, Germany, Italy, and Sweden. Currently, Rieke products produced in Auburn are sold to 55 foreign countries.

At home in Auburn, a continuous expansion program goes on with new additions being constructed almost yearly.

In 1965 the administrators of Rieke policy felt that so much of the growth of the company was due to plastic products that the corporate name, Rieke Metal Products, Inc., was a misnomer. They changed it to its present Rieke Corporation.

Further diversification took place in 1970 when Rieke acquired Oren-VanAman, a Fort Wayne industrial distributor that handles 75 major lines of tools, abrasives, and machinery in Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. Oren-VanAman opened a similar facility in Muncie, Indiana in late January to serve central Indiana.

Through the 1970's, Rieke Corporation continued to expand markets, finally achieving the status of being the largest closure manufacturer for containers from one gallon to 55 gallon sized capacity.

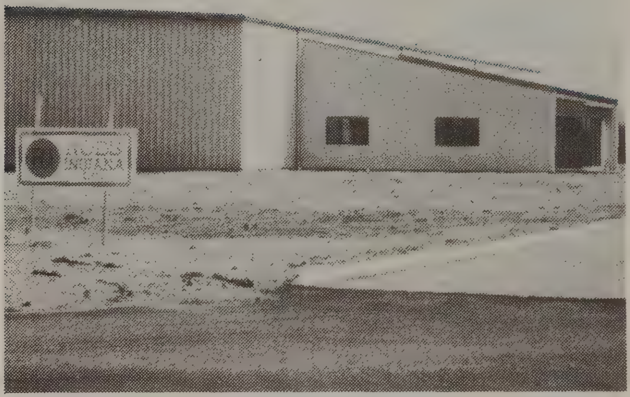
In 1978 the second generation Riekes, namely Irvin, Glenn, and Mahlon, chose wisely to merge with Masco Corporation of Taylor, Michigan. Along with maintaining the autonomy of being a sound small-town manufacturing facility, under the Masco wing, Rieke has continued to grow at a rapid pace through the 1980's. Don Kelly, a third generation Rieke, has lead the company since 1980.

around." And I said: "Irv said I could have this money." And Irv said: "Yes, you can have every cent that's in there Bill." Earl said: "Well, now listen, that horse belongs to 15 or 20 of us." He said: "We've all got money in that horse. It doesn't belong to Bill." I said: "The money in here belongs to me," and all the time I was shaking out the money and stuffing it in my pocket. Finally, I got all there was in there out, and Earl was sweating and mad, and Irv was laughing and I shook the light around and couldn't find any more, so I decided to go in and count it. So we went in and sat down at the dining room table. Irv brought out a big fifth of Scotch and glasses, and I was counting the money. "$1,000," I said, "I've got a watch, and I had a railroad watch, with seven adjustments on it." I said: "What'll you give for this watch." Irv said: "$35." I said: "It's yours." By the way, I got the $35 but he never did give the watch back. I said: "I need just a little more." Irv said: "I'll buy your shoes," and I said: "All right," and I sold my shirt and my tie, and Earl was screaming all the time that he owned the horse, and the money was part his and the other fellows' and, of course, he finally got mad and went home.

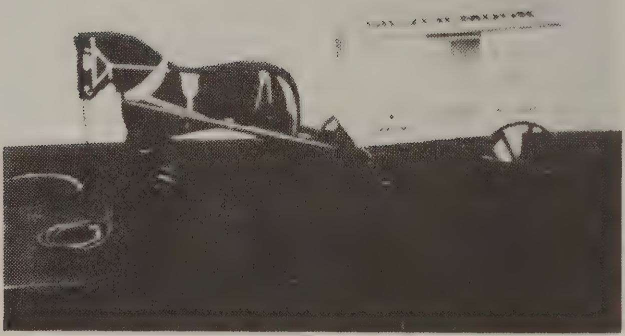
I gave the $1000 back to Irv, all but the $35, I tried to get my watch, and he said: "No, I always wanted that watch and Earl had my shoes and my tie and my shirt." He finally sent them back to me half-soled.

But that wasn't the end of it. He went over and told all the fellows about it, and the next day they were all mad at me. We would all eat at a big table, all the fellows, and one day Irv said, along before Christmas: "I wasn't going to tell you this, you're being unfair to Bill, all of you are mad at him and won't have anything to do with him;" and they said: "We own that horse," and Irv said: "Well, what Bill intended to do was give each one of you $100 bond for Christmas for your share." That was fine. The next day I was their friend and then all at once they got to figuring that $100 savings bonds only cost $75, and I still had more money and got mad again. They were made at me for weeks and months. Nobody would tell them, you know, and finally the truth came out. It had to, because the old woman at Kendallville found out about it and thought it was her money and she was going to sue us and thought her husband had put it in there. It was in the newspapers, and the horse now, as I understand, is in the Buck Lake Museum. You'll find a little square in the belly where I cut the hole, and that was the story of the horse.

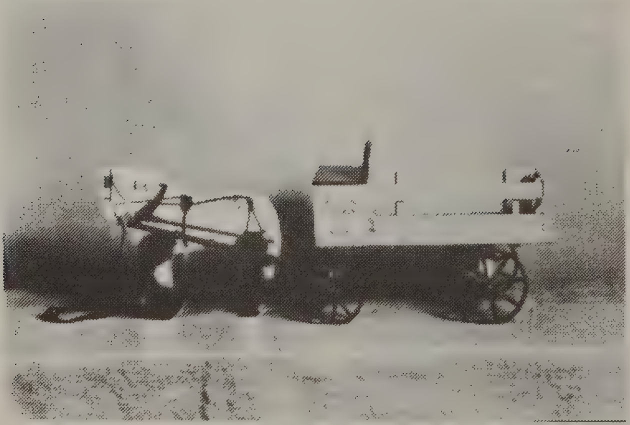
John Martin Smith interview with G. P. (Wild Bill) Fitzsimmons in 1969.



Rods Indiana Inc., Butler.



Silver Moon Toy.



Silver Moon Toy.

During the 1980's Rieke embarked on a new program by utilizing their technical knowledge to develop and manufacture a special 85mm steel plug and flange combination for use on oil pans of American automobiles. If successful, this product would propel Rieke into a major diversification from the similar products which have been successfully manufactured for over 65 years. Truly, Rieke has been, and continues to be, an asset to the community of Auburn, presently employing 302 dedicated people.

GEORGE J. ROBERTS COMPANY was another Dallas Winslow Company. It was located at 1500 South Wayne Street, Auburn, and manufactured water pumps in the 1940's and 1950's.

RODS INDIANA, INC. is located at 221-225 West Cherry Street, Butler, and was founded in 1962 by Homer A. Dickerhoof and William Mayer to manufacture threaded rods, anchor bolts, U-bolts, studs, and linkage rods. The company's eight employees are under the supervision of Homer A. Dickerhoof, President, and Dan A. Dickerhoof, Vice-President.

S. ROGERS BREWERY was apparently located in the northeast part of Auburn near Cedar Creek. The proprietor was probably Sylvester Rogers. Several bottles have been found marked "S. Roger, Auburn, Indiana." The style of bottle would indicate that it was manufactured between 1857-1875.

ROYAL INDUSTRIES, INC. makes metal and plastic stampings at its plant at 1815 South Wayne Street, Auburn.

SCREEN PROCESS CRAFT was located at Ensley and Hazel in the 1950's and did silk screening for industry. It painted the designs on the toy trains manufactured by Auburn Model Trains, Inc.

SEIBLY & ROW made broom, rake, and fork handles out of wood at a plant located northeast of the Vandalia Depot in south Auburn in the 1880's.

SEVEN-UP BOTTLING COMPANY. See Berg's Bottling Works.

SHEARER & WILSON FURNISHING COMPANY made church furniture in Auburn in the 1880's.

SHROCK CASS & CO. was organized by E.W. Shrock, Alfred Cass, and Morris Lancaster on January 7, 1888, to manufacture wind engines, regulators, and pumps at Auburn.

SHUR-LUCK BAIT COMPANY manufactured fly rod lures out of balsa wood at a plant on Hazel Street in the 1950's. The principals were James Shreeves and Cal Groscup.

SIBELY & CO. See Seibly & Row.

SILVER MOON TOY COMPANY was an enterprise of Rollie H. Muhn during the 1930's. Mr. Muhn's construction company shops were located just south of the Silver Moon Dance Hall on 427 and were used by the Silver Moon Toy Company, which manufactured a line of wooden toys. The line included such items as walking cats and ducks, ox and cart, horse and milk delivery wagons. The toys were colorfully lacquered. Freight was shipped on the interurban line that ran adjacent to the site. Offices were also located at 924 East Seventh Street, Auburn. Arthur W. Ford was Secretary-Treasurer of the company.

SMITH & SONS MANUFACTURING COMPANY was located at 428 Michigan Avenue in 1946.

SMITH-CORNELL, INC. was organized in 1975 to manufacture historical markers for properties placed on the National Register of Historical Places. The company is located at 711 Hazel Street, Auburn, and is owned by Barbara Clark Smith.

When Mr. and Mrs. John Martin Smith were successful in getting their country home, the William Cornell Homestead, placed on the National Register, they were disappointed that they did not receive a bronze plaque to commemorate this fact. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had a pattern made at Foley Pattern Company and had a plaque poured at Ball Brass and Aluminum Foundry.

Reasoning that other owners of properties on the National Register would also like to have similar plaques, Smith-Cornell, Inc. was formed to manufacture them. The company's plaques now mark over 25,000 properties throughout the country.

The company now offers custom bronze plaques under the name Bronze Forever and custom graphic plaques under the name Graphics Plus. All manufacturing is now done "in house" except bronze and aluminum is poured at Ball Brass and Aluminum Foundry.

THIS PROPERTY HAS BEEN
PLACED ON THE
NATIONAL REGISTER
OF HISTORIC PLACES
BY THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

"Old Standard" National Register plaque manufactured by Smith-Cornell, Inc. marks over 25,000 National Register properties throughout the United States.

SMITHSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY was located at 701 North Indiana Avenue in 1946.

Spreigel Brewery, Waterloo.

SPREIGEL BREWERY was located in Waterloo along the banks of Cedar Creek. It was established in the late 1840's by William Spreigel, a German brewmaster. The building was probably built in the late 1850's and is one of the oldest buildings still standing in DeKalb County. It was built on a cold water flowing spring. The water was used in the beer, which was sold under the brand name ''Springwater.''

Hops was raised by local farmers and sold at a premium to Spreigel. Considerable grain was also used. At first, power was supplied by a water wheel turned by water supplied by Cedar Creek. Later, a steam engine was used. Beechwood was used in the brewery process and gave the beer a distinctive beechwood flavor.

The large second floor area was used for dances and other gatherings for many years. Spriegel sold the brewery to his father-in-law, Maurice Greuter, in 1874. After a year, Greuter leased the brewery to Lautzenhiser and Miller, but they could not make good beer and the brewery fell back to Greuter. He then sold the vats and machinery to a Fort Wayne firm.

The building was used for many years as a winter headquarters and practice area for the Houlton Circus.

Buckets in various stages of assembly at Reinhart Manufacturing Company, Spencerville.

STAMETS TOOL AND ENGINEERING, INC. manufactures surgical instruments and special orthopedic prostheses such as knees and hips. The company was founded in 1976, by D. Richard Stamets and was located at 200 Auburn Drive, Auburn, for seven years. It has been at 510 West North Street, Auburn, since 1983. The company now employs fifteen persons. D. Richard Stamets is President; Michael Stamets is General Manager; and David Stamets is Plant Manager.

STANDARD MANUFACTURING CORPORATION was organized to manufacture electric cigar lighters. This was a device that set on the counter of a cigar store. Some were free, others had a coin slot. A customer could light his cigar electrically by pushing a button or inserting a coin. The principals were William F. Kessler, who was also a cigar manufacturer, and John Hebel and Michael Hebel, all of Auburn.

This company was short lived. It was organized April 13, 1899, and dissolved October 13, 1899, lasting for only six months.

STANADYNE DISTRIBUTION DIVISION, STANADYNE, INC. is located at 301 North Taylor Road, Garrett. On October 15, 1965, a new 15,000 square foot facility was opened at Garrett by Standard Screw Company to serve as a modern distribution center for all of

25.2 VIGNETTE 2

"...cabbage...was stomped down by five or six men in gum boots walking around and around."

As a boy and a teenager in the mid-twenties I recall the canning factory and the kraut factory that was located in Auburn Junction. We lived within a stone's throw of both these factories and my Dad worked at both of them and I worked at the canning factory for a time as a teenager.

The canning factory was known as the "Gillette Custom Canning Factory" and was owned and operated at that time by "Charley" Gillette and at that time was strictly custom canning.The customers brought in their own produce, corn, peas, beans, tomatoes, beets, and anything else they might want canned during the summer and in the fall they canned a lot of beef. Most of the produce was cleaned ready to can but for an extra charge the company would husk corn, snip beans or shell peas. The cans were filled by hand and to start with the lids were crimped on by hand with a hand crimper. Later an automatic sealer was installed. Corn was cut from the cob by hand but an automatic cutter was finally installed and until it was finally adjusted properly it caused a lot of complaints from pieces of cob in canned corn. When produce was brought in the customer's name and a number was recorded on a tag and attached to their containers, usually bushel baskets. This number was stamped on the cans as they were filled. The filled sealed cans were stacked in large steel baskets and placed in steam retorts for processing. After processing they were cooled, then sorted by number and returned to the customer's containers. The number of cans was recorded on the tag and were then stored until the customer came to pick them up.

The customer paid so much a can for the number of cans recorded on the tag. Sorting cans and cleaning up at the end of the day was a teenager's job that I worked at different times. Meat in the fall, was processed the same way but usually in larger cans than vegetables. The company never did any butchering but when the customer brought in his meat it was cut off the bones, chunked up, hand filled in cans, capped and cooked same as vegetables. They even boiled the bones and canned the broth.

At the end of the season those cans that had not been picked up were sold by the company.

Now as to the Kraut factory. This was a part of the Wabash Canning Co., based in Wabash, Indiana. With Dad working there I spent a lot of idle time just watching. The coring shed was along narrow building built with bins on either side where the cabbage was unloaded when brought from the fields. The cabbage was grown by contract by various farmers around the area. Down the center of the building was a belt conveyer with another conveyer built into the floor underneath. Down each side of the conveyer were work stations where there were rotating bit shaped to cut the cores out of the cabbage heads. Women were employed for this job. The heads were taken from the bins, the loose and dirty leaves removed and the head shoved on the corer to remove the core. The head was then tossed on the top conveyer to travel to the cutter and the leaves to the bottom conveyer to travel to the refuse pile. Dad would often come home and tell of women getting their hair caught in the corers. That was long before OSHA or the operation would have not have been allowed without safety guards.

The cutter was located on the second floor of the large brick building. The curing vats were located on the first floor. The cabbage was fed into the cutter and the cut cabbage was caught in wooden bin trucks and pushed to trap doors in the floor over each vat and dumped in. As I recall these vats were wood, approximately twelve feet in diameter and eight to ten feet deep. To prepare the vats they were scrubbed thoroughly, allowed to dry and then coated with hot paraffin. When a load of cut cabbage was dumped in it was spread out evenly over the vat and salted with the proper amount of salt and then was stomped down by five or six men in gum boots walking around and around. This was repeated until the vat was filled and then round wooden covers were placed on top of the cabbage and heavy weights placed on the boards. The kraut was allowed to cure for a prescribed time. When cured the weights and boards were removed and the kraut was forked into barrels and shipped to Wabash for canning.

I don't remember just when this operation was discontinued but the building sat empty for several years and then was taken over for a couple of years to process dill pickles. Pickles and dill were contracted out to farmers for growing.

Narrative of Floyd Link formerly of Auburn Junction, Indiana.

25.2 VIGNETTE 3

"Twelve 'Fortune 500' companies have factories in DeKalb County."

Twelve "Fortune 500" companies have factories in DeKalb County. Seven of them moved higher in the rankings from 1984 to 1985. One stayed in the same position.

Sealed Power Corporation made the largest jump from 462nd to 408th place. It is just finishing construction of its new auto parts plant in Auburn.

Nucor Corporation ranked as the most profitable of 25 companies in the metals industry. It operates a steel joist factory near St. Joe and is building a new factory to make steel fasteners.

The rankings of "Fortune 500" companies with DeKalb County factories:

16. United Technologies, $15.7 billion annual sales. Owns Hamilton Standard Controls in Auburn. Ranks 7th in the total employees with 184,800. Ranked 16th last year.

26. Beatrice, $12.6 billion sales. Owns County Line Cheese south of Auburn. Nation's largest food company. 36th last year.

86. North American Philips, $4.4 billion sales. Owns Magnavox in Auburn and Garrett. 88th last year.

103. Dana, $.75 billion sales. Owns Dana Spicer Clutch in Auburn. 109th last year.

242. Parker Hannifin, $1.46 billion sales. Owns Parker Hannifin in Ashley. 256th last year.

372. Nucor, $758 million sales. Owns Vulcraft near St. Joe. Rates 19th in return to investors over last 10 years. 396th last year.

403. Eagle-Picher Industries, $642 million sales. Owns Eagle-Picher in Ashley. Lost $120 million in 1985. 393rd last year.

408. Sealed Power, $624 million sales. Ranked first among auto companies in sales growth from 1984 to 1985. Building Sealed Power in Auburn. 462nd last year.

438. Guardian Industries, $552 million sales. Owns Guardian Industries in Auburn. 444th last year.

455. Cooper Tire & Rubber, $523 million sales. Owns Cooper Tire & Rubber in Auburn. Rated 45th in return to investors over last 10 years. 437th last year.

462. Tod Shipyards, $506 million sales. Owns Modernair Division of Aro Corp. in Waterloo. 410th last year.

Stanscrew's line of six thousand different types of bolts, nuts, and screws which were marketed nationally. Boxes and labels were manufactured at the plant and products were packaged, warehoused, and distributed with the latest automated packaging equipment and materials handling systems. Key executives were Edward Flickinger, Center Manager; James Marek, Warehouse Manager; and Horton Kinder, Office Manager.

When competition from imports phased out this operation, other product lines were taken on and the plant expanded to 227,000 square feet and three hundred and twenty people. Present product lines include packaging stainless steel sinks, distribution of Moen Faucets, manufacturing hydraulic valve lifters and lash adjusters, positive crankcase ventilation valves, and mechanical tappets for automobile engine manufacturers and the associated after market, packaging of diesel kits, and zinc plating of fasteners.

Management personnel are William L. Seide, Vice President of Operations; Ron Einkus, Manager of Manufacturing; Peggy S. Gleason, Employee Relations Manager; Michael T. Burge, Manager of Transportation Services; and Jennie S. Gnaby, Manager of International Transportation.

Stanadyne, Inc. is a Fortune 500 company involved primarily in the design, manufacturing, and marketing of complex precision products and components for industrial and consumer markets, both foreign and domestic. The company pioneered the development of two important products, diesel fuel injection system for the farm, light construction, automobile, and light truck markets and the single handle faucet for the plumbing industry. The company is the nation's third largest producer of cold drawn steel bars and is one of the largest independent producers of hydraulic valve lifters and lash adjusters in the world. Stanadyne, Inc. employs fifty-three hundred people in twenty-five locations in North America, Europe, and the Far East.

STANDARD SCREW COMPANY. See Stanadyne Distribution Division, Stanadyne, Inc.

STANSCREW. See Stanadyne Distribution Division, Stanadyne, Inc.

472. Stanadyne, $484 million sales. Owns Stanadyne in Garrett. Ranked sixth in profitability among 27 metals companies. 471st last year.

Evening Star, April 25, 1986, p.1, c. 1-3.

STAR ELECTRIC COMPANY was located in Waterloo. Its president in 1904 was Ely G. Flack, and its secretary was Augustus C. Gruhlke. It is unclear just what the company made. It was sold to George S. Eldred in 1904.

STENITE MANUFACTURING COMPANY manufactured radio cabinets in a plant on 600 West Eleventh Street, Auburn, which opened February 5, 1929. W.J. Johnson was the manager. The radios themselves were manufactured in Fort Wayne. The plant was formerly the DeKalb Furniture Manufacturing Company.

STERLITE FOUNDRY & MANUFACTURING COMPANY made castings for the automotive industry out of an alloy known as Sterlite, which is similar to stainless steel. The company was incorporated by John A. Rendle, Toledo, Ohio; Richard J. Schweitzer, Chicago, Illinois; George C. Emmerich, Perrysville, Ohio; Menno S. Leichty, Monroe, Indiana; and Charles W. Rachel, Aubrey L. Kuhlman, and Raymond Stiteler, all of Auburn.

The new company, successor to the Sterling Sales Company which was incorporated in South Dakota but then located in Auburn, acquired all of Sterling's assets, including the secret formula for the manufacturing of an alloy metal known as Sterlite. The shareholders of the new company were identical to those of the old company.

JOHN STONEDECKER, Scroll Factory was located in Auburn in 1885. This may have also been referred to as the bandsaw factory.

STURDY MANUFACTURING COMPANY was on West Seventh near the Fort Wayne, Jackson, and Saginaw tracks in the 1920's. It made a line of air line attachments, automotive equipment, and household products. Its principals were B.L. Gray, President; W.T. Gray, Secretary-Treasurer; and W.S. Thomas, Manager.

It also manufactured "Sturdy Intake Valve Packing."

TESS & WHITE manufactured leather and cloth jackets at a plant at 230 South Broadway, Butler, in the 1950's and 1960's. The principals were Henry Tess and his son-in-law, Robert White. One of the brand names used was "Bob White — It's a Bird." The company was formerly known as the Fur Products Company.

THERMA TRU CORPORATION operates a plant at Butler, where it manufactures steel and fiberglass doors. Corporate headquarters are at Toledo, Ohio. There is also a plant at Van Buren, Arkansas.

Stenite Manufacturing Co., Auburn.

Sterlite Foundry & Manufacturing Co., Auburn.

Titan Electric Company, Butler.

THREE RIVERS INDUSTRIES manufactures Hydrodyne Boats at plants in Fort Wayne and Spencerville. Its line of outboard ski-boats has continuously been approved by the American Water Ski Association and is well known to professional waterskiers and ski clubs around the world. The company employs ten people at the Spencerville plant under the direction of A.E. Crosly, Jr., who founded the company, and Philip W. Linn.

TITAN ELECTRIC COMPANY manufactured fractional horsepower electric motors in the former Butler Basket Factory building on the west edge of Butler in the late 1930's and early 1940's.

R.J. TOWER CORPORATION was founded in Greeneville, Michigan. From 1874 to 1955, the company was a machine shop, manufacturing sawmill machinery for the furniture industry and metal stampings for the home appliance industry. Since 1955, the company has made metal stampings and welded assemblies for the automotive industry. The Auburn plant was built in 1985, and now employs ninety-three persons under the supervision of Victor Keiniman, plant manager, and Tom Pfister, personnel supervisor.

TRI-STATE PANTS AND SHIRT CO. was organized at Ashley, November 4, 1895, to manufacture clothing. The principals were Frank P. Seiler, William W. Wyrick, and Lillie V. Wyrick.

TRI-STATE WHEY PRODUCTS, INC. was located at Rural Route Two, Auburn, and was a subsidiary of County Line Cheese Company.

TRI-WALL DIVISION OF WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY, INC. has a major plant on the Norfolk and Southern Railroad east of Butler. Weyerhaeuser is a large, fully intergrated forest products and real estate corporation. Its triple-wall cardboard production was begun in 1953, at Wassau, New York. The Butler plant produces heavy duty corrugated shipping containers and sheets, which are sold throughout the continental United States and Canada. The corporate president is Gary Schoenbeck. Local executives are R.G. Keech, plant manager; M.W. Everetts, general foreman; and J.L. Berggren, supervision of planning and corrugator operations.

Tri-Wall's newest and largest plant employs one hundred twenty people.

TWIN-PULL, INC. at 215 East Fourteenth Street, Auburn, was owned by Alton E. Immel, who invented a limited slip differential for automobiles.

UNIVERSAL PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING COMPANY was located at West Lincoln and South Indiana Streets, Auburn, in 1956.

UNIVERSAL TOOL & STAMPING COMPANY, INC. was founded in 1944, in Spencerville, Indiana, by Raymond B. Pratt and a group of people from Studebaker Corporation in Fort

Wayne. The jack concept utilizing a "V" bar, rolled out of re-rolled rails from old railroad tracks, was the brainchild of Mr. Pratt and a result of a patent by Mr. Alonzo Hunz.

After suffering financial setbacks, Mr. Pratt was joined by W.A. Mayer and his family, and Universal was incorporated in 1946. During the late World War II years and the early Korean War years, steel was not available for jacks. Mr. Pratt came up with a conversion, making the jack a farm fence stretcher, and thus eligible for a steel allocation.

Universal moved into a new facility in Butler, Indiana, in 1952. It has had steady growth since that time with plant additions in 1957, 1961, 1965, 1967, 1969, and 1980.

Mr. Pratt has been succeeded as General Manager and President by Donald C. Mayer and currently by Norman R. Ritenour.

The company employs over three hundred, is the leader in jack manufacturing for the auto industry, maintains a 140,000 square foot manufacturing facility, is located on the west edge of Butler on eighteen acres, maintains its own fleet of trucks for receipt of raw steel and delivery of finished products, maintains a complete tool making facility, has the latest in "state of the art" engineering facility, and has a very high quality rating with all customers.

UNIVERSAL TOOL & STAMPING CO INC.

UNIVERSAL

UTILITY PRODUCTS COMPANY was located on East Fourth Street, Auburn, in 1946.

VELEY & HUSSELMAN SAWMILL.

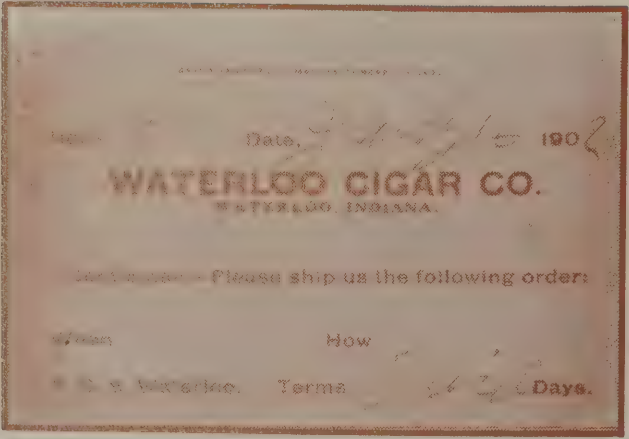
R.P. WAKEFIELD CO., INC. was founded in Detroit by Richard P. Wakefield to manufacture wooden toys for chain stores. He then made automobile parts from wood, such as armrests, seat rails, and floor boards. In 1945, he relocated in Waterloo, where he bought the former Disciples of Christ Church and converted the building into a factory.

On November 3, 1962, the business was purchased by Donald Ruegsegger and Robert Wyatt. Innovative techniques were introduced, such as the use of punch presses to make holes and shape plywood and the stamping of tee nuts into wood without prior preparation.

Mr. Ruegsegger later purchased Mr. Wyatt's stock and is now the sole owner. In recent years the company has manufactured a wide range of wooden parts for the recreational vehicle industry and molding from several species of wood. There are now fifty people employed.

CLIFF WALTER - CEMENT BUILDING BLOCKS. Cliff Walter ran a cement block factory around 1910 in Auburn. He was agent for the Ideal Block Machine.

Original building of R. P. Wakefield Co., Inc. incorporated former Disciples of Christ Church.


Date, 1902

WATERLOO CIGAR CO.

WATERLOO, INDIANA.

Please ship us the following order:

When How

F. O. B. Waterloo. Terms Days.

Waterloo Cigar Company order form.

Waterloo Cigar Company factory.

WARNER-MOTIVE DIVISION, BORG-WARNER CORPORATION. See Auburn Gear, Inc.

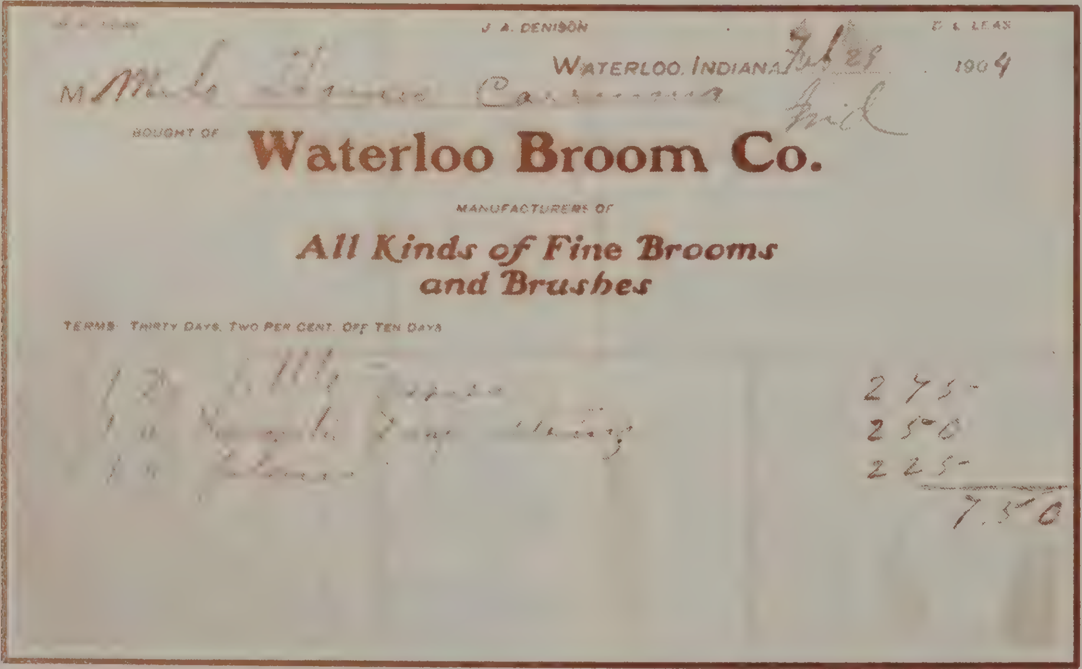
WATERLOO BROOM COMPANY was located on North Franklin Street, Waterloo, in 1908.

WATERLOO BROOM MANUFACTURING COMPANY was incorporated February 7, 1887, by A.B. Darby, Isaac Speer, J.D. McAnally, A.G. Gruhlkie, William H. Leas, G.S. Jackman, Jacob Lowenstein, and J.C. Boyer to manufacture and sell brooms.

WATERLOO CHAIR FACTORY was organized with ten thousand dollars capital on February 11, 1887, to manufacture chairs and handles. The stockholders were J. Lowenstein, John S. Jackman, John M. Somers, E.P. Dickinson, William Crane, H.M. Henning, J.M. Waterman, Julius A. Dennison, and William A. Patterson. Additional stockholders in 1890 were J.R. Duncan, G.J. Duncan, Frank W. Willis, H.K. Leas, William H. Leas, Sinclair Brothers, Jacob Beck, Louisa Patterson, Levi Gill, and Richard Gill.

WATERLOO CIGAR COMPANY was located south of the depot in Waterloo. Its building was also used as the interurban station in Waterloo. ''Nail-in-Head'' was one of its brand names.

WAYNE KNITTING MILLS of Fort Wayne had a plant on West King Street, Garrett in 1908. They manufactured knit clothing.


J. A. DENISON

WATERLOO, INDIANA Feb 29 1904

M

BOUGHT OF **Waterloo Broom Co.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

All Kinds of Fine Brooms and Brushes

TERMS: THIRTY DAYS, TWO PER CENT. OFF TEN DAYS

2 75

2 50

2 25

7 50

Order to Waterloo Broom Company.

25.2 VIGNETTE 4

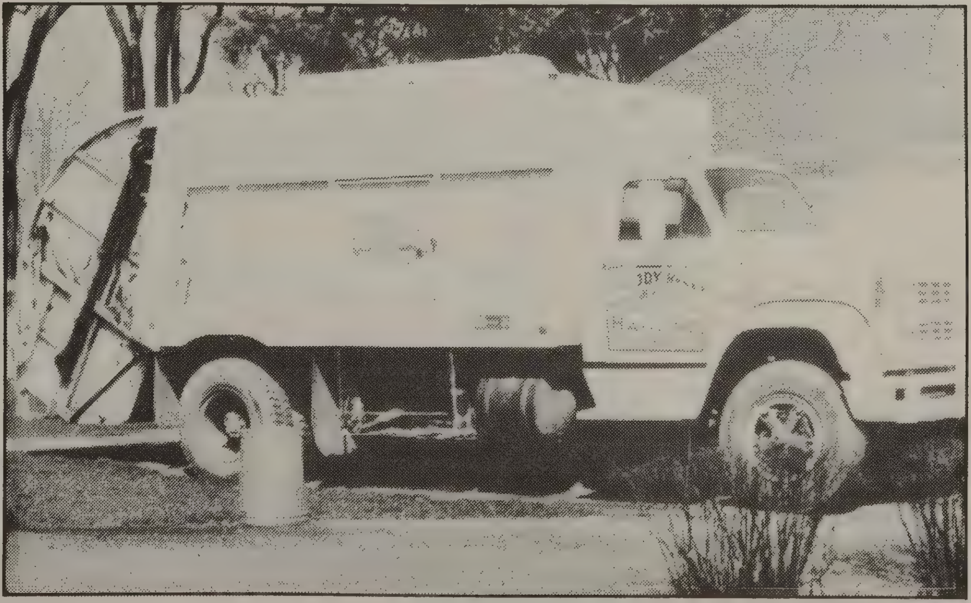
"...mostly shopping baskets..."

My dad worked at the Butler Basket Factory when I was born. It would have been prior to 1907 or 1908 when he worked there.

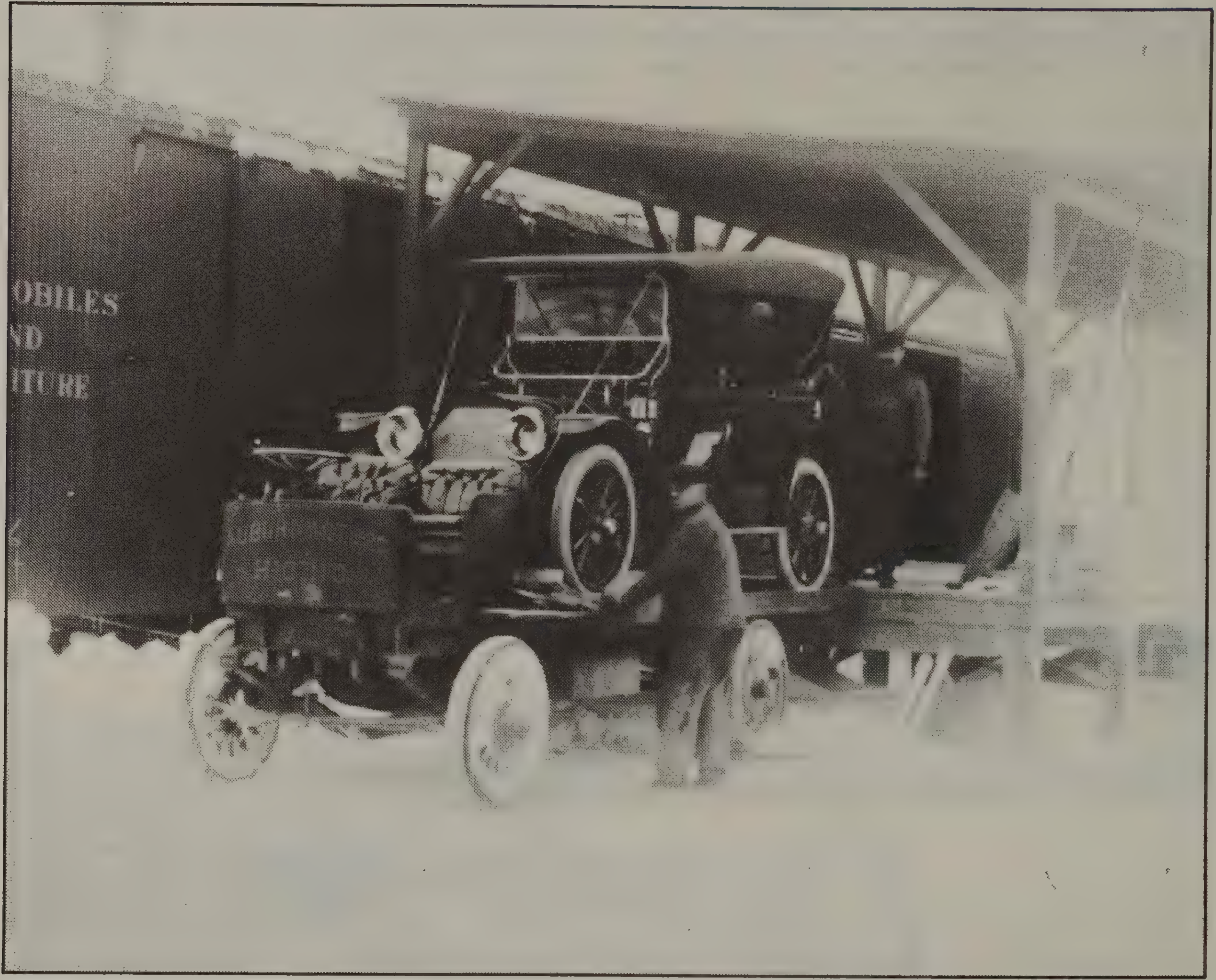
They made all kinds of baskets. And of course it smelled around there like crazy, it was a steam process to get the wood processed the way they wanted it. And they made different types, mostly shopping baskets, you know, the kind you take to the grocery to carry your groceries home on your arm or something. About this size, about that long, and maybe this deep. I can remember seeing them go by on the horse and wagon, take them to the train to ship them. That's where Dad worked, before he worked for Standard Oil Company.

Interview with Walter M. Smith (born 1913) of Butler.

Signs of industry.



Trash removal is important to industry.


OBILES
ND
TURE

Loading Auburn car from McIntyre truck to Vandalia Railroad Car.

25.3 WHEELS, WHEELS, WHEELS — THE VEHICLE INDUSTRY IN DEKALB COUNTY

25.3A INTRODUCTION

The vehicle industry has dominated manufacturing in DeKalb county since the Industrial Revolution. The items built have ranged from the most elementary horsedrawn buggy to a very sophisticated Jet Plane Service Vehicle. Much of the current industry is automotive related. DeKalb County is known throughout the world for its automotive products.

What set of circumstances resulted in such an outstanding industry in a rural county in Northeastern Indiana? What brought about its decline?

Thanks is extended to Beverly Rae Kimes for assistance in preparing this section.

25.3B FORMULA FOR AN INDUSTRY

A happy combination of raw materials, skilled labor, capital, transportation, the availability of gasoline engines, and entrepreneurs merged to produce some of the most outstanding vehicles built anywhere in the world.

The beginnings of the vehicle industry can be traced to the building of wagons and buggies. At first such vehicles were built by the ultimate users themselves with a little help from a neighbor or blacksmith. Later small shops sprung up which made horsedrawn vehicles on a custom basis. As the Industrial Revolution progressed, manufacturing techniques were developed and applied.

There was an insatiable demand for vehicles for domestic travel and particularly for hauling agricultural commodities to the nearest market for shipment on the expanding network of railroads.

Charles Eckhart can probably be credited with starting the manufacturing of vehicles on a mass production basis in DeKalb County. He was born in Pennsylvania and was apprenticed to a wagonmaker there. He had worked at the Studebaker factory in South Bend for a time. Having married an Auburn girl, he moved to DeKalb County. His first buggy was built in the parlor of his father-in-law's brick home on East Seventh Street in Auburn in 1874. He was quickly successful and began building factories behind the house. Others followed his example.

ECKHART
CARRIAGE CO.
FINE VEHICLES.
BURN, IND.
STYLE
ECKHART
QUALITY

Eckhart Medallion assured quality.

DeKalb County was a natural place for such an industry. Raw materials were easily available. Generally oak and hickory were the favored woods for horsedrawn vehicles. Much was available locally as farmers continued clearing land. As this supply ran out, wood was shipped in from the vast forests of Michigan. The use of large quantities of wood continued through the last automobiles manufactured in Auburn.

The next necessary ingredient was labor. Eckhart himself was German, the original spelling of his family name being Edkhardt. Many of the people in the area were German and English, and they brought with them generations of experience and tradition as skilled craftsmen. They were also "tinkerers" and inventors,always looking for a better, more efficient way of doing something. They were never satisfied with a product or a method but were constantly trying to improve it.

Another necessary element was money. Under the American economic system one can have the best idea or product in the world; however, if no money can be found to nurture it, there will be no production of that product. Fortunately, during the era of development of the automotive industry in DeKalb County, there were several progressive bankers who were willing to risk capital on the new industry. Many of these bankers became personally involved in the industry and provided much needed financial stability. Examples of such persons include Albert Robbins and William H. McIntyre.

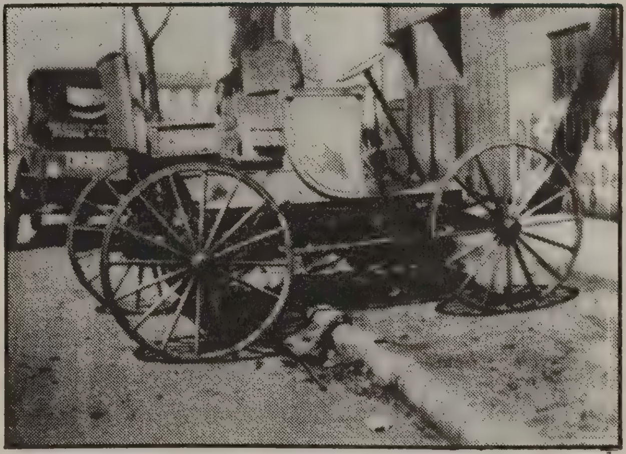
The next element was transportation. By the 1880's, DeKalb County was crisscrossed by several major railroads. Transportation for raw materials in and finished products out was excellent. Large inventories were not necessary. Goods could be ordered by telegraph and received the next morning by rail. The system of transportation then was likely much faster and efficient than now. We think of "just in time" inventory control as something new, but a very similar concept was practiced then. Most of the vehicle manufacturing plants were located directly on rail sidings.

It was fortunate that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad shops in Garrett produced persons skilled in the manufacture of steam engines. The skills of these persons were adapted to the development of gasoline engines. The availability of this technology in a county already loaded with buggy companies made a transition from buggies to automobiles a natural course of events.

The catalyst which brought these various vital elements together was the entrepreneur who recognized their presence and had the ability to satisfy a demand that he also recognized. There were many outstanding leaders in DeKalb County during this era. The most notable are Charles Eckhart, W.H. Kiblinger, W.H. McIntyre, and Frank and John Zimmerman. Fortunately, leadership continued to come forward for many decades. Leadership waned as the Eckhart family grew older and moved on to other interests in 1920 but was soon spectacularly resurrected when the ultimate entrepreneur, Errett Lobban Cord, took over the declining Auburn Automobile Company in 1924.

Lest a too rosy picture be painted, it should be pointed out that not all endeavors resulted in success. Actually, there were many more failures than successes. Nor, should it be suggested that the industry was unique. Many small towns in Mid-America had buggy factories and many of these evolved into automobile manufacturers.

To a large extent, the automotive industry in Auburn mirrored the American automotive industry as a whole. When automobiles were being developed, the DeKalb County buggy manufacturers kept a wary but interested eye on the trends. They joined many other buggy manufacturers in experimenting with automobiles. They then began manufacturing automobiles as hundreds of others were doing around the country. When the economic recession of 1904 hit, the Model Gas Engine Company went bankrupt, as did many other small manufacturers of the period. The cars built in Auburn also reflect the competition between high wheel and pneumatic tired vehicles. Pneumatic tires were then very unreliable and required frequent repair. This factor and the deplorable roads of the era resulted in many buyers preferring high wheeled vehicles. As roads improved and the technology of tires advanced, the pneumatic tired vehicles became more popular, and the sale of high wheel vehicles went down.


McIntyre Auto-Buggy. An engine was added to a buggy to make a crude automobile.

During the "Golden Era" of the early automotive industry — from 1905-1915, there was a proliferation of companies. Many of these were forced out of business by the competition of Henry Ford and the financial crisis of 1915-1916 so that by 1918 only the Auburn Automobile Company survived. It too continued to mirror the trends of the industry as a whole and went bankrupt in 1937, as did many other small companies during the Great Depression.

What, then, makes the auto industry in DeKalb County so memorable, its history worth studying, and its products revered and restored? It has to be the innovations, the firsts, and the outstanding accomplishments made by such small companies located in rural northeastern Indiana.

A general history such as this cannot do justice to the whole story, but perhaps it will provide some basic facts and inspire further research and writing in the field. Brief histories and listings of the companies involved in the industry will be presented in a generally chronological/alphabetical order.

25.3C HORSEDRAWN VEHICLE MANUFACTURERS

ENGLEBERT ASHLEE WAGON SHOP was located in Auburn in 1885.

AUBURN AUTO TOP COMPANY may have made buggies or at least bodies for buggies.

AUBURN BUGGY COMPANY was located in Auburn but the only information found about it is a buggy plate in the author's collection.

AUBURN CARRIAGE BODY COMPANY was incorporated in 1892 with a capital of $20,000.00. Its initial directors were Charles Eckhart, Franklin T. Zimmerman, Samuel W. Richey, John W. Baxter, George A. Bishop, Jacob D. Leighty, and William P. Harter. Other stockholders were George R. Duncan, James R. Duncan, Herman N. Coffinberry, Samuel D. Hanna, William H. Nusbaum, Frances L. Britton, C.M. Merica, Joseph E. Ensley, John S. Boots, Irven O. Butchel, George L. and Nettie Betchel. Little is known about this company, but it was apparently organized to build carriage bodies for several of the companies in Auburn. Eckhart, Zimmerman, and Richey were principals in their own companies and were competitors to each other.

AUBURN MANUFACTURING COMPANY (1873) was incorporated July 10, 1873, by a group of prominent Auburn businessmen for the purpose of "...manufacturing hubs and spokes and such other articles manufactured of wood, entering into the structure of wagons and carriages..." The initial board of directors was composed of Michael Sheets, Samuel B. Miller and John P. Widney. The company's shares were valued at $25 each. Its capital of $25,000 was paid in by the following stockholders:

Joseph R. McIntyre
William McIntyre
George Ensley
Nicholas Ensley
John E. Casebeer
Samuel B. Miller

Richard Sheets
J.B. Casebeer
J.P. Widney
D.S. Ober
John L. Davis

The company built the three story building on Lincoln Street between South Jackson and South Wayne Streets and began the manufacture of wood hubs and spokes. Raw saw logs were brought in by teams and rail and were stored in the yard north of the building. The logs were then sawed into dimension stock and then sawed and turned into hubs and spokes.

The company later made buggy and wagon bodies and other wood components.

AUBURN MANUFACTURING COMPANY (1894) was organized May 28,1894. This may have been a re-incorporation of the company with the same name organized July 10, 1873. The incorporators of the new company included several DeKalb County men prominent in the manufacture of the horse-drawn vehicles, namely:

John W. Baxter
W. H. Nusbaum
H.C. Hull
George A. Bishop
T.L. Britton
S.W. Nicke
Reuben Sawvell
A.B. Nicke
J.D. Leighty
F.T. Zimmerman
Charles Eckhart

AUBURN WAGON AND BUGGY WORKS was located in the present Rieke Plant on West Seventh Street in Auburn and was operated by a partnership known as Snyder, McClellan and Best. Its catalog No. 34 states its philosophy:

"On the first page of this catalog we show a cut of our factory, the most modern vehicle factory in the world. It is equipped with every modern labor saving machine that will reduce the cost of production. Before building this factory, we visited every one of the largest and best vehicle factories all over the United States, with the view of combining in our plant every advantage all the others possessed, and the result is, our factory is so constructed with reference to light, finishing and shipping of vehicles, as to keep the cost down to the lowest figure.

"No part of our vehicles ever travel over the same track twice. The different rough materials are received in carload lots at one end of our factory, and from there they pass through one department to another, until it goes out the other end of the factory, a finished vehicle, ready to crate and ship. We don't allow a vehicle to leave our factory until the varnish has become thoroughly hard and dry, and until the vehicle has been carefully inspected."

AUBURN WAGON & BUGGY WORKS
"DON'T FORGET IT"

Auburn Wagon & Buggy Works is now Rieke Plant on West Seventh Street, Auburn.

WILLIAM H. BOHLS was carriage and wagonmaker on Quincy Street, Garrett, in 1908.

L.C. BURGET was a carriage and wagon manufacturer in Butler in 1884.

THE BUTLER COMPANY was organized by a group of businessmen on October 31, 1894, to manufacture wind engines and bicycles. Its principals were:

Roscoe Bean, Hudson, Michigan
A.G. Jones, Butler, Indiana
T.C. Munger, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
T.J. Knisely for Knisely, Boots & Co., Butler, Indiana
D.L. Murche, Hudson, Michigan
E.W. Catlin, Buffalo, New York
D.C. Henry, Auburn, Indiana

The company began building buggies shortly after it was organized. In 1889 it purchased the assets of the Butler Manufacturing Co. from Timothy J. Knisely, Trustee, consisting of line shafting, hangers, fixtures, tools, models, patterns, electrotype plates, and a patent for Journal Boxes Number 389185.

The Butler Company line of vehicles was marketed under the name "Star." It also manufactured the Butler Bicycle and in 1908 built the Butler High Wheel Automobile. In 1930 it built an experimental airplane called the "Yellow Jacket." In later year sit concentrated on windmills and water storage and handling equipment. It is still in business as a jobber of plumbing supplies.

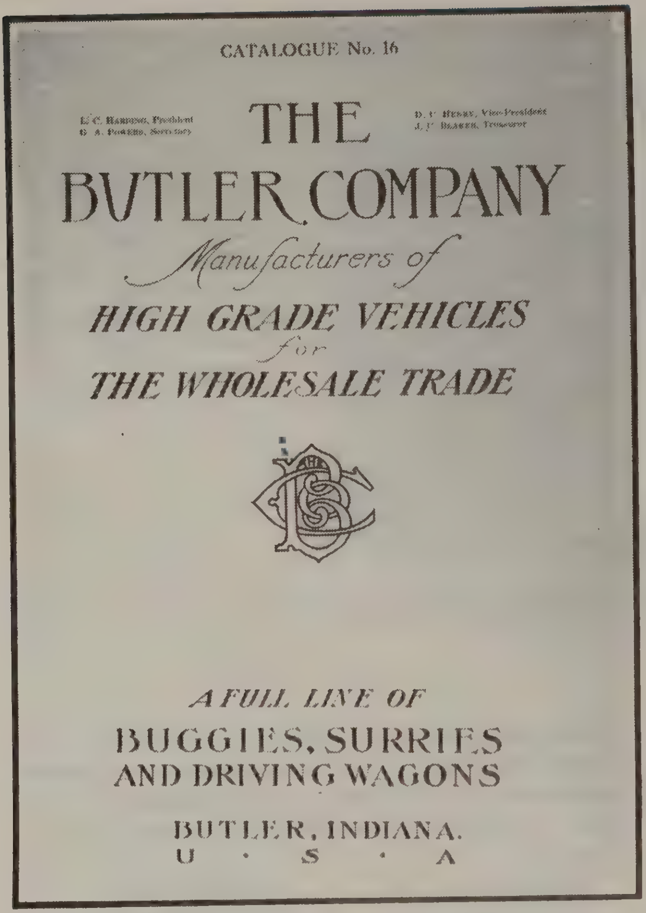
BUTLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY was incorporated March 7, 1888,by a group of Butler businessmen for the purpose of manufacturing and selling wind engines. Their names are as follows:

J.R. Byer
A.J. Mason
J.A. Beaver
J.A. Aldrich
George Kehrer
T.H. Shoub
A.W. Seltenright
L.C. Hunt
William C. Aldrich
David H. Knisely
E.L. Kinney
Cyrus M. Everetts
William Harding
Charles E. Boger
E.W. Fosdick
A.N. Aldrich
Frank Stewart
F.W. Fanning
W. V. Troutman
O.B. Hubbell
J.G. Hamilton
George E. Boots
George E. Row
John Davidson
William Mutzfield
J.N. Hook
E.C. Achleg
Timothy J. Knisely
M. L. Wilkinson
Warren A. Mason
George E. Haskins

The company began manufacturing horsedrawn vehicles in the early 1890's.

On December 26, 1893, the company was recapitalized at $30,000 by the following stockholders:

Kinney & Son
E.E. Mitchell
J.W. Bogle
George McMillan
John Crause
G.L. Row
John H. Baxter
E.W. Fosdick
Knisley Brothers
J.G. Hamilton
M.E. Gardner
A.J. Mason
O.Z. Hubbell
William Harding
T.C. Kise
Orrin Watts
W.F. Gavitt



CATALOGUE No. 16

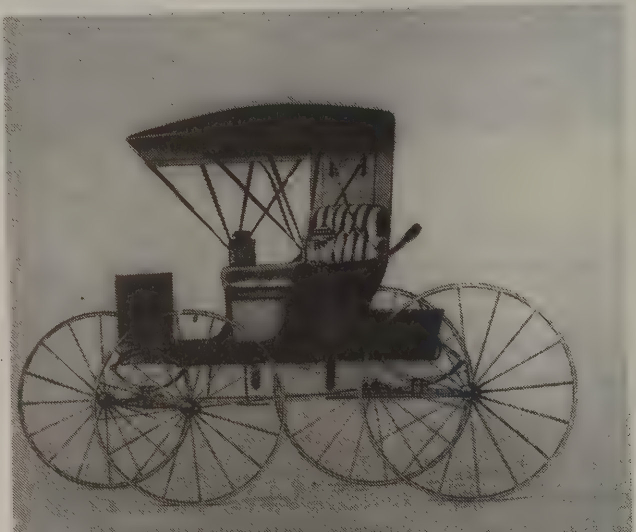
L. C. Harding, President
G. A. Powers, Secretary

D. C. Henry, Vice-President
J. P. Blaker, Treasurer

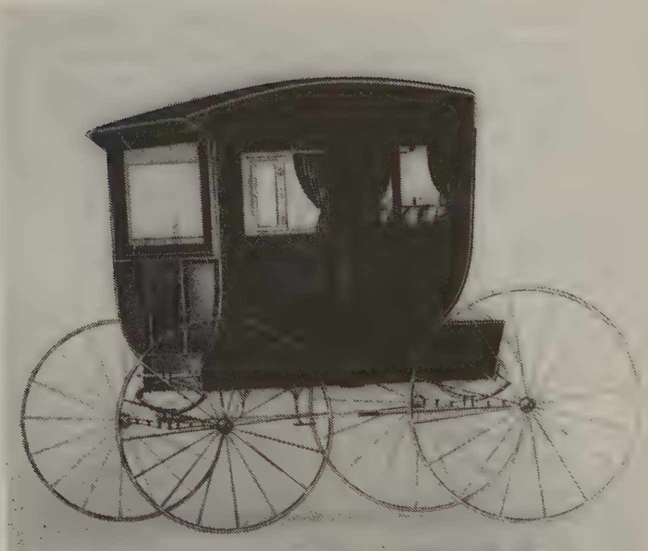
THE
BUTLER COMPANY
Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE VEHICLES
for
THE WHOLESALE TRADE

A FULL LINE OF
BUGGIES, SURRIES
AND DRIVING WAGONS

BUTLER, INDIANA.
U • S • A



No. [illegible] PHAETONETTE



No. 147 FLEXIBLE SLIDING DOOR RAIN-OR-SHINE CAB
Patented

In 1899 the company failed, and its assets were sold to The Butler Co.

I.N. COOL operated a wagon and carriage factory in Auburn in the 1880's.

THE ECKHART CARRIAGE COMPANY was formed in 1874 by Charles Eckhart. This company was a direct ancestor of the Auburn Automobile Company.

Its founder, Charles Eckhart, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania in 1841 and began working in his father's woolen mill at the age of eight. The mill closed in 1857 due to an economic recession.

He then apprenticed himself to a carriage maker until he was nineteen years of age when he purchased the shop of his master with unsecured notes. At the beginning of the Civil War, he sold his shop and enlisted.

After the war, Eckhart came west and worked as a carriage maker in Kendallville, Indiana. While there he visited Waterloo where he met Barbara Ellen Ashelman. whom he married in 1866. They returned to Pennsylvania, and he continued to work as a carriage maker until 1874, when they returned to Indiana and he started building carriages. The first unit was built in the parlor of the Ashelman home on East Seventh Street. In 1875 he erected behind the home a modest two story shop, measuring 18 x24 feet.

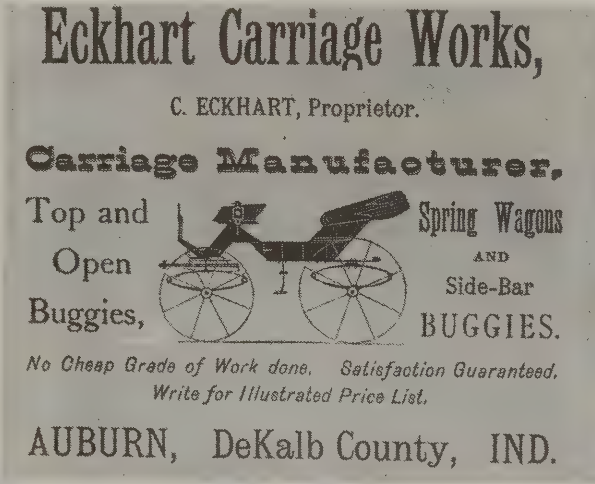
Eckhart was his own chief mechanic expert woodworker, painter, and trimmer for many years. In due course his sons, Frank and Morris, went into the business and worked in all phases of it to learn all of the trades involved in carriage building.

In 1896, the sons were made partners and the business turned over to them. There were many buildings, enclosing over 60,000 square feet of floor space. The plant turned out from 35 to 40 vehicles a day and between 4,000 and 5,000 units annually. Over one hundred men were employed.

The plant was located on the south side of Seventh Street generally east of Iwo and extending over to about Dewey Street. The Vandalia Railroad ran multiple sidings into the grounds. Most raw material and finished goods were shipped in and out by rail. The Ashelman house at the southeast corner of Iwo and Seventh Streets was used as offices.

The Eckhart Carriage Company was incorporated in 1888 with Charles Eckhart, Frank E. Eckhart, Alonzo D. Northam, Nicholas Ensley and Oliver P. Ensley as the initial board of directors. Its purposes were for "...repairing and manufacturing of sleigh, buggies, carriages, and

Ashelman home, East Seventh Street, Auburn.



Eckhart Carriage Works,

C. ECKHART, Proprietor.

Carriage Manufacturer,

Top and Open Buggies,

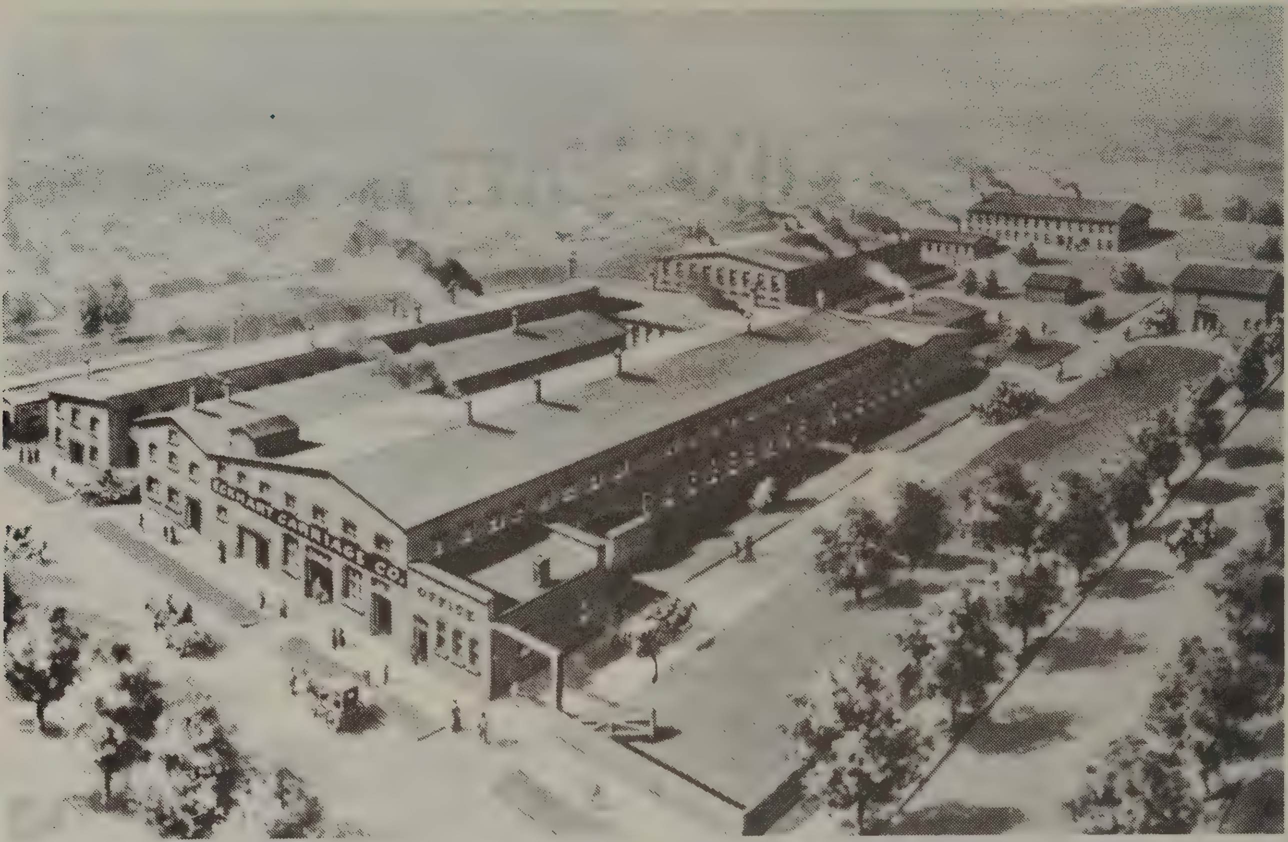
Spring Wagons AND Side-Bar BUGGIES.

No Cheap Grade of Work done. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Write for Illustrated Price List.

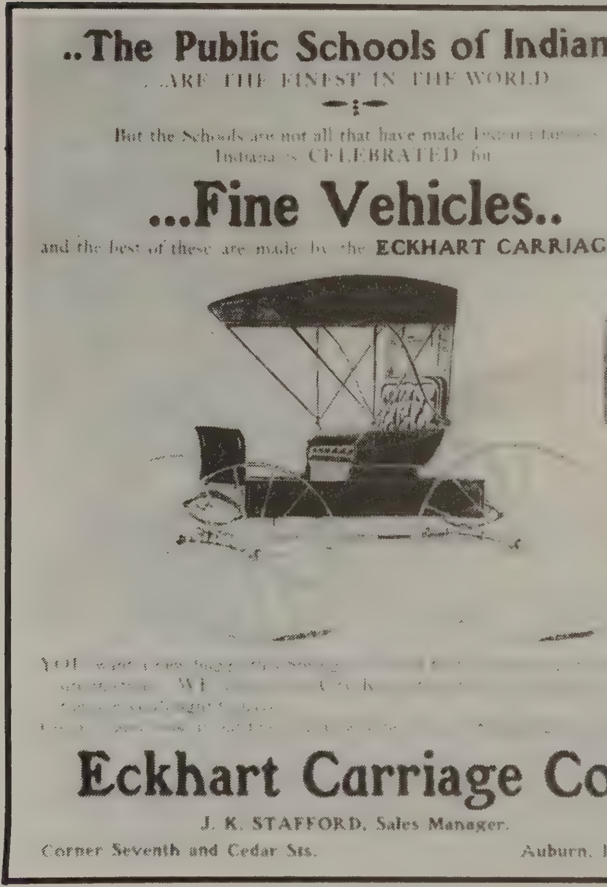
AUBURN, DeKalb County, IND.

Early Eckhart Advertisement.

Eckhart Carriage Works.



Artist's Conception of Eckhart Carriage Works.



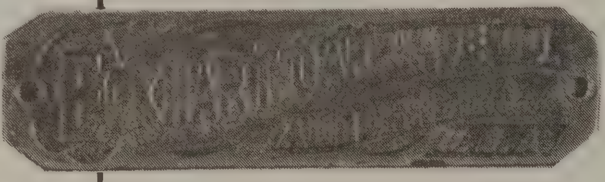
..The Public Schools of Indiana..
..ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD

But the Schools are not all that have made Indiana famous
Indiana is CELEBRATED for

...Fine Vehicles..
and the best of these are made by the **ECKHART CARRIAGE CO.**

[illegible]

Eckhart Carriage Co.
J. K. STAFFORD, Sales Manager.
Corner Seventh and Cedar Sts. Auburn, Indiana



Eckhart Buggy Plate.

Advertisement of Eckhart Carriage dealer.

other vehicles." The Eckhart Carriage Company was re-incorporated on August 22, 1903, to "...manufacture and sell buggies, phaetons, sureys, carriages, automobiles and other vehicles propelled by horsepower or other power." The directors were Charles Eckhart, Frank E. Eckhart and Morris Eckhart. It is likely that the reincorporation was done to add the legal right to manufacture automobiles. While the automobile was to ultimately replace buggies as a mode of transportation, the buggy business continued for many years. Eckhart had a good market share and a good reputation.

Production continued at a level of 4,000 to 5,000 units a year until a disastrous fire hit the company in January, 1912. Several thousand carriage bodies and parts for buggies were destroyed. The total loss was set at $25,000. The building in which the first Auburn automobiles were built was destroyed in the inferno. The fire was the beginning of the end for the Eckhart Carriage Company. Production continued but at a lesser pace.

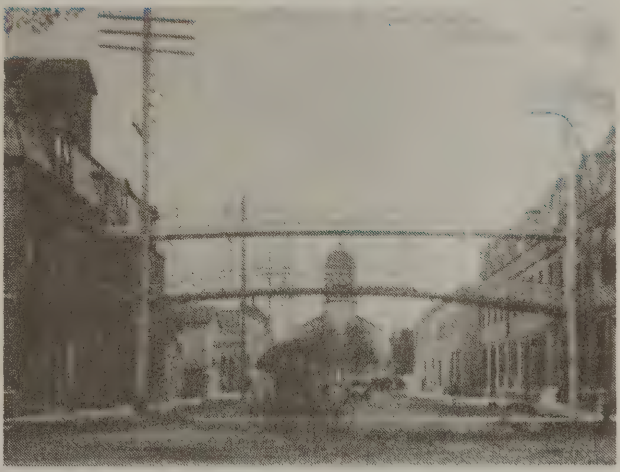
In 1915 the company manufactured a "jitney bus" body which would fit onto a Ford Chassis. An advertisement in the November, 1915 issue of **Motor Bus** magazine stated that the bodies were "Equipped with rain vision ventilating windshield, electric domelight, gasoline tank...good clear American window glass...adjustable for winter or summer use, slide entrance, rear exit." The bus would seat seven passengers regularly, nine, if necessary.

The Zimmerman Manufacturing Company's line of "Blue Ribbon" vehicles was added in 1909, but the volume of business continued to decline gradually and the company was dissolved in 1918. The buildings were torn down and the lumber used to build many of the houses in near East Auburn. The railroad tracks were removed in the 1920's.

WILLIAM H. HINMAN manufactured horse-drawn vehicles on Marion Street in Waterloo in 1908.

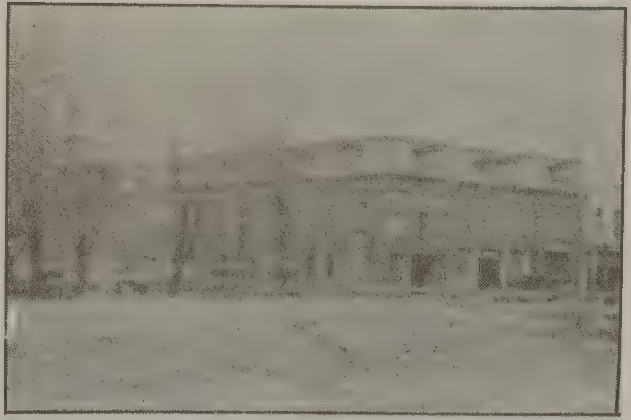
W.H. KIBLINGER COMPANY was organized by William H. Kiblinger in 1887. He had moved to Auburn from Williamsburg, Indiana in 1877 and established a hardware business on the north side of the square. In 1880 he built the two story brick building at the northeast corner of Main and Seventh Streets and moved his hardware to that location.

In 1887 Kiblinger bought out the small buggy manufacturing business of I.N. Cool, then located at the northeast corner of Jackson and Eighth Streets. The business grew rapidly under Kiblinger's direction, and soon additional space



W.H. Kiblinger Plants were identical buildings located on north and south sides of Eighth Street, east of Jackson Street. Buildings were connected by bridges on 2d and 3d floors.

Kiblinger Buggy Plate.



North Kiblinger Plant. Now Cunningham Pharmacy.

was required. He then built two large buildings on the east side of Jackson Street between Seventh and Ninth Streets. The north building still stands but has been modified substantially. Over four thousand vehicles were built in 1891 in these two buildings.

W.H. Kiblinger died on May 3, 1894, at the age of 45, apparently of lung cancer. The **Auburn Courier** reported that "no death that happened in Auburn for years has produced such profound earnest sorrow."

After the death of Kiblinger, W.H. McIntyre, who was then a banker, was appointed personal representative of his estate. On September 7, 1894, McIntyre and Simon C. Snyder and their wives incorporated the W.H. Kiblinger Company with a capital of $75,000 and acquired the business assets of the Kiblinger estate.

They continued manufacturing carriages and in 1904 acquired the assets of the Modern Buggy Company from its receiver, William H. Rakestraw, for the sum of $25,300. This included the four story brick building on West Seventh Street, now owned by Rieke Corporation, which had been built by the Auburn Wagon and Buggy Works.

In December, 1908, the name of the company was changed to W.H. McIntyre Company pursuant to a decree of the DeKalb Circuit Court. W.H. McIntyre was now the principal of the company which continued to be a major manufacturer of horsedrawn vehicles. McIntyre was active in the National Carriage Builders Association and served as its president in 1911.

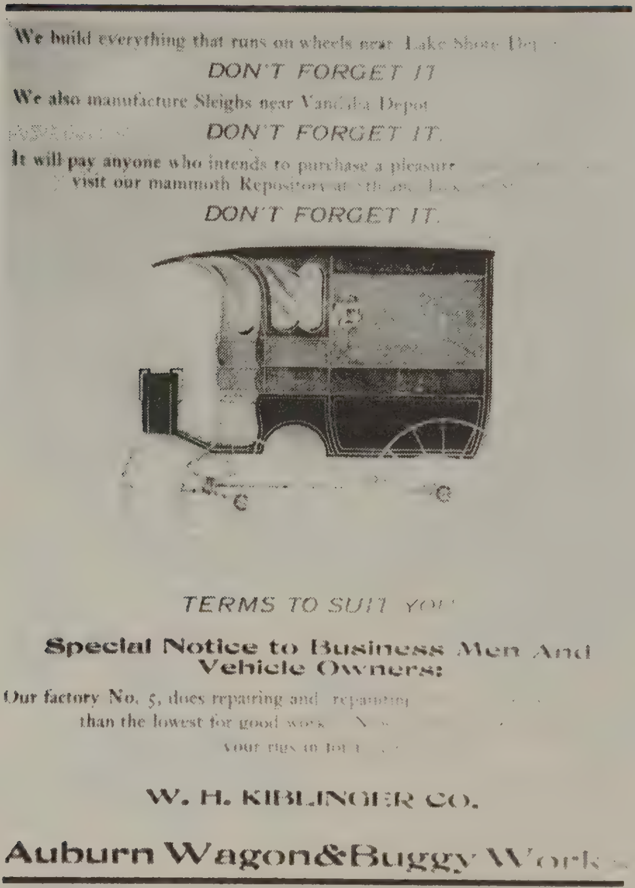
In 1906 the W.H. Kiblinger Company began the manufacture of automobiles under the Kiblinger name. When the corporation changed its name, the automobile name was also changed to McIntyre.

The history of this company will be continued under the automobile section.

MODERN BUGGY COMPANY was incorporated May 1, 1902, by a large group of DeKalb County businessmen. It is believed that this company took over the building and assets of the Auburn Wagon and Buggy Works that had built the brick building now owned by Rieke Corporation.

The first board of directors was composed of J.L. Bevington, W.A. Boon, D.A. Garwood, Eugene McDowell, Charles Schaab, Frank Hogue and W.H. McDowell. The original stockholders were:

W.H. McDowell 50 shares
E.P. Beadle 25 shares
I.M. Boon 80 shares
W.A. Boon 20 shares
J.L. Bevington 50 shares


We build everything that runs on wheels near Lake Shore Dep

DON'T FORGET IT

We also manufacture Sleighs near Vandalia Depot

DON'T FORGET IT.

It will pay anyone who intends to purchase a pleasure
visit our mammoth Repository at

DON'T FORGET IT.

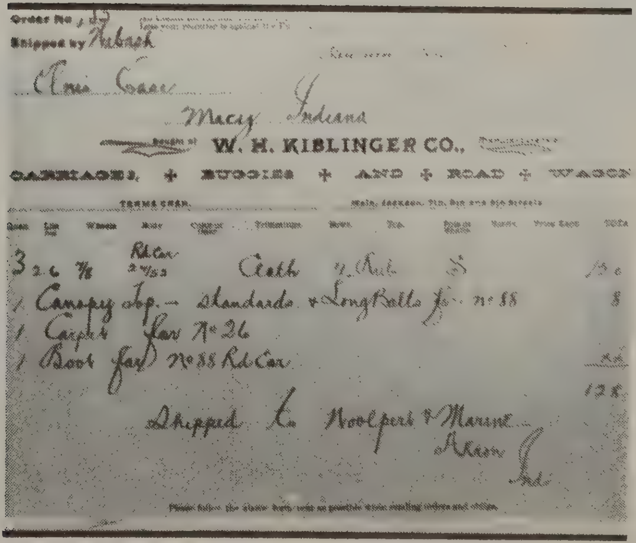
TERMS TO SUIT YOU

Special Notice to Business Men And Vehicle Owners:

Our factory No. 5, does repairing and repainting
than the lowest for good work.
your rigs in for

W. H. KIBLINGER CO.

Auburn Wagon&Buggy Work


Order No.

Shipped by Wabash

Amos Case

Macy Indiana

W. H. KIBLINGER CO.,

CARRIAGES, + BUGGIES + AND + ROAD + WAGONS

TERMS CASH.

Main, Jackson, 7th, 8th and 9th Streets

3 2 6 7/8 Rd Car 2 7/32 Cloth 4 Rub 5

1 Canopy Top — Standards + Long Bolts for No 88

1 Carpet for No 26

1 Boot for No 88 Rd Car

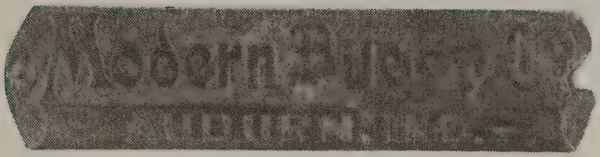
128

Shipped to Woolpert & Marine Akron Ind.

Schaab Brothers 20 shares
H.B. McCord 10 shares
Frank P. Seiler 10 shares
Rice D. West 10 shares
D.A. Garwood 10 shares
Mrs. Louisa Davis 10 shares
Charles McClellan 10 shares
George W. Zehender 30 shares
W.M. McDowell 15 shares
Frank Hogue 20 shares
George Dennison 10 shares
Cora Shugars 10 shares
John W. Ketcham 20 shares
Martha Ketcham 10 shares
J.G. Lawhead 10 shares
C.W. Caldwell 20 shares
Hannah Draggoo 10 shares
Mrs. S.C. Swineford 5 shares
W.H. Frank 20 shares
Eugene McDowell 30 shares
George Rock 10 shares
F.M. Hines & wife 20 shares
J.W. Donat 5 shares

The company issued an extensive catalog and advertised in **The Carriage Dealers' Journal** in April 1903, where they admitted that: "We are new as a firm, but every department is in charge of a man with a carriage building reputation."

Unfortunately, the hopes of the corporation were dashed by the economic realities of the financial recession of this time, and the company went into receivership in 1904. On October 4, 1904, the receiver sold the major assets of the company to the W.H. Kiblinger Company.



N. COOL,
Manufacturer of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHÆTONS,
And SPRING WAGONS of every Description.
I employ skilled workmen and build but one class of work, and that is the BEST and FIRST-CLASS. All Work Warranted.
Repairing and Repainting done with Neatness and Dispatch. AUBURN, IND

YESBERA RICHEY
CARRIAGE CO.
AUBURN IND.

RECKEY CARRIAGE COMPANY was a small carriage builder located on Cedar Street in the mid-1890's.

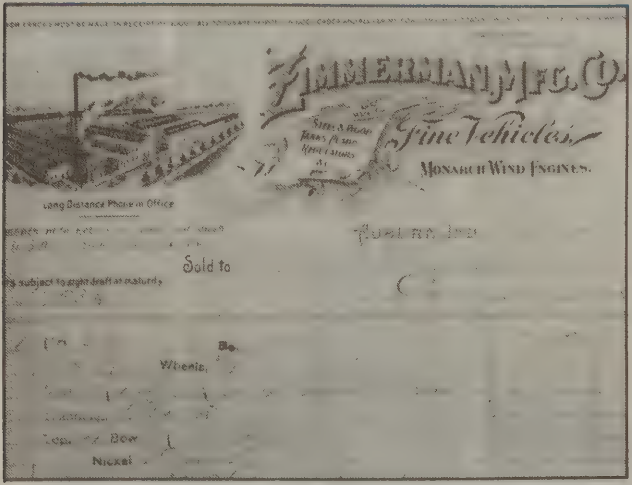
J.W. SHAFER operated a wagon shop in Auburn in 1885.

SNYDER WAGON COMPANY was owned by Charles A.O. McClellan, Orpha Snyder, and Charles McClellan. It manufactured wagons in the 1880's.

SPECIALTY BUGGY COMPANY was dissolved by William Eckhart and Charles Eckhart on September 17, 1900. Little else is known about this company.

WALTER AND SPOTWOOD was the manufacturer of a "wagon tongue spring."

THE YESBERA-RICHEY CARRIAGE COMPANY was incorporated September 12, 1900, by George H. Yesbera and Harry E. Richey for the purpose of manufacturing vehicles.



Zimmerman Mfg. Co.

Fine Vehicles

Monarch Wind Engines.

Long Distance Phone in Office

Sold to

Wheels

Bow

Nickel

Zimmerman Mfg. Co. invoice.

Boozer Implement Co. at Waterloo was dealer in carriages and wagons.

WATERLOO BUGGY BOX FACTORY was located on Lots 14 and 17 in Hopkins addition to Waterloo. Details as to its origin or initial owner are obscure, but it is known that in 1895 it came into the possession of the Improvement Committee of the Town of Waterloo who leased it to G.W. Squires and Moses Brashaw. The factory's equipment and its value was as follows:

Planer	$ 300
Bender	500
Bender and frame	500
Packer	30
Band saw	100
Bolter-small	25
Bolter-large	125
Equalizer	25
Line shaft, pulley and belt	150

C.B. WEAVER & COMPANY was organized on October 12, 1902, to manufacture vehicles in Auburn. Its stockholders and directors were C.B. Weaver, C.F. Scoville and W.H. McIntyre.

ZIMMERMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY was a major manufacturer of buggies, windmills, and plumbing and water supplies.

The company was started in Spencerville in 1874 by Elias Zimmerman as a sawmill. They began manufacturing axe handles, barrel staves, and other parts made from wood. The company moved to Auburn in the 1880's and was incorporated in 1886. The officers in 1889 were J.W. Baxter, President; Elias Zimmerman, Secretary; Albert Robbins, Treasurer; and Frank T. Zimmerman, Superintendent.

The company began manufacturing buggies in 1890 and automobiles in 1908. The company's windmills were sold under the name "Monarch Wind Engine." The manufacturing facilities were located between North Indiana Avenue and the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad.

The buggy manufacturing business continued until 1909 when it was sold to the Eckhart Carriage Company.

The history of the company is continued under the automobile section.

Zimmerman Buggy Plate.

25.3D GASOLINE ENGINE MANUFACTURERS

DEKALB IRON WORKS was incorporated June 13, 1903, to manufacture, repair and sell engines and boilers. The company was capitalized at five thousand dollars. Its plant was located in Auburn, and its officers and directors were:

Mathias Miller President
Hal Strouse Vice-President
Joseph E. Ensley Secretary
J.W. Miller Treasurer
O.M. Lichtenwalter Director

It is not clear what this company produced, but it would appear that it manufactured steam engines and perhaps gasoline engines.

THE GARRETT ENGINE, BOILER AND MACHINE WORKS was incorporated January 31, 1895, by Edward P. Fitzgerald, Emanuel B. Thumma, and William H. Moss for the purpose of manufacturing and repairing engines and boilers. The corporate seal of the new company had "...a gas engine engraved in the center of same..." with the name of the company engraved around the outside. Edward H. Myers was the attorney for the corporation.

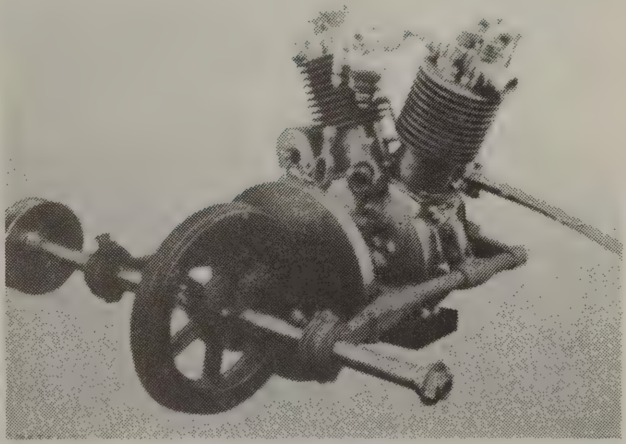
The use of the word "boiler" in the name suggests that the company built steam engines but its seal would indicate gasoline engines. Perhaps they built both. Little else has been uncovered about this company.

THE GARRETT MACHINE WORKS COMPANY was incorporated on August 27, 1906, to "...manufacture gasoline engines and to do general repair work on motor engines." The shareholders were Hal Strause, Charles McLaughlin, John Blum and F. R. Morse.

MODEL GAS ENGINE COMPANY was organized October 11, 1900, "...to manufacture and sell gas engines and other machinery and implements, both of wood and metal, to manufacture and sell motive power, and to conduct a foundry, machine and repair shop." Its shareholders were:

Cornelius B. Jones 130 shares
Norman W. Jones 35 shares
Edward A. Myers 60 shares
Charles S. Stewart 25 shares
Albert Robbins 75 shares

Myers was an attorney and had been counsel for the Garrett Engine, Boiler and Machine Works. Robbins was a banker and had been treasurer of the Zimmerman Manufacturing Company.



IMP engine was a V-2.

McIntyre Truck loaded with engines.

It is likely that the company had been in business in Garrett as early as 1895 but was not incorporated until 1900. In November, 1900, the company was moved from Garrett to Auburn and located in the buildings on Ensley Avenue between Main and Jackson which had previously housed a foundry. Auburn had just lost two major industries, the Band Saw Mill and the Greenler Company. The **Auburn Dispatch** was enthusiastic in welcoming "the new company" and stated, "No new enterprise that has come to Auburn in recent years has brought with it more wealth and stability in its environments than will the new Gas Engine Company. The band saw mill and Greenler Company, which were but temporary and governed by the supply of lumber, employed more men and teams but the injury to the roads and streets caused by the heavy traffic in timber overbalanced much of the benefits derived from these institutions. Not so with the new factory. Nearly all the traffic and material will be on the various railroads leading to the city. The Wabash (Vandalia) no doubt will be the principal beneficiary."

The company built engines ranging from one to one hundred horsepower. They had a foundry operation and an extensive machine shop which enabled them to build engines from "pig iron to put-put". In 1902, they were turning out three engines per day, employed one hundred and ten men, and had a payroll averaging $500.00 a week.

The company made both stationary engines for the use with pumps, generators, and the like and also engines for vehicle motive power. The stationary engines had two large flywheels and a "make and break" ignition system. They were used extensively in that era for municipal power plants, water plants, etc.

The earlier vehicle engines were two cylinder, horizontally opposed, and included a five speed transmission. In 1904 a 12 H.P. engine weighing 325 pounds and a 16 H.P. engine weighing 375 pounds were produced.

There was a general financial recession in 1904-1905. This hit especially hard in Auburn where many of the companies were new and under-financed. As a result, the Model Gas Engine Company filed Bankruptcy on April 8, 1904.

Undaunted, the young Edward A. Myers, organized another company called Model Gas Engine Works, acquired the assets of the bankrupt company, and continued in business as if nothing had happened. The second corporation was formed August 6, 1904, with Max B. Fisher, John W. White, and Edward A. Myers as directors.

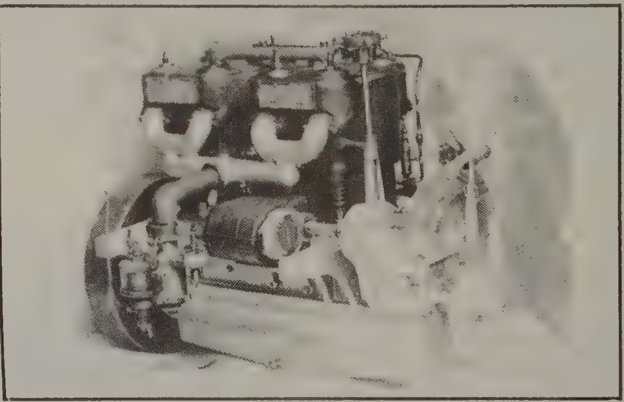
The new company offered four cylinder engines in 1905 for both marine and automotive purposes ranging in size from 20 to 60 horsepower. The company also built complete automobiles, the history of which will be covered in a separate section.

If the company had a fault, it was that it produced too large a range of products for which it had insufficient capital and wherewithall. For example, in 1905 it advertised in the **Cycle and Automobile Trade Journal** engines ranging from two horsepower to five hundred horsepower for automotive, truck, stationary and marine use. They also built custom engines, automobiles and trucks.

It is likely that several of the manufacturers of automobiles in Auburn used Model Engines, but this has not been confirmed. Most of the engines in the early cars have the name of the company cast into them, suggesting their own manufacture, but it is entirely possible that they were made by Model to the specifications of the vehicle manufacturer. The company is known to have produced engines for the Cutting, Whiting, and Pullman automobiles. The only known Model stationary engine to survive is in the hands of a collector in New Zealand.

As both the engines and Model automobile were relatively successful, the company faced a dilemma in that its complete car competed with its customers for engines and transmissions. Myers elected to separate the two lines and, as a result, moved the company to a larger plant in Peru, Indiana, in 1906. Some early advertisements showed a second plant at Los Angeles, California. A variant name of the company may have been Model Gas and Gasoline Engine Company. The word "gas" may have signified that the stationary engines were built to run on either natural gas or gasoline.

After the company left Auburn, the buildings at South Main and Ensley were soon purchased by the Auburn Commercial Club and leased to the infant Auburn Automobile Company.



Trebert engine.

TREBERT GAS ENGINE COMPANY was moved from Rochester, New York to Butler, Indiana according to a postcard in the author's collection. The engine shown is a rather sophisticated four cylinder model and clearly has the words "Trebert Gas EngineCompany, Butler, Indiana" cast onto the water pump.

The company built engines ranging from two to forty horsepower in Rochester from about 1902 until 1908. The Trebert automobile was also built in 1907-1908. No further information has been uncovered concerning this company.

25.3E AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS

AUBURN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY. The Auburn Automobile Company was an extension of the Eckhart Carriage Company, the history of which has been set forth in a previous section. The company was founded in 1874 by Charles Eckhart and was incorporated in 1888. Eckhart had wisely brought his sons, Frank and Morris, up through the ranks of the company, with Frank concentrating on production and Morris on sales. In 1896, Charles Eckhart semi-retired at the age of 55 and turned the company over to his sons while he pursued his many outside interests.

As the development of the automobile progressed, the Eckhart brothers became interested and began experimenting. Gasoline engines were available in Auburn and Garrett. It was only natural that an engine would be added to a buggy to make an automobile. The Eckharts had the capital and facilities to try their hand at the manufacture of an automobile.

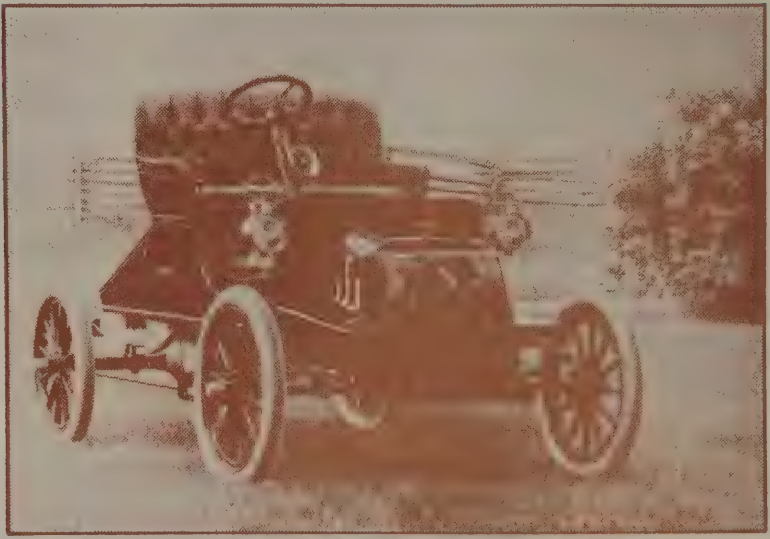
It is difficult to establish a date when the first automobile was built. The November 21, 1900, issue of The Horseless Age , an early automobile trade magazine, carried the following item, "G.H. Eckhart (Charles Eckhart), candidate for governor of Indiana, on the Prohibition Ticket, made his canvass during the recent campaign in an automobile. Mr. Eckhart is a carriage manufacturer and proposes manufacturing automobiles in the near future." Unfortunately, the item does not state whether the car used by Eckhart was built by him or others. Nevertheless, it establishes the Eckharts' interest and intention at an early date. In later years, the Auburn Automobile Company extensively used the slogan "Established 1900."

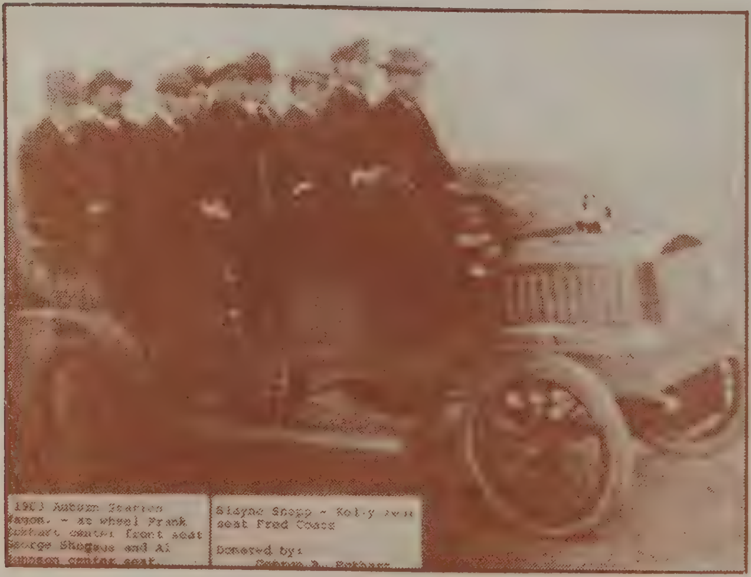
The Auburn Automobile Company was incorporated August 22, 1903, the same day the Eckhart Carriage Company was re-incorporated. The object of the company was "...to manufacture and sell automobiles and self propelling carriages and wagons." Capital was set at $7500. Charles Eckhart, Frank Eckhart, and Morris Eckhart were the directors and officers.

The first Auburn automobiles were one-cylinder, solid tired, tiller steered, and sold for $800. These first vehicles were entirely hand built and were likely more in the nature of experimental than production vehicles. The Eckharts showed at the 1903 Chicago Automobile Show and thereafter went into more serious production, still at the East Seventh Street plant of the Eckhart Carriage Company.

In 1906 the Model Gas Engine Works moved to Peru, Indiana. Its complex of buildings was purchased by the Auburn Commercial Club and leased to the Auburn Automobile Company. These buildings were located at the south end of

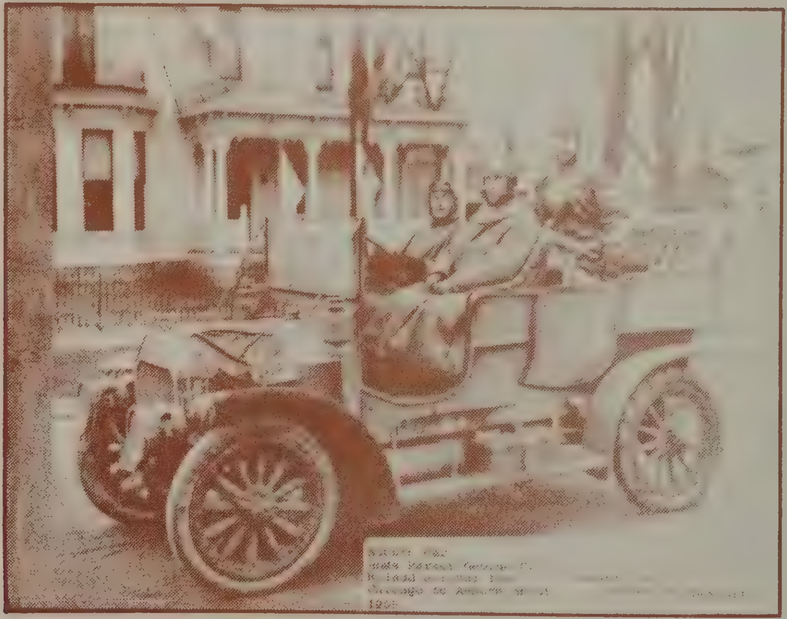
1902 Auburn.




1903 Auburn Station
Wagon. - at wheel Frank
Eckhart center front seat
George Shugars and Al
Johnson center seat
Blayne Snepp - Kelly rear
seat Fred Coats
Donated by:

1903 Auburn carried nine passengers.

1905 Auburn after winter trip to Chicago.



Main Street just south of the Vandalia Railroad. The main building is now used by the Auburn Street Department sans its top story. The large walkin vault still has the words "Auburn Automobile Company" in gilt on its door. Many large buildings were built over the years at this location, some of which still stand.

The 1903 cars were a bit more advanced and now had pneumatic tires. A two cylinder model was introduced in 1905 and a four cylinder in 1909. The five and six were offered in 1912. Auburn was a good solid car and competed well in the era when there were hundreds, if not thousands, of different makes available. The manufacturing, financial, and sales ability of Frank and Morris Eckhart added to the stability of the company.

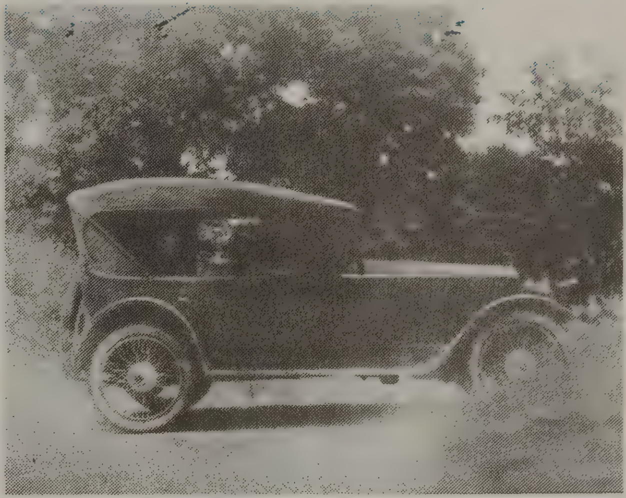
Charles Eckhart began spending considerable time in the warm climate of California. Soon his sons followed and gradually became less interested in the company, although they had several excellent employees to run the day to day operations. As a result, Auburn automobiles became rather plain and stodgy.

The Eckharts sold the company to a group of Chicago investors headed by William Wrigley, Jr. in 1919. The Auburn Beauty-Six was introduced the same year. This new design perked up the line for a while, but sales continued to decline. By 1924, Auburn was producing only six units per day, and over 700 unsold touring cars filled the storage lot.

The Chicago investors, recognizing that the value of their investment in Auburn was diminishing, began looking for new blood to guide the company. Their selection was Errett Lobban Cord who had made and lost $50,000 three times in California, but who had recently been the aggressive sales manager of the Moon Automobile Agency in Chicago, by which he had acquired a nest egg of $100,000.

Cord became General Manager of Auburn in 1924, working without salary, with the agreement that, if he turned the company around, he could acquire a controlling interest. When he got to Auburn, he ordered the stagnant inventory repainted in flashy colors and had trim and accessories added to give them a more pleasing look. The inventory was soon liquidated, and E.L. Cord was headed for a spectacular career.

In 1925, Cord introduced eight cylinder cars. Two-tone color schemes and a stylish belt line increased the appeal of the cars. Sales increased rapidly, and in 1926 Cord became president of the company. In 1927, Cord started racing the Auburn, and in July he broke all speed records for stock cars from 5 to 5000 miles at the Atlantic City Speedway.

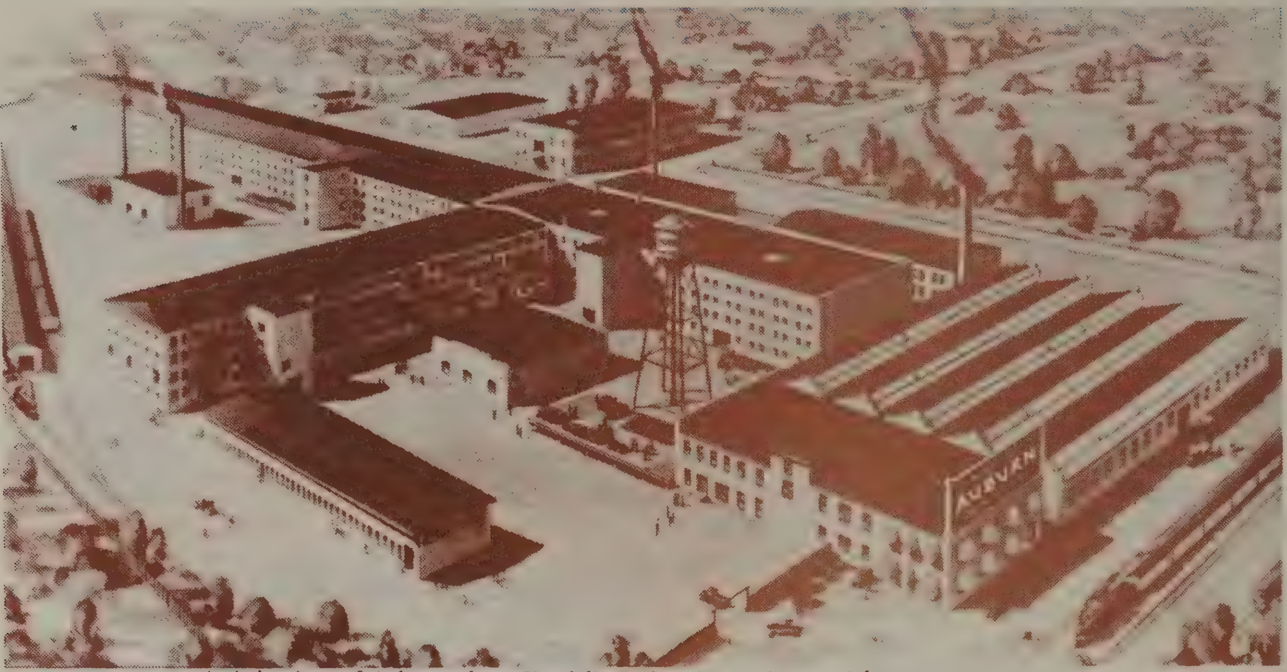


Auburn Beauty-Six.

Auburn assembly line.

CARAVAN
ARGED
ELS

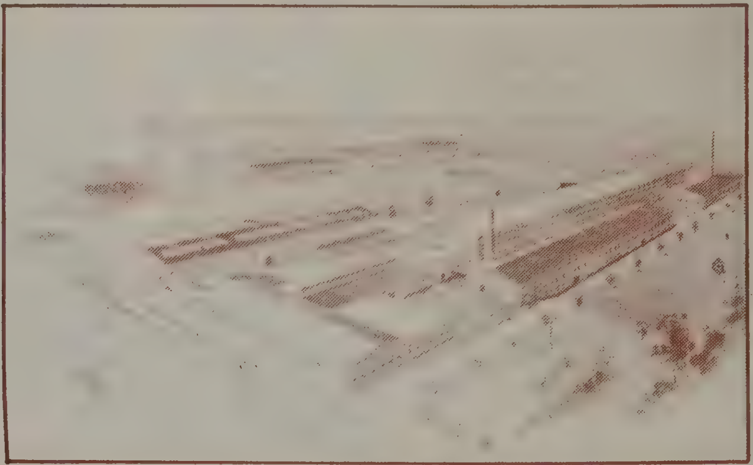
1936 White Caravan advertised supercharged cars.



Artist's view of Auburn plant. Vandalia Railroad is in lower right corner.

Photgraph of Auburn plant. Vandalia Railroad is in the middle.

Another artist's view of Auburn plant. Vandalia Railroad is in lower left corner.



In 1928, Al Leamy was hired as a stylist, and the fabulous boat-tailed speedster was introduced. Wade Morton drove an Auburn 8-115 Speedster 108. 46 miles per hour over a measured mile at Daytona, drove 2033 miles in 24 hours for a record of 84.7 miles per hour at the Atlantic City Speedway, and set a new record at Pikes Peak.

Most Auburn dealers had been small independent garages throughout the country. Cord began building a network of full line dealers which helped sales considerably. An Export Division headed by R.S. Wiley resulted in many cars being shipped throughout the world.

In 1929, Cord began to acquire other companies to add to his growing empire. He purchased Ansted Engine Company, Lexington Motor Car Company, Central Manufacturing Company, Lycoming Engine Company, Limousine Body Company, and Duesenberg Motors. The Central Manufacturing Company included many manufacturing buildings and land in Connersville, Indiana.

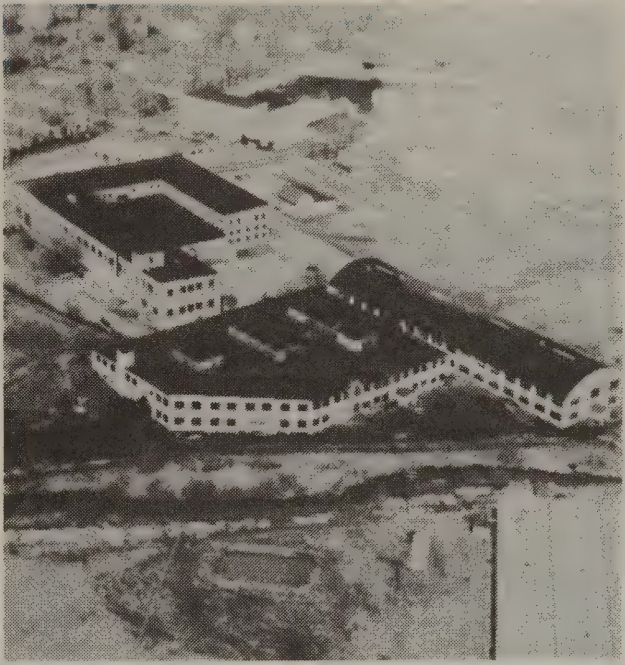
The Leamy designed aerodynamic Auburn Cabin Speedster was the sensation of the New York Automobile Show in 1929. The car was based largely on airplane design factors and was truly revolutionary.

The Cord L-29 was also introduced in 1929. It was the first production front wheel drive automobile. It was engineered by Herb Snow, Chief Engineer, and styled by Al Leamy, Chief Stylist. It too caught the automotive world by surprise and was widely acclaimed but never a commercial success.

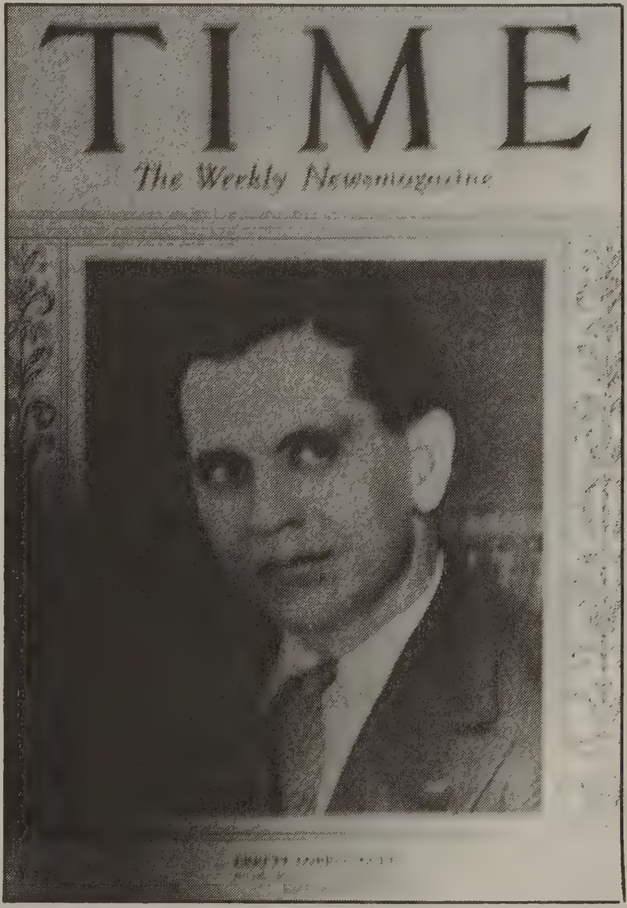
The depression had little effect on the cash-flushed company. The new administration building was built in 1930 to house the Cord Corporation which had been established as a holding company for the ever-expanding Cord interests. In 1932, a twelve cylinder engine was offered in an Auburn costing less than $1000. The twelve broke additional speed and endurance records.

The continuing Depression finally caught up with Auburn in the mid-thirties. Its 1934 Auburn was not a successful model. Gordon Beurig was brought to Auburn from Duesenberg at Indianapolis to redesign the Auburn in midyear. The 1935 Auburn 851 was introduced in August, 1934, which was one of the first mid-year introductions. Its success is legendary. The 1935 Auburn 851 Boat-tail Speedster designed by Gordon Beurig is regarded by many as the most beautiful car ever built.

Critical acclaim and sylistic success did not add up to commercial success. The last Auburns were built in 1936. In this year the introduction of the revolutionary Cord 810 was hoped to



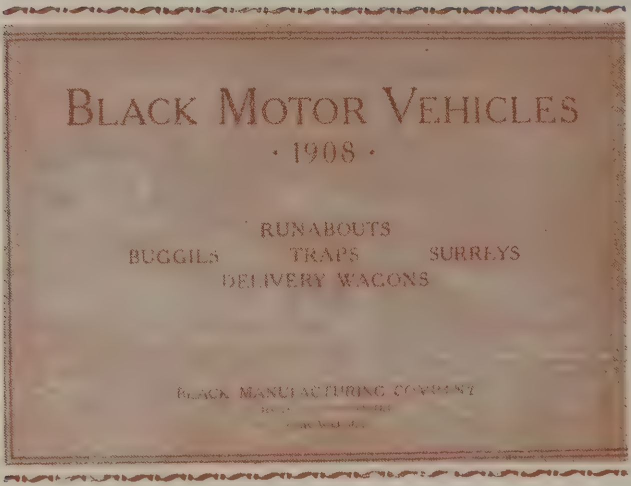
Administration Building, Service Building, and one Assembly Building are all that remain of huge complex.



E.L. Cord on cover of TIME Magazine.

revive the fortunes of the company, but again the epitome of automobiles for the decade was not a large seller. The company filed bankruptcy in 1937 and was gradually liquidated. The main manufacturing buildings were sold to Warner Gear Company.

Cord had left the company in 1932. The subsequent years were wrought with indecision and bad decisions. Never-the-less, many great accomplishments happened at Auburn.



BLACK MOTOR VEHICLES
· 1908 ·

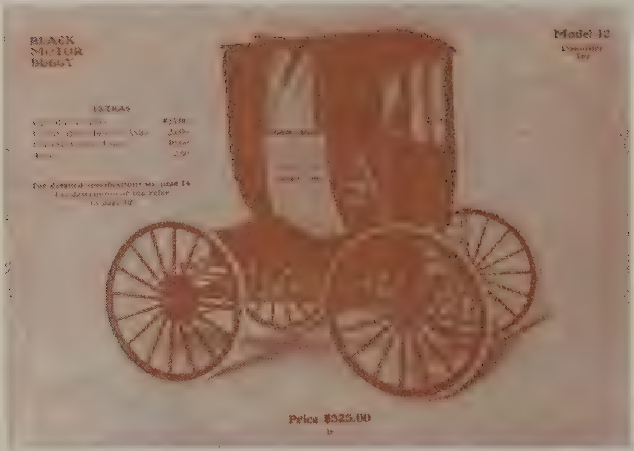
RUNABOUTS
BUGGIES TRAPS SURREYS
DELIVERY WAGONS

BLACK MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Black catalog.

AUBURN BICYCLE WORKS. An item in the **Horseless Age**, April 29, 1903, stated, "The Auburn (Indiana) bicycle works are building a touring car for a local physician and a company may be formed to build one." It is likely that just the one was built, as nothing further has been found about this company. This illustrates the fact that any blacksmith or other shop could and did build automobiles in the infancy of the industry.

AUBURN-CUMMINS. In 1935, the Auburn Automobile Company and the Cummins Engine Company of Columbus, Indiana, joined together to produce a diesel powered car. Several prototypes were built using an 851 Auburn four-door sedan and a nine passenger airport limousine. It was believed to be the first diesel-powered American production car. They never went into production even though several were built. The examples survive and are owned by the Cummins Engine Company in Columbus, Indiana.



Black car was manufactured by McIntyre in Auburn.

AUBURN-MOORE. Harry S. Moore of Cleveland built a special prototype automobile on a two-cylinder 24 horsepower Auburn chassis for the 1906 Cleveland Automobile Show. It was a five passenger side entrance tonneau. Apparently no further cars were ever built.

AUBURN MOTOR CHASSIS COMPANY. See Handy Wagon.

BLACK. The Black was marketed widely by mail order from 1908-1910 by the Black Manufacturing Company of Chicago. Catalogs for the car indicate that it would be "shipped F.O.B. our plant in Auburn, Indiana." In fact, the car was built by the W.H. McIntyre Company. A comparison of contemporary Black and McIntyre catalogues show that the cars were nearly identical. The Black Manufacturing Company was primarily a marketing organization and probably built few, if any, cars itself. The company was greatly encouraged by $50,000 in orders obtained at the Iowa State Fair. The high wheeler which it offered was particularly suitable for farmers. The company had previously marketed the Chicago Motor Buggy.

In 1909, it purchased the Aurora Motor Works which manufactured automobile components. In the same year it joined forced with the Crow Motor Car Company of Elkhart, Indiana, which built the Black Crow, a four cylinder car built in 1909-1910. In 1910, Crow canceled the contract and began selling the same car under the name Crow-Elkhart.

BUTLER HIGH WHEEL. In 1908, the Butler Company at Butler built a simple two-passenger motor buggy with very high wheels. The company also built horsedrawn vehicles. The company's motto was "Always Ahead", but its cars were built for only one year. Most were sold locally. None are known to have survived.

CORD. Two different models of Cord automobiles were built. The first was the L-29 model which was built from 1929-1931 (157 left over models were titled in 1932) and the 810-812 models which were built in 1936-37. Both were outstanding automobiles and have a special place in American automotive history.

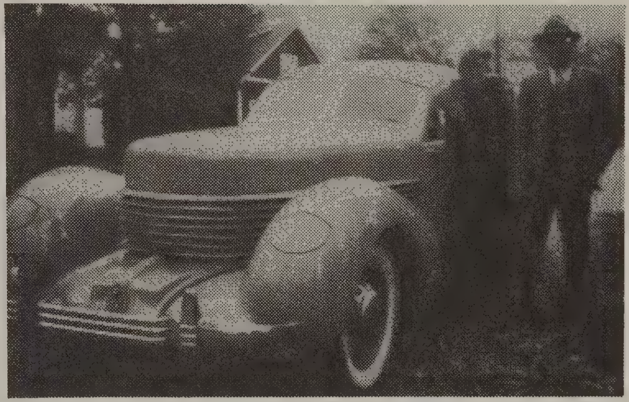
The L-29 Cord was the first production front-wheel drive car in the United States. It was introduced to fill the gap between the low priced Auburn and the top-of-the-line Duesenberg in the Cord Corporation line of cars. The front-wheel drive Ruxton was also introduced in 1929.

The technology for front-wheel drive had been available for sometime, but it was not until it was used in Indianapolis 500 race cars that it was deemed practical for a production car.

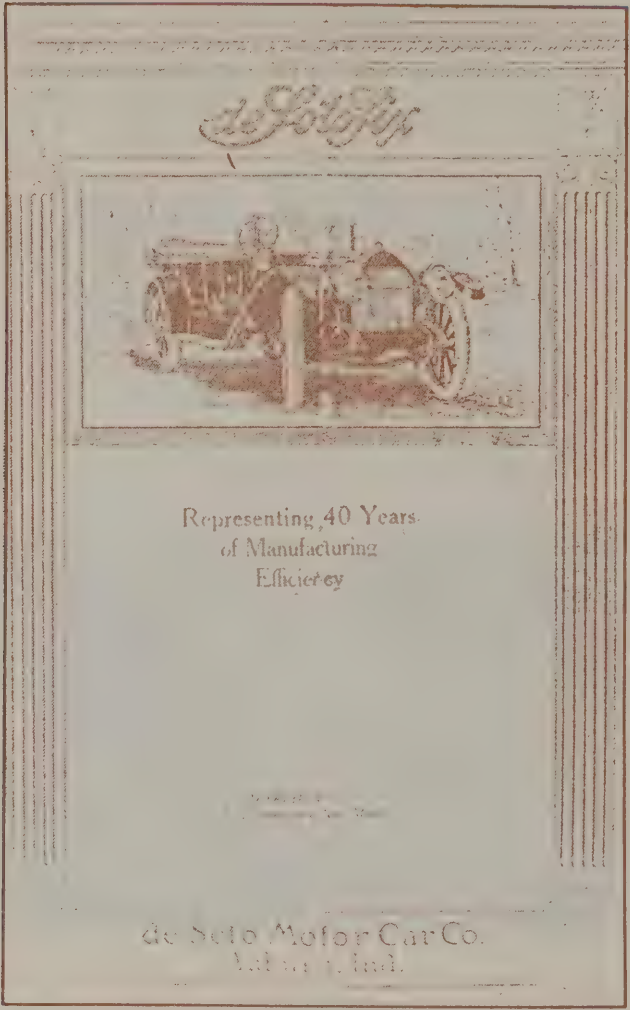
Herb Snow was the Chief Engineer and was responsible for there volutionary features including an X-frame bracing concept and, of course, the front wheel drive unit. The car was expensive but underpriced considering its features. The sedan and broughan were $3095, and the cabriolet and phaeton were $3295. Allan Leamy was the stylist. He created a lovely low silhouette car which is today considered one of the most outstanding designs of the era.

Only 5010 L-29's were built over three years it was in production. Despite its price being lowered to $2395-2595, the car could not survive the Depression.

After a lapse of four years, the Cord name was revived in 1935 for the 1936 model year. Gordon Beurig had been brought from Duesenberg in Indianapolis to redesign the sinking Auburn line. For several years, Beurig had worked on a revolutionary car design that was nothing like any car ever produced. He was authorized to proceed with a "Baby Duesen



Auburn couple with thier new Cord.



deSoto Catalog.

deSoto Car.

berg." This was changed as the car developed. It too was front-wheel drive with a Lycoming V8 engine. The car had concealed headlights and an electric preshift. The cars were developed in Auburn but actually manufactured in Connersville.

The new Cord was a smash hit at the New York Automobile Show, and hundreds of orders were taken. Unfortunately, production was delayed, and several "bugs" had to be worked out so that much of the early enthusiastic momentum was lost. The company was "running out of steam" and did not have the wherewithall to proceed.

A total of about 3000 cars were built in 1936-1937. The 812 Cord was fittingly the last production car of the Cord Corporation and is today recognized as one of the top ten cars ever built in the United States.

CRAMER. The August, 1901, issue of **The Motor Age** stated that Claude Cramer of Garrett had built an automobile. No further details have been discovered.

DEKALB. The DeKalb Manufacturing Company was incorporated August 30, 1915, with capital of $150,000 for the purpose of the "...manufacture and sale of vehicles especially motor driven vehicles, and other lines, identical thereto, and profitable, in connection therewith." The company was formed by the Vesey Family of Fort Wayne with William L. Vesey, Dick M. Vesey, William J. Vesey Jr., Allen J. Vesey and David L. Vesey as incorporators.

The new company was formed to take over the assets of the bankrupt W.H. McIntyre Company. The company offered two models — the DeKalb Sr., which was a six cylinder car selling for $1,050, and the DeKalb Jr., selling for $690. Both were assembled cars, and little manufacturing was done. It is believed that they were in production for less than two years. None are known to have survived.

The officers of the company were E.F. Yarian, President; C.H. Worden, Vice-President; R.N. Poole, Treasurer; J.D. Casey, General Manager; and Harry McIntyre, Purchasing Agent, the latter two having been key executives of the W.H. McIntyre Company.

deSOTO. The deSoto Motor Car Company was incorporated October 30, 1912, with a capital of $12,000 by L.M. Field of Auburn; Hayes Fry and Glenn Fry of Iowa City, Iowa; and V. VanSickle and H.J. Clark of Des Moines, Iowa.

The company was in fact a subsidiary of the Zimmerman Manufacturing Company. Its cars were a bit larger and more luxurious than its

Zimmerman counterparts. The six cylinder deSoto sold at $2185, a price that included electric lights and a compressed air starter.

In 1914, the company joined the cycle car craze and introduced a two cylinder ten horsepower cycle car with tandem seats. It was a more sophisticated car than most cycle cars. The Large Six Line was also continued in 1914.

Plans for 1915 provided that the cycle car would be renamed the Motorette, and production would be moved to Fort Wayne. The Zimmerman family patriarch, Elias Zimmerman, died in 1914. His son, John Zimmerman, decided not to continue the deSoto line, and it was dropped for 1915.

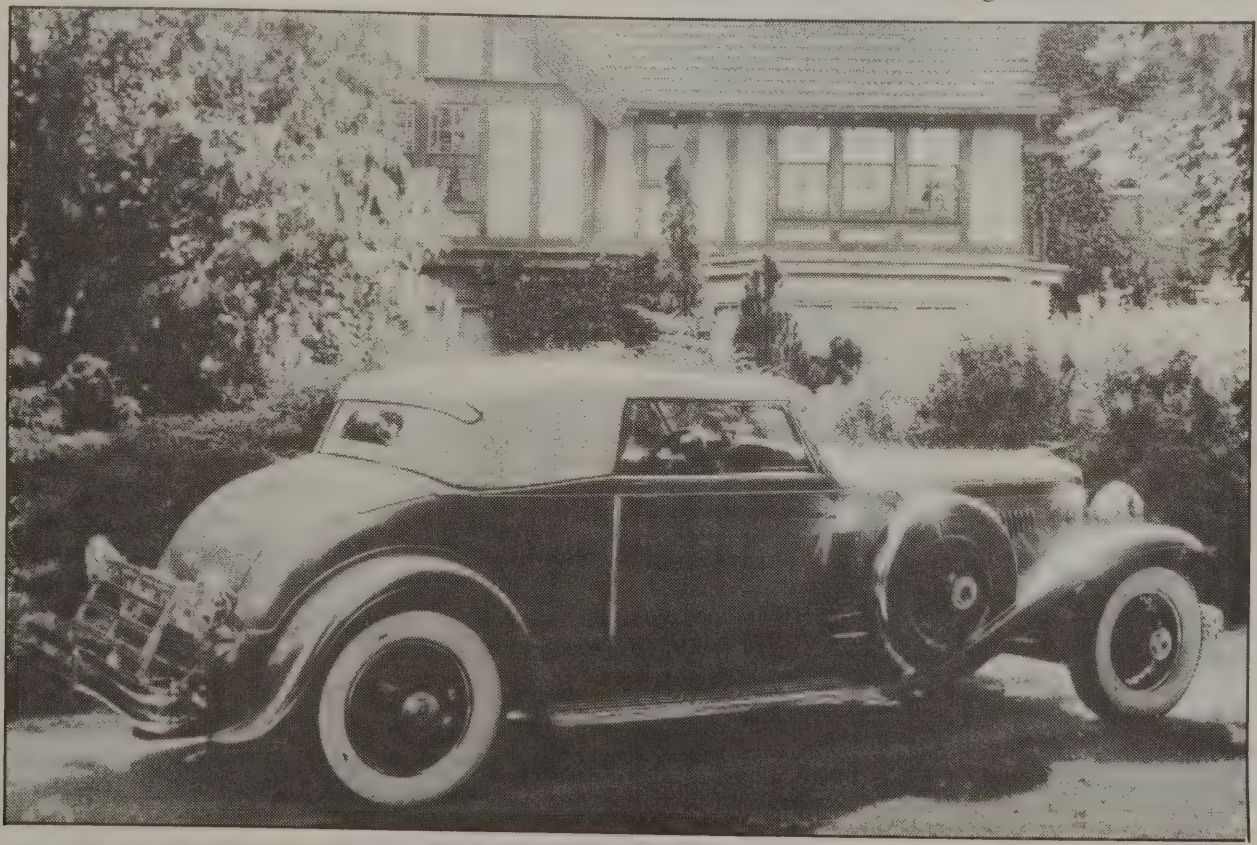
No examples of deSoto are known to exist. The name was sometimes written as "DeSoto" and "DeSota," but the company preferred "deSoto" in its own publications. It had no connection with the DeSoto subsequently manufactured by the Chrysler Corporation.

DUESENBERG. Auburn's claim to Duesenberg is somewhat tenuous but legitimate. The name itself screams quality, prestige, and money. It is said that the expression, "It's a duesy," was first used in reference to a Duesenberg.

The Duesenberg Motors Company was incorporated in Indiana in 1925 after a series of companies in Iowa, Minnesota, and New Jersey. The Duesenberg brothers, Fred and August, built extremely high quality and advanced engines and automobiles but were seldom financially successful. They had built about 600 Model A Duesenbergs. These were good but not spectacular cars. In 1926, E.L. Cord was seeking a prestigious line of cars to add to the Auburn line. He sought out and purchased the Duesenberg Company and renamed it Duesenberg, Inc. Cord instructed the Duesenberg brothers to build the most magnificent automobile possible. The Duesenbergs were up to the challenge. A few Model X Duesenbergs, really a revamped Model A, were built in 1927.

In 1928 the Model J Duesenberg was introduced at the New York Automobile Show to extensive critical acclaim. Its straight-eight engine developed 265 horsepower. The chassis alone cost $8500. A buyer could purchase just a chassis and have a custom coachbuilder build a body or could have a Gordon Beurig designed body applied. One famous car cost $20,000 and was appropriately dubbed "The Twenty-Grand."

Fred Duesenberg was killed in one of his own cars in 1932. August continued the company and designed a supercharger that boosted the horsepower to 320 and later to 400. These were known as the Model SJ Duesenbergs. In 1935, Ab Jenkins drove a Duesenberg for an hour at an



Duesenberg.

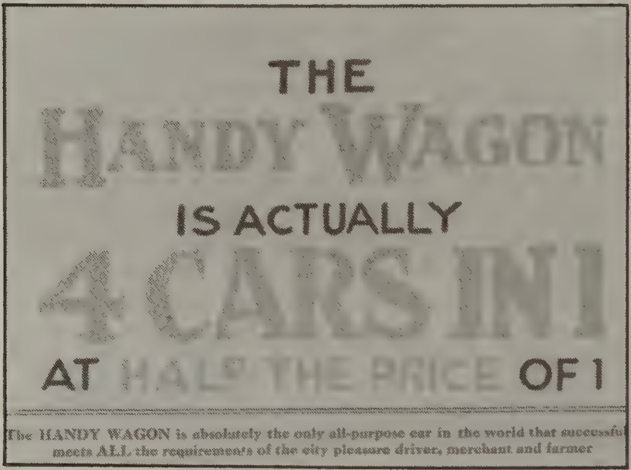
average speed of 152.1 miles per hour and for twenty-four hours at an average speed of 135.5 miles per hour at Bonneville, Utah.

The total Model J production was only 480, just 20 cars short of the projected production of 500. The car was discontinued in 1937 along with the 812 Cord. A high percentage of Duesenbergs survive and are revered as the ultimate American Classic Car.

HOME OF EVANS TRUCK AND AXLE CO.
AUBURN
INDIANA

Evans Truck and Axle Co. was former Zimmerman plant.

ECKHART. Some secondary sources indicate that the first cars built by Frank and Morris Eckhart were called Eckhart rather than Auburn. This has not been confirmed from any contemporary source. When the Eckhart Carriage Company was re-incorporated in 1903, its articles of incorporation provided the authority to manufacture powered vehicles, suggesting that there was at least an intention to build cars under the Eckhart name.



THE
HANDY WAGON
IS ACTUALLY
4 CARS IN 1
AT HALF THE PRICE OF 1

The HANDY WAGON is absolutely the only all-purpose car in the world that successful
meets ALL the requirements of the city pleasure driver, merchant and farmer

Handy Wagon advertisement.

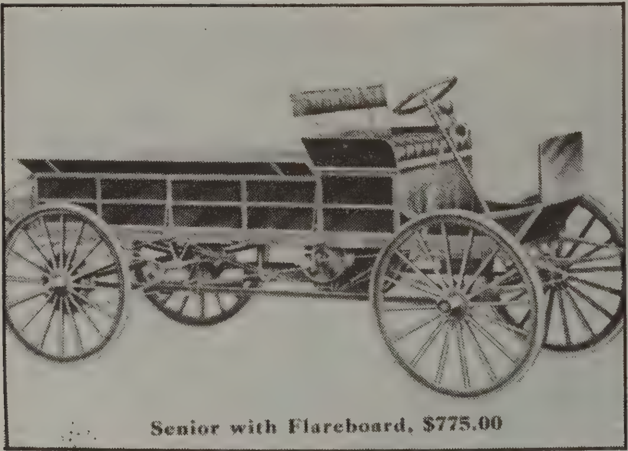
EVANS TRUCK AND AXLE COMPANY. This is an elusive marque. A postcard showing the former Zimmerman plant on North Indiana Avenue, with C. 1912 cars in the foreground, is overstamped "Home of Evans Truck and Axle Co.—Auburn—Indiana—(approximately 100,000 sq. ft. of floor space)." The postcard is postmarked 1923. There is also reference to this company in the 1920 history of Northeast Indiana.

Interviews have produced conflicting statements. Some say that a truck was produced from assembled parts. One source states that it was a 2 1/2 ton flatbed truck with "hard tires and a square cab."

There may have been some connection with the Wells Truck and Axle Co.

GARRETT AUTOMOBILE COMPANY. The Garrett Automobile Company was organized in 1907 with a capital stock of $10,000 by Charles J. Rollins, William F. Mitchell, and Charles E. Colgrove. It is doubtful that more than a prototype was built.

GARRETT MACHINE WORKS COMPANY. The Garrett Machine Works Company, was located at Guilford and King Streets, built a high wheeler in 1909. The company had been organized in 1906 to build gasoline engines. See the entry under Engine Manufacturers.



Handy Wagon Senior with Flareboard cost $775.

HANDY WAGON. The Handy Wagon was built in Auburn from 1912-1915 by the Auburn Motor Chassis Company. It was an inexpensive high wheeler but could be had with pneumatic tires. It was probably a continuation of the McIntyre High Wheeler line after the McIntyre cars and trucks went to pneumatic tires and larger engines.

Its catalog boldly stated that, "The Handy Wagon is actually 4 cars in 1 at half the price of 1," and "never in the history of automobile manufacturing has such a remarkable car been offered...the Handy Wagon represents the biggest advance in automobile construction ever offered to the buying public. Imagine, if you can, a vehicle with which you can make a quick drive from one end of the city to the other or over the farm overseeing every bit of work that is being done on any particular section, and the next minute start over a pleasure jaunt over hill and dale... The Handy Wagon is made for all purposes — for all pleasures, duties and emergencies that present themselves."

The vehicle was versatile in that the rear seat could be removed to turn it into a pickup truck. It was one of the last high wheel vehicles manufactured and was popular in rural areas with poor roads. The price for "four cars complete in one" was only $487.50 by mail F.O.B. Auburn.

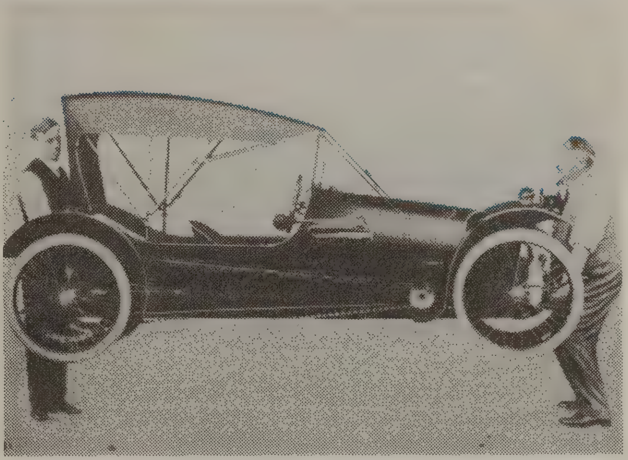
HOOSIER AUTOMOBILE COMPANY. The Hoosier Automobile Company was incorporated in late 1909 to build cars in Garrett. The incorporators were J.A. Moore, T.C. Little, J.B. Mager, Leigh Hunt, A.C. Widmer, I.A. Gingery, W.W. Sharpless, and E. C. Reghler. The company was capitalized at $80,000, but there is no evidence that any cars were ever built.

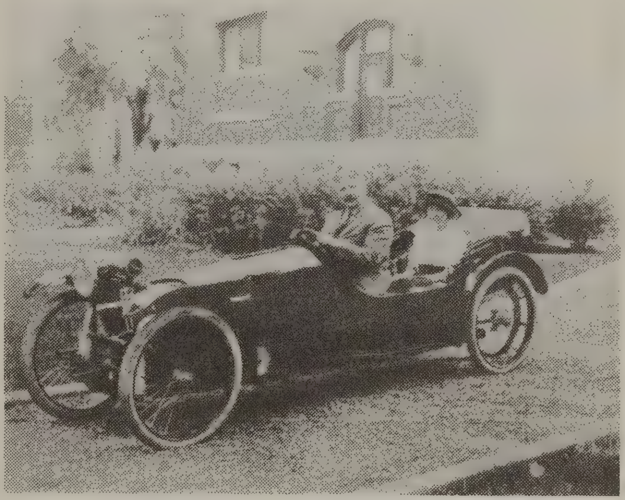
IMP. The Imp Cycle car was one of the more unusual cars built in Auburn. In the period from 1912 to 1915 a cyclecar fad swept the country. W.H. McIntyre was quick to capitalize on the new concept.

He brought William B. Stout to Auburn to engineer and design the new car. The cyclecar was the original economy car. As its name suggests, it was like a motor cycle with four wheels. Passengers were seated tandem, one in front of the other. The car was low and narrow. Imp advertised that it could be driven through a garden gate and stored on the front porch. It had a V2, 15 horsepower, air cooled engine; friction transmission; belt drive; 100 inch wheelbase; and weighed 600 pounds. Its price was $375. A unique feature was that the car could be started from the driver's seat by inserting a crank in the steering column.

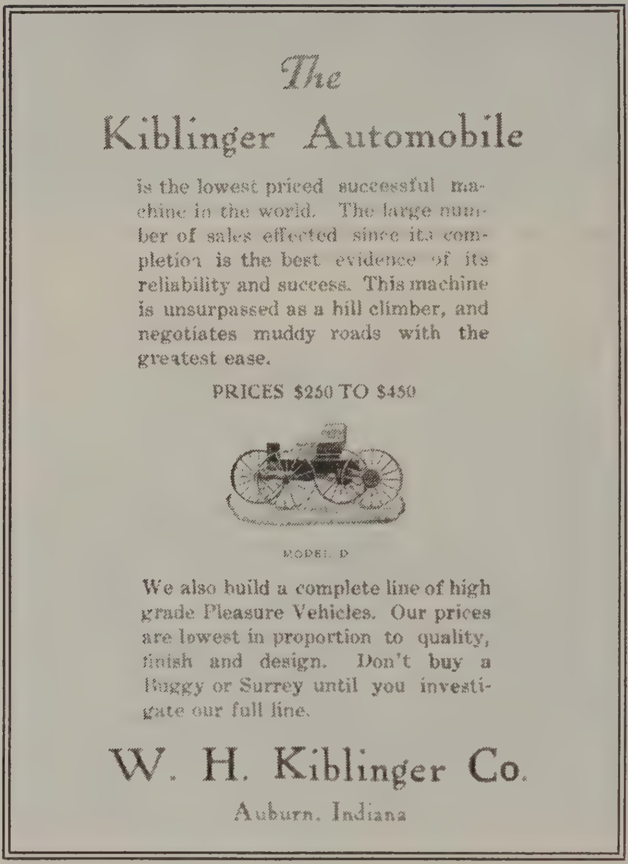
The advertising copywriter's hyperbole reached a new heights with the statement that, "Everyone has Speed protoplasms in his blood and Motor Car driving is the universal systomic manifestation."

The Imp was built in 1913-1914 at the rate of


This photo illustrates lightness of I.M.P. Actually car was resting on barrels which were airbrushed out of finished photograph.


W.H. McIntyre in IMP on west side of Eckhart Public Library.

McIntyre and IMP took this family to a picnic on the banks of Cedar Creek.



The

Kiblinger Automobile

is the lowest priced successful machine in the world. The large number of sales effected since its completion is the best evidence of its reliability and success. This machine is unsurpassed as a hill climber, and negotiates muddy roads with the greatest ease.

PRICES $250 TO $450

MODEL D

We also build a complete line of high grade Pleasure Vehicles. Our prices are lowest in proportion to quality, finish and design. Don't buy a Buggy or Surrey until you investigate our full line.

W. H. Kiblinger Co.

Auburn, Indiana

Kiblinger could be bought for only $250.

about fifty per month in the plant on West Seventh Street, Auburn, now housing Rieke Corporation. Several examples of the Imp are extant including one at the Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Museum.

KIBLINGER. The W.H. Kiblinger Company was founded by W.H. Kiblinger in 1887 to manufacture buggies. After Kiblinger's death in 1894, W.H. McIntyre and S.C. Snyder purchased the assets of the company and incorporated. McIntyre purchased Snyder's interest in 1901.

McIntyre began experimenting with automobiles as early as 1897. He constructed several cars which may have been the first cars operated in DeKalb County.

In 1906 the company decided to manufacture motor vehicles commercially. Their prototypes were completed by February 14, 1907, when the **Auburn Weekly Courier** reported: "The W.H. Kiblinger Company had a photograph taken last evening, showing the machine in different positions. They have orders booked ahead on this machine to crowd their capacity for a month at least, although they have done nothing in the way of soliciting business."

The Kiblinger was a high wheel vehicle which sold for as little as $250. The first models were the ultimate in simplicity, literally a buggy with an engine and tiller. The Kiblinger was well received and sales were soon brisk.

In January, 1907, the company issued $75,000 in preferred stock which was sold locally. The proceeds were used to purchase the plant of the Auburn Wagon and Buggy Works on West Seventh Street. At that time assets of the company were in excess of $3,000,000.

Within a year the company was booming. They had acquired the building on Lincoln Street between South Wayne and Van Buren Streets and named it Plant No. 3. In 1908, a large electric motor was installed in the plant with power being supplied from the lines of the Toledo and Chicago Interurban Company which had recently installed its tracks down the middle of Ensley Avenue.

A total of 400 men were employed with 167 of them at Plant No 3. Two shifts worked six days a week. The night men worked 62 1/2 hours a week, and the day men worked 60 hours a week. This was a period of economic recession which had resulted in the Baltimore and Ohio Shops at Garrett being closed. Many Garrett men worked at Kiblinger and used the Interurban for commuting.

On April 23, 1908, the **Auburn Weekly Courier** stated: "It was only a little over two years ago that (the Kiblinger Motor Buggy) was offered to the trade. Now it is sought after everywhere and, at times, it is difficult to keep up with the orders...It is because of their excellence and the fact that they are sold within the reach of many who would not care to invest so much money in the high priced machines."

McIntyre, the entrepreneur, had recognized and satisfied an important facet of the market for an inexpensive but durable, simple, high wheeled vehicle. In 1908, a lawsuit was filed by the Success Motor Buggy Company alleging patent infringement.

In December 1908, a decree of the DeKalb Circuit Court changed the name of the company to W.H. McIntyre Company. The history of the company will be continued under that name.

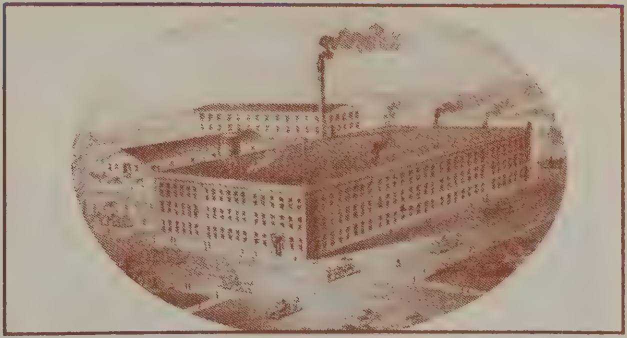
KING. Ralph B. King, who was a bookkeeper for the W.H. Kiblinger Company and later the W.H. McIntyre Company, organized the King Motor Vehicle Company in 1908 to manufacture "a motor buggy especially designed for use of rural mail carriers." The Rural Free Delivery Act had just been passed by congress, and it seemed there might be a market for such a special vehicle. The enterprise did not last, however, and was out of business by 1909. No known example of the King has survived.

LAVOIE. In the mid-1930's Lavoie Corporation was located at 800 East King Street, Garrett, where it manufactured "a new type of passenger bus."

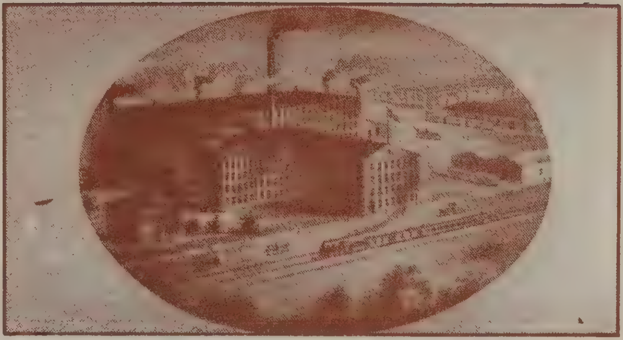
MC DOWELL. In 1908, Willis McDowell, Wheeler McDowell, and A.L. McDowell organized the McDowell Motor Vehicle Manufacturing Company with capital of $20,000. Their shop was in a brick building at the northeast corner of Main and Sixth Streets. A.L. McDowell had been an employee of the W.H. Kiblinger Company. Some sources doubt whether any cars were actually manufactured, but the company is listed as an automobile manufacturer in the 1908 Auburn Directory. No photographs or examples of this elusive Auburn-built vehicle are known.

MC INTYRE. In December 1908, the W.H. Kiblinger Company changed its name to the W.H. McIntyre Company. For a history of its predecessor companies, see "W.H. Kiblinger Company" in this and the horsedrawn vehicle section.

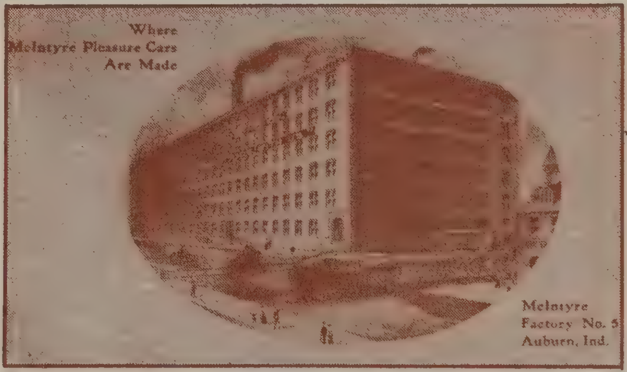
The W.H. McIntyre Company continued to build horsedrawn vehicles, but the endeavor was quickly being replaced by the ever-increasing demand for automobiles. The 1908-1909 McIntyre models continued to be highwheelers, but the car soon became much more sophisticated with pneumatic tires and four, then six,



W.H. McIntyre Plants 1 & 2.

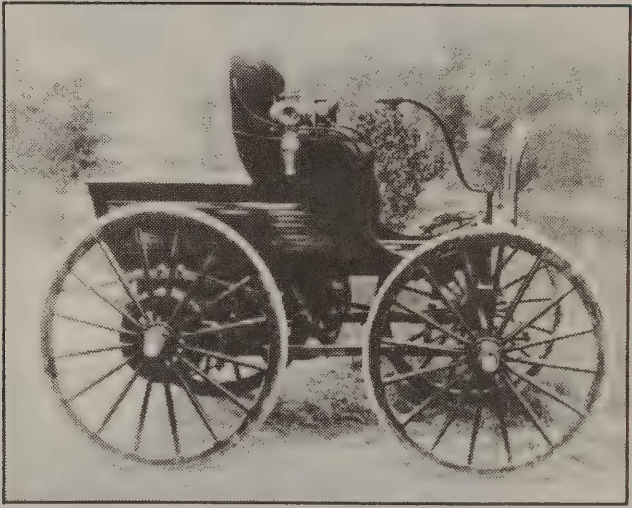


W.H. McIntyre Plant 3.

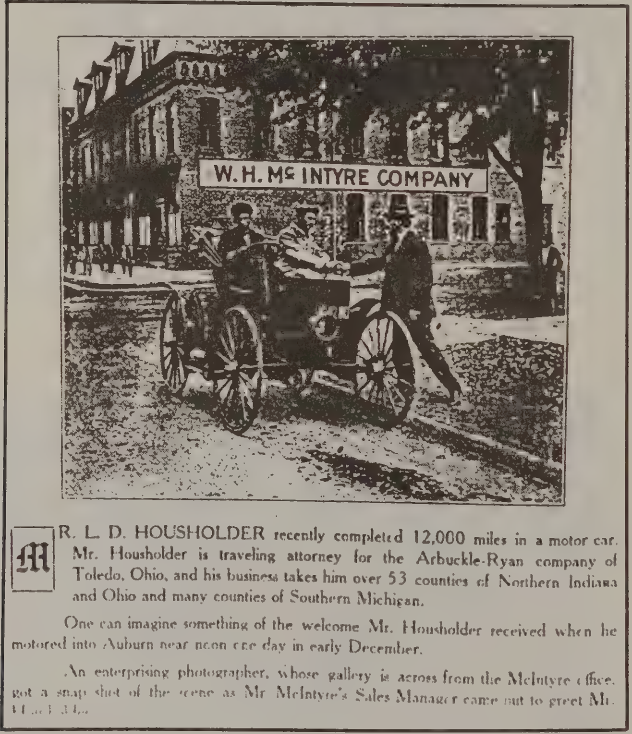


W.H. McIntyre Plant 5.

Catalog illustrations greatly exxaggerated size of W.H. McIntyre plants in Auburn.



W.H. McIntyre built this car in 1898.



W.H. MC INTYRE COMPANY

MR. L. D. HOUSHOLDER recently completed 12,000 miles in a motor car. Mr. Housholder is traveling attorney for the Arbuckle-Ryan company of Toledo, Ohio, and his business takes him over 53 counties of Northern Indiana and Ohio and many counties of Southern Michigan.

One can imagine something of the welcome Mr. Housholder received when he motored into Auburn near noon one day in early December.

An enterprising photographer, whose gallery is across from the McIntyre office, got a snap shot of the scene as Mr McIntyre's Sales Manager came out to greet Mr. Housholder.

Testimonial for McIntyre Building was located at Southeast corner of West Seventh and Jackson Streets, Auburn.

cylinder engines. W.H. McIntyre built a half mile long track south of Auburn for testing automobiles. The frequent testing of automobiles on the streets of Auburn had created a hazard. Car races were held at the track for some time.

A line of trucks ranging in capacity to five tons was introduced. These were massive machines which would carry substantial loads. In September 1912, the **Auburn Courier** reported "The McIntyre truck made for G. W. Moor, the Auburn Junction drayman, was on dress parade today. It is surely a well-built nicely painted, attractive appearing truck and seemed big enough to move a whole freight house or a good sized residence and then some. The truck is the modern manner of delivery and the manufacturing of motor delivering wagons is in its infancy." McIntyre licensed its car for manufacture in Canada under the name McIntyre-Tudhope.

McIntyre helped launch the cyclecar craze in 1912 with the IMP.

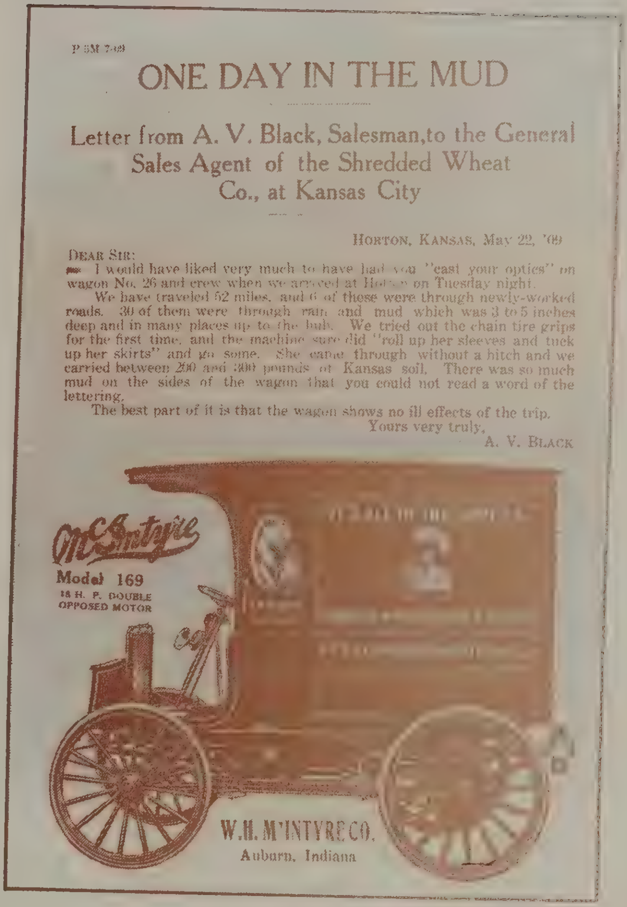
In 1911, the company purchased the assets of the impressively named "Motor Car Company of America" and used its designs and engineering to build a large six cylinder car called the McIntyre Special.

With five large plants in Auburn, the W.H. McIntyre Company enjoyed phenomenal success for several years. With vehicles ranging from horsedrawn vehicles to cyclecars to trucks to large, luxurious automobiles. The company produced the largest range of vehicles of any company in Auburn.

W.H. McIntyre was a foresighted, visionary person who recognized and appreciated the potential of many different fields of endeavor. His experience with the use of electrical power in his plant, enabled him to establish the electric and water utilities in Butler, Waterloo, and Garrett. He was also instrumental in the exploration for and development of natural gas in Auburn.

McIntyre was very generous to the City of Auburn and was active in many civic causes and organizations. He was President of the National Carriage Builder's Association in 1911, quite a feat for the owner of a large automobile manufacturing company. Mr. McIntyre was personally popular among the people of Auburn.

It was a sad day, in August 1915, when the W.H. McIntyre Company was forced into bankruptcy by the Northern National Bank of Toledo, Ohio, and the Hamilton National Bank of Fort Wayne. The reasons for the failure of this once vital company are now obscure, but it was a fate met by many automobile companies in this era. The assets of the company were purchased by the DeKalb Manufacturing Company.



P 5M 7-09

ONE DAY IN THE MUD

Letter from A. V. Black, Salesman, to the General Sales Agent of the Shredded Wheat Co., at Kansas City

HORTON, KANSAS, May 22, '09

DEAR SIR:

I would have liked very much to have had you "cast your optics" on wagon No. 26 and crew when we arrived at Horton on Tuesday night.

We have traveled 52 miles, and 6 of these were through newly-worked roads. 30 of them were through rain and mud which was 3 to 5 inches deep and in many places up to the hub. We tried out the chain tire grips for the first time, and the machine sure did "roll up her sleeves and tuck up her skirts" and go some. She came through without a hitch and we carried between 200 and 300 pounds of Kansas soil. There was so much mud on the sides of the wagon that you could not read a word of the lettering.

The best part of it is that the wagon shows no ill effects of the trip.

Yours very truly,
A. V. BLACK

McIntyre
Model 169
18 H. P. DOUBLE OPPOSED MOTOR

W.H. M'INTYRE CO.
Auburn, Indiana

Shredded Wheat salesman used McIntyre.

McIntyre in front of "Old Elm" on Thirteenth Street, Auburn.

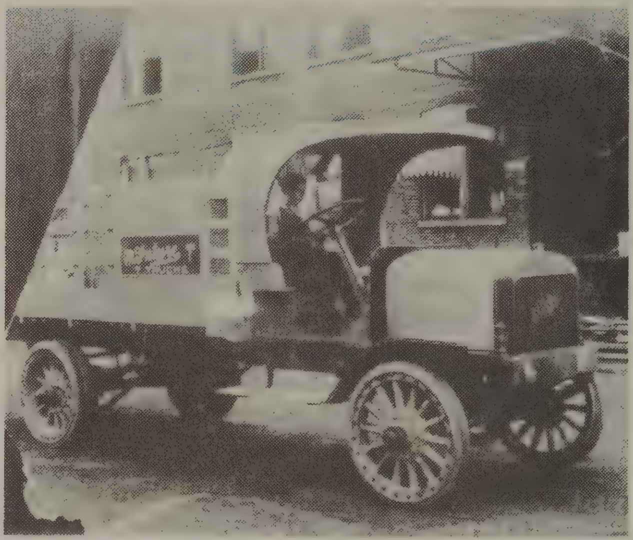
W.H. McIntyre.

W. H. McIntyre was personally devastated by the failure of his company. His sons, John and Harry, were later involved in auto related fields and were also very successful. W.H. McIntyre, despite his later financial failures, should be remembered as one of the most outstanding citizens who ever lived in DeKalb County.

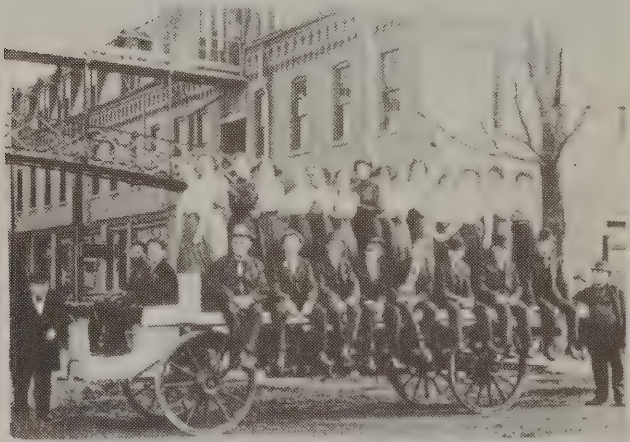
MC INTYRE SPECIAL. See McIntyre.

MC INTYRE-TUDHOPE. See McIntyre.

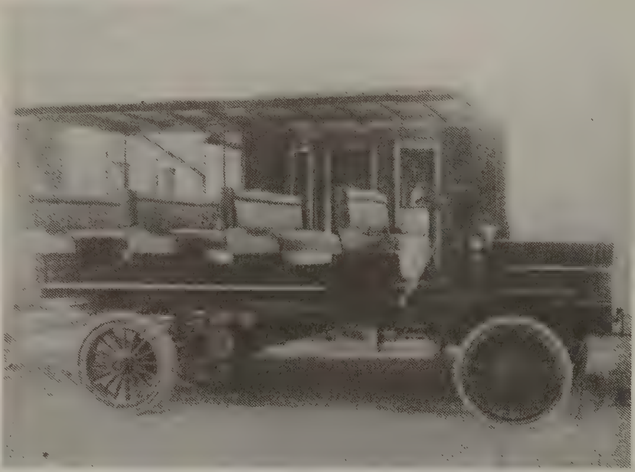
W.H. McIntyre plant on West Seventh, Auburn.



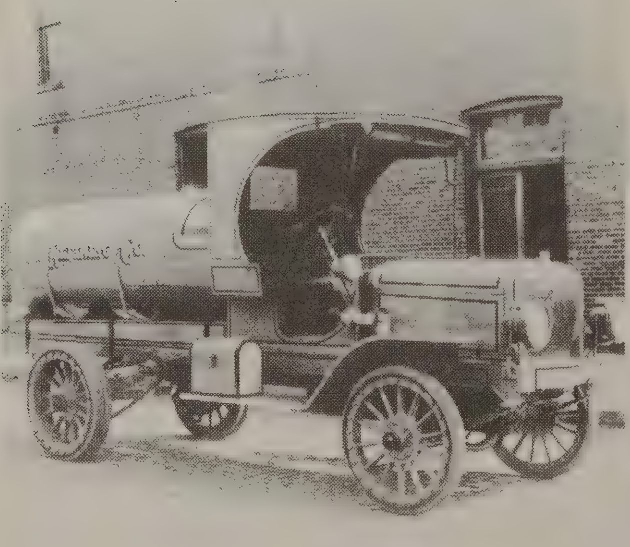
McIntyre five ton truck.



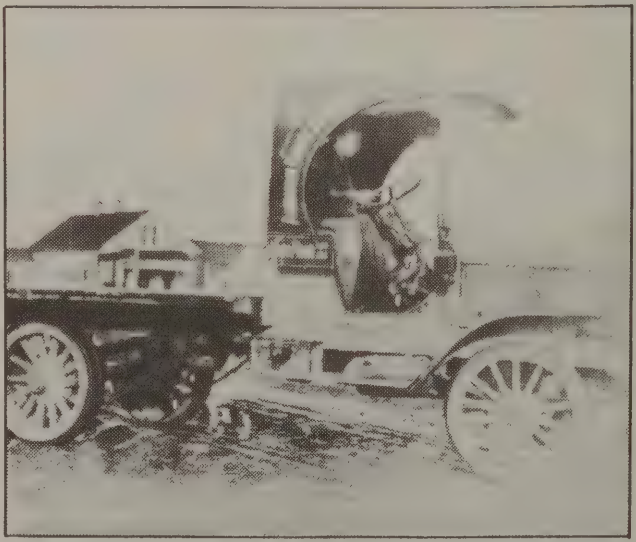
This load of employees illustrate capacity.



McIntyre sightseeing bus.



Above: McIntyre Oil Truck



Auburn Novelty Works used McIntyre truck to haul cement blocks.

MODEL. The Model Gas Engine Company was organized in 1900. After its bankruptcy in 1904 the principals organized the Model Gas Engine Works and purchased the assets of the former company.

The company had been organized to manufacture gasoline engines, both stationary and mobile. For a detailed history of this aspect of the company, see the Gasoline Engine Manufacturers Section.

The first Model automobile was probably built in 1903. It is possible that the Model predated the Auburn, but this has not been confirmed. The first cars were 12 horsepower, two cylinder, touring cars with a removable tonneau. A 16 horsepower engine was offered later.

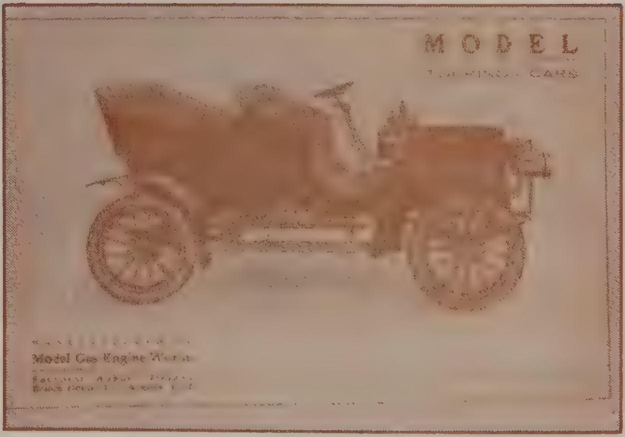
A unique feature of the Model was that the entire body of the car was hinged at the back so that it could be tipped up for access to the engine and other mechanical parts, in a manner similar to the way the cabs of today's modern cabover trucks are tilted forward for servicing.

The company manufactured an extensive array of engines, clutches, and transmissions—virtually complete power and drive units—which could be bolted into automobiles by the many small, independent manufacturers which were prolific throughout the county.

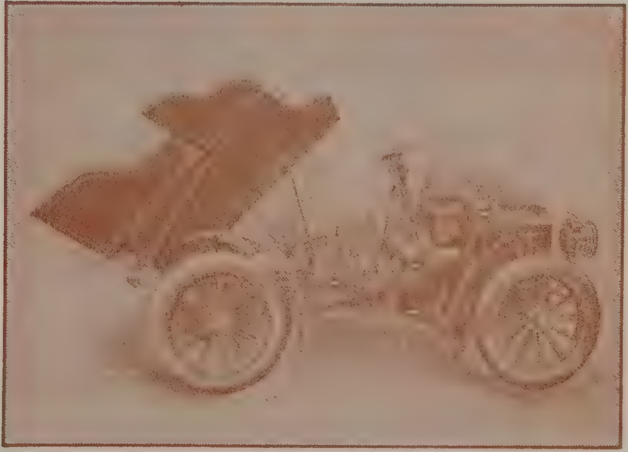
In 1906, the company moved to Peru, Indiana. Its buildings south of the intersection of South Main and Ensley in Auburn were purchased by the Auburn Commercial Club and leased to the Auburn Automobile Company.

After the company moved to Peru, the company was divided into the Model Gas Engine Works and the Model Automobile Company in 1907. The following year, the automobile company was rechristened the Great-Western Automobile Company, and production continued in Peru under that name until 1914. Great-Western also produced a car called the Izzer in 1912.

The Model Gas Engine Works was sold to Pittsburgh interests in 1912 and renamed the Pittsburgh Model Engine Company. In 1915 this company was sold to the Standard Automobile Company of Butler, Pennsylvania, which built the Standard Automobile from 1914 to 1923.



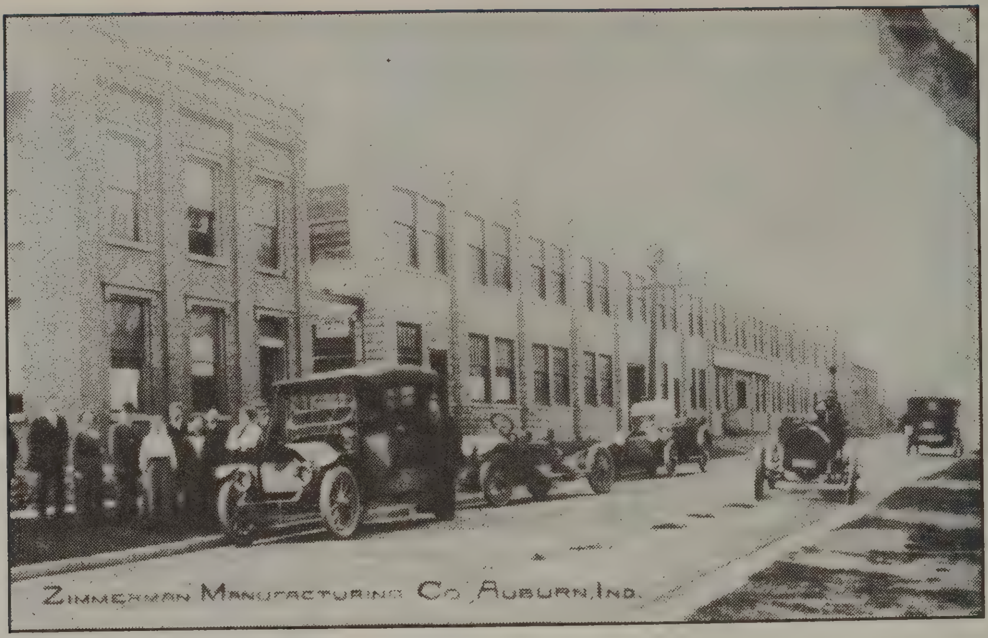
Model was sophisticated for its era.



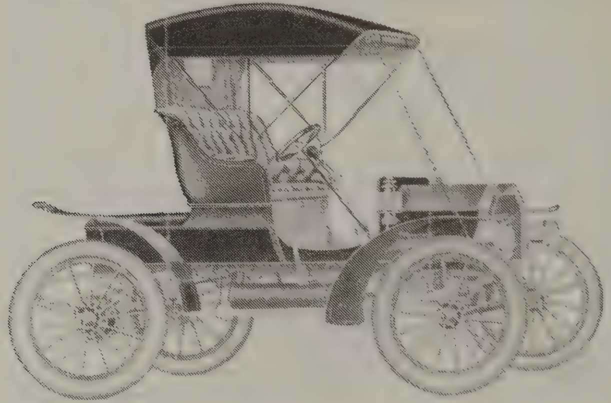
Model body tilted for easy access to engine.

MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF AMERICA. The Motor Car Company of America was located at 2100 Broadway in upper Manhatten, New York City. It manufactured the America and America 40.

In 1911, the W.H. McIntyre Company purchased the company and moved it to Auburn. McIntyre wanted to add a large standard car to its line after several years of manufacturing high wheel vehicles, and the purchase of a company


Zimmerman Manufacturing Co, Auburn, Ind.

ZIMMERMAN AUTOMOBILES

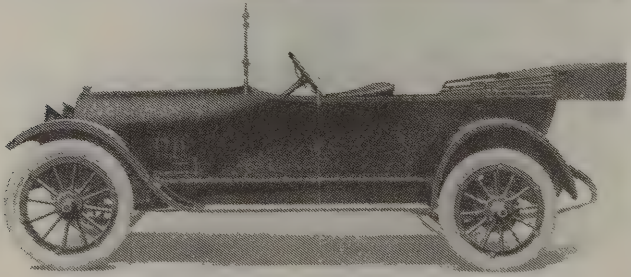


MODEL E.

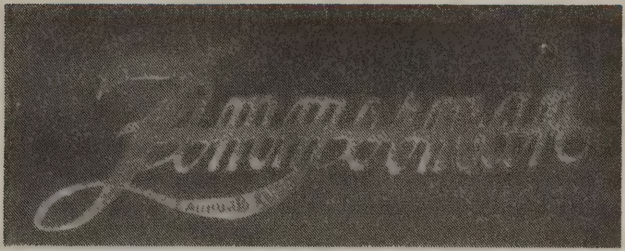
[illegible]

[illegible]

SPECIFICATIONS OF [illegible]



Complete Specifications of Union Four



already producing such a vehicle was the expedient means of obtaining such. The new model was known as the McIntyre Special.

It is unlikely that a car under the America name was produced in Auburn.

UNION. In 1915, the Zimmerman Manufacturing Company was acquired by the Eckhart family. They organized the unincorporated Union Automobile Company and began building the Union automobile in the former Zimmerman plant on North Indiana Avenue in Auburn under the supervision of John Zimmerman. All Auburn models were sixes, and the Union was a four—thus giving more range to the Auburn line. The enterprise was short-lived, the car continuing for only one season. No Union Automobiles are extant.

WELLS TRUCK AND AXLE COMPANY. See Evans Truck and Axle Company.

ZIMMERMAN. The Zimmerman Manufacturing Company had been established in Spencerville in 1874 and moved to Auburn in the 1880's. It manufactured an extensive line of windmills and horsedrawn vehicles.

In 1907, the company first manufactured a single-seat runabout automobile with solid rubber tires and a two-cylinder engine. In 1909 the line was expanded to a four cylinder standard car with 30 x 3" pneumatic tires. A six-cylinder car was added in 1911 which was marketed under both the Zimmerman and deSoto names. It was, however, actually manufactured by the Auburn Automobile Company in the Zimmerman plant pursuant to a lease/contract. In 1915, production with the Zimmerman name was discontinued, and the plant on North Indiana Avenue in Auburn was leased to the Auburn Automobile Company for the production of the Union automobile.

The company continued to manufacture buggies until 1914 when the buggy business was consolidated with Eckhart. Both names were used by Eckhart until 1918.

Frank T. Zimmerman died in 1910, and Elias Zimmerman died in 1914, although he had retired from active participation in the company in 1910 at the age of 80.

John Zimmerman continued with the Auburn Automobile Companies until August 1940, when he, being the last employee was charged with liquidating the assets of the then bankrupt companies.

25.3E VIGNETTE 1

ZIMMERMAN PURCHASERS

Many DeKalb County people purchased their cars from the "home companies." A list of the purchasers of Zimmerman cars includes the following local owners.

CAR NUMBER TOWN NAME DATE PURCHASED
101 Butler Dr. T.D. Graham 04-20-09
150 Butler Eugene Praul 02-09-09
151 Corunna A.B. McCollough 10-10-12
174 Auburn A.O. Burns 04-30-09
181 Ashley A.B. Goodrich 05-19-09
185 Ashley C.S. Thompson 05-19-09
191 Waterloo E.H. Flack 05-11-09
212 Churubusco Dr. O.D. Grawcock 06-12-09
225 Ashley Frank Duncan 06- -09
303 Auburn Mrs. M.E. Gerton 08-22-11
304 Newville V.C. Brenson 04-13-11
314 Spencerville E.T. Edwards 08-24-12
316 St. Joe R.B. Leighty 09-16-12
504 Auburn Dr. W.W. Swarts 05-01-09
506 Fremont Rev. C.B. Dougherty 05-01-09
1005 Auburn B.W. Beidler 04-09-10
1013 Ashley Frank Duncan 06-08-10
1014 Auburn Frank Hogue 05-21-10
1048 Auburn Sam Shilling 08-14-11
1051 St. Joe G.M. Barrey 07-24-12
1061 Butler Luther Knisely 07-08-11
1063 Auburn Ed Cullers 06-08-12
" St. Joe Dr. J.H. Lake 03-11-11
1087 Albion Chas. Keieler 09-13-11
1090 Albion Dr. Hays 12-30-11
1091 Butler Daniel Cecon 08-20-11
237 Butler J.A. Barber 05-20-12
247 Kendallville Dr. J.A. Chapman 10-22-10
249 Auburn Geo W. Kuhlman 06-18-10
259 Albion Dr. Wm. Picer ?
" Garrett A. Muhn 06-24-10
269 Leesburg Frank Mock 09-12-10
275 Butler O.D. Inhofer 06-12-12
284 Kendallville Wm. Stoner 08-15-10
301 St. Joe W.B. Lucas 06-08-12
1019 Auburn J.E. Buchanan 06-18-10
1022 Auburn Jct. Geo W. Morr 04-22-11
1023 Garrett Dr. M.E. Klinger 10-31-10
1026 Auburn ? 06-15-12
1031 Ashley John Bickel 06-25-12
1033 1042 St. Joe Ed Berry 07-18-12
1042 Butler Fred Ginder 06-06-12

25.3F AUTOMOBILE "COUSINS"

Besides the automobiles actually manufactured in DeKalb County, there have been several associated makes which could be considered "cousins" to the local marques. They are:

AMERICA. See McIntyre.

AMERICA 40. See McIntyre.

DEWITT. In 1908, Virgil DeWitt of Auburn induced the North Manchester Industrial Association to build a factory for him to manufacture automobiles in North Manchester. DeWitt had been associated with the W.H. Kiblinger Company, later W.H. McIntyre Company, and apparently built the car under license from them. Cars were manufactured in 1908 and 1909. A fire put the company out of business. A replica of the DeWitt has been manufactured in North Manchester in recent years by Russell Egolf.

ELCAR. In 1922, a group of DeKalb County men purchased a controlling interest in the Pratt Carriage and Motor Car Company of Elkhart, Indiana, which built the Elcar. Those involved were Wilson Dennison, George Bundy, Floy B. Sears, and R. M. Graffis. All had been with the Auburn Automobile Company. A former Waterloo man, William Patterson, was sales manager of Pratt when the transaction occurred.

The company was renamed Elcar Motor Company and continued to build cars until 1931. In later years it used Lycoming engines and manufactured taxis under the names Ellay, Martel, Royal Martel and Allied.

FISHBACK. In 1912, the Auburn Commercial Club offered the Fishback Motor Company of Newark, New Jersey, a site in Auburn. The company, supposedly capitalized at $3,000,000, had said it would locate where a site would be donated and local citizens would purchase stock. The proposal turned out to be a scam that was tried in many cities including Youngstown, Ohio and Waterloo, Iowa. Apparently citizens did not take Fishback's bait, and there was no loss. The Fishback principals tried a similar scam in 1914 under the name Savage Motor Car Company.

GALFORD. There is reference to the Galford Car Co. in Auburn Chamber of Commerce literature. This may have been a company that the organization tried to attract to Auburn. "Gaylord" and "Garford" are other references which probably refer to the same company.

GARFORD. See Galford.

GAYLORD. See Galford

GREAT WESTERN. See Model

IZZER. See Model.

STANDARD. See Model.

25.3G SPECIALTY VEHICLES

Several specialty vehicles were manufactured in DeKalb County. Due to the difficulty in classifying them as automobiles or trucks, they are described in this section.

25.3G1 CUSTOM TRACTOR

The first Custom Farm Tractors were developed and manufactured by the Custom Manufacturing Company of Shelbyville, Indiana, in the late 1940's. They were marketed through Lehr Equipment Sales of Richmond, Indiana and Elizabethtown, Kentucky. The name "Lehr's Big Boy" was used on some models.

Other names used were "Custom Model 'C' Standard," which had a wide front axle. This model was also sold under the name "Jumbo" and was marketed by Jumbo Steel Products Co., Azusa, California.

The 1952 Tractor Field Book lists the "Custom Model 'B' and 'C'" as being manufactured by Harry A. Lowther Co. of Shelbyville, Indiana. This company listed a new Custom Gyrol Fluid Drive Model HR and HW. These two models had a "fluid coupling" and a 230.6 inch Chrysler engine. Larger models "ER"and "EW" had 250.6 cubic inch Chrysler engines.

Beginning in 1953 the Custom Tractor was marketed through the Montgomery Ward Catalog.

In 1952, Universal Tool and Stamping Company of Spencerville and Butler purchased the Harry A. Lowther Company in order to obtain a contract which this company had with the United States Army Air Corps to build a jet plane tow vehicle. (See Universal Jet Plane Tow Vehicle.) The Custom Farm Tractor line was included with this purchase and was moved to Universal's new building on the west edge of Butler.

At least the Models B, C, and 308 were manufactured in Butler for a short period of time. They were equipped with a "three point hitch" and could be had with a three bottom plow, a devise that resembles today's chisel plow, which may have been a cultivator for new crops; a disc; and a frontend loader. These tractors may have been sold through Montgomery Ward. They were built in Universal's plant in Butler, although the manufacturer was listed as Harry A. Lowther Co., Butler, Indiana. Probably no more than a dozen units were built in Butler.

The principals of Universal, William Mayer and his son, Donald Mayer, and Raymond Pratt, decided that the manufacture of the Custom Farm Tractor line did not fit into their plans and sold the company, less the government contract, to people in Hustisford, Wisconsin. The 1953 tractor reference books show the Custom Models EW, HW, ER, and HR by the Custom Manufacturing Company of Hustiford, Wisconsin.

The basic tractor used Chrysler Industrial engines and transmissions and rear ends from 2 1/2 ton Dodge trucks. Other Chrysler components were also used. The price was in the $2,000 range. The engine, transmission, and wheel rims were painted silver and all else painted red.

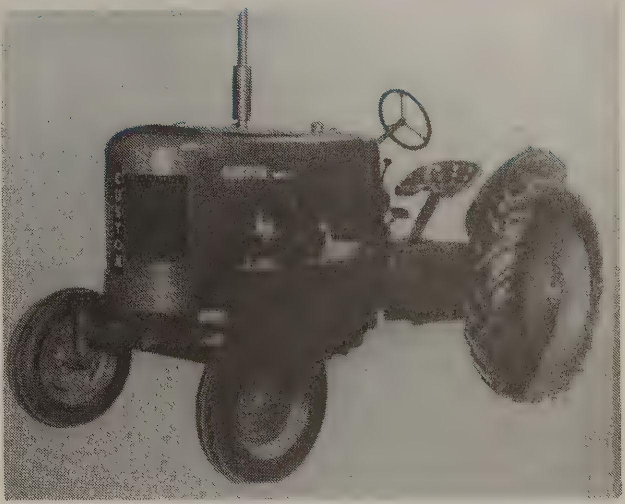
They were considered powerful, reliable tractors and were a part of the post-war popularity of farm tractors. A few of these interesting tractors have survived and are sometimes seen at antique tractor shows and pulling contests. Two tractors were retained by the Mayer family and are still used on their farm near Butler. Raymond Pratt used one on his farm near Coburn Corners, but its present whereabouts is unknown.

25.3G1 UNIVERSAL JET PLANE SERVICE VEHICLE

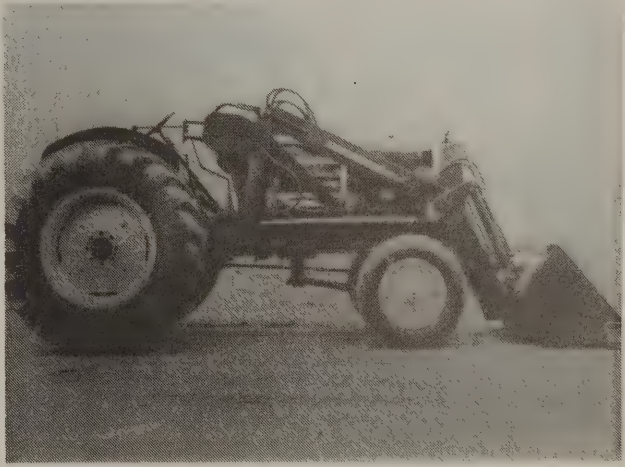
Surely one of the most unique vehicles built in DeKalb County was the Universal Jet Plane Service Vehicle made by Universal Tool and Stamping Company at Butler.

Jet airplanes were developed toward the end of World War II but were widely used during the Korean War. They required much different support facilities than conventional aircraft in that they had to be started from external sources and had to be moved about the runway and hanger areas by external means. This was all very awkward at first.

About 1950, the United States Army Air Corps sought the design of a vehicle which could be used to tow planes, which would provide the external power to start them, and which would also be used as a fire fighting vehicle. The design-build contract was awarded to the Harry A. Lowther Company of Shelbyville, Indiana; who proceeded to design the vehicle.

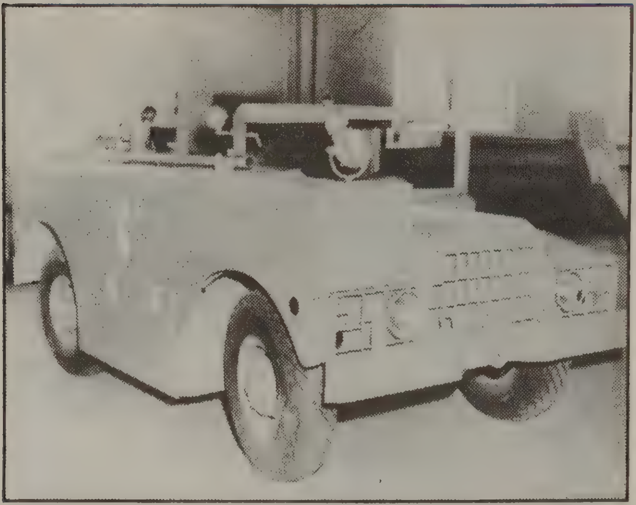


Custom Tractor.

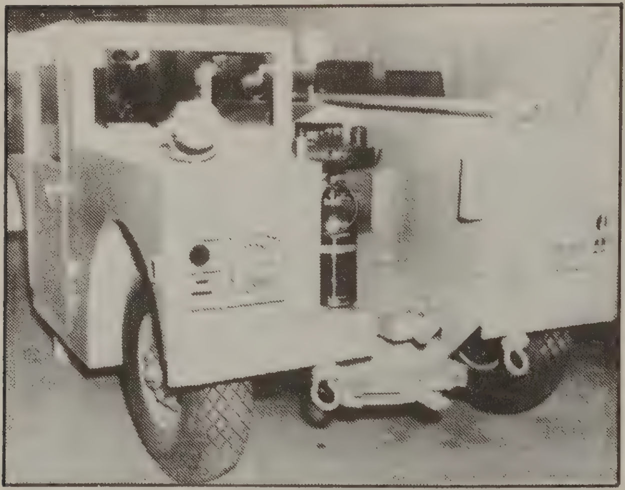


Custom Tractor with front-end loader.

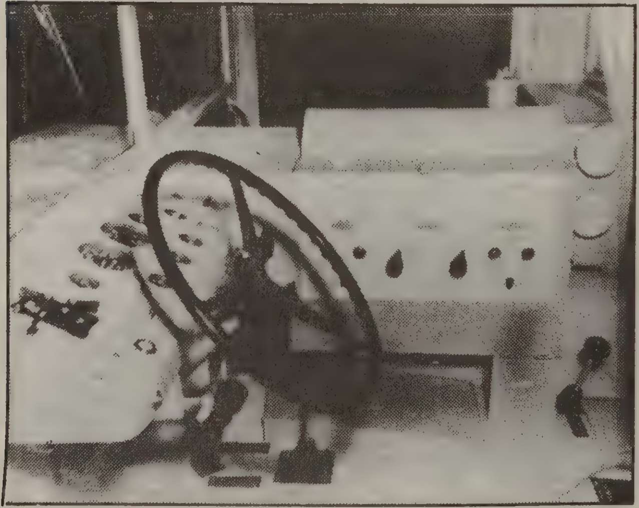
Custom Tractor with chisel plow.



Universal Jet Plane Service 'Vehicle'.



Rear-view.



Interior-view.

The end product had four-wheel drive, with all wheels turning so that it had a very sharp turning radius. The engine was a Chrysler 185 H.P. V-P Fireball Engine, and the unit contained generating equipment, battery charging equipment, compressed air equipment, and fire fighting apparatus. There were large hooks on both ends of the vehicle to which a long rod was attached formoving the planes.

About 1952 Universal Tool and Stamping Company, which was then located at Spencerville, bought the Harry A. Lowther Company in order to obtain the government contract. Universal built a new building on the west edge of Butler for the manufacture of the units. Purchase of the Harry A. Lowther Company included the Custom Farm Tractor Line. This was later sold to a company in Hustisford, Wisconsin. (See Custom Tractor.)

The engineering was completed and a prototype was built at Universal in Butler. After extensive testing at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, the unit was accepted by the Army Air Corps in April 1953. The Korean War ended and there was a sudden cutback in defense spending, which resulted in the cancellation of the contract for production of the initial 330 units. Thereafter, Universal's jack production facilities were moved from Spencerville to Butler. The building which was built for the Universal Jet Plane Service Vehicle has been used for jack production since and has been expanded numerous times. The one prototype unit became the property of the United States Army Air Corps. Its present whereabouts is unknown.

Universal later attempted to sell the Jet Plane Service Vehicle to the Canadian Air Force and made another prototype for this purpose. The Canadians were also winding down their military establishment and did not purchase the vehicle either.

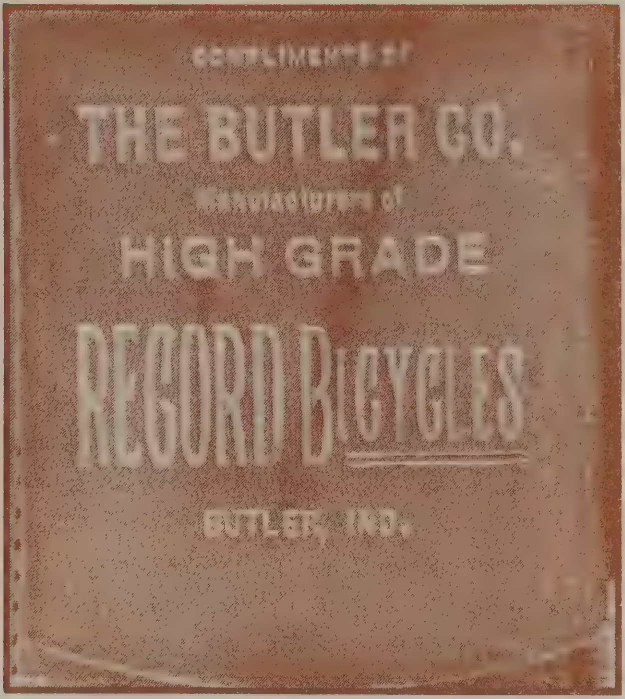
25.3H BICYCLE MANUFACTURERS

Three different bicycle manufacturers were located in DeKalb County. There was a national craze for bicycling from about 1890 to 1910, and DeKalb County buggy manufacturers were quick to cash in on it. The known bicycle manufacturers were:

AUBURN BICYCLE WORKS. The only reference to this company appears in **Horseless Carriage**, April 29, 1903, where it was stated that the Auburn Bicycle Works built an automobile for a local doctor. It would appear from the name of the company, however, that its primary business was the manufacture of bicycles. It was not listed in the 1908 Auburn City Directory.

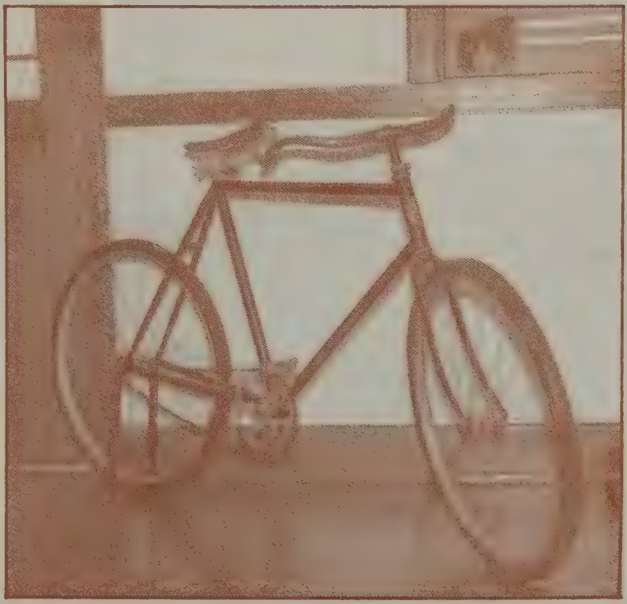
THE BUTLER COMPANY. This company was organized at Butler in 1894 to manufacture wind engines and bicycles. These two items were compatible products in that both used wood and metal components. The Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Museum has in its collection a Butler Bicycle which was donated by Roy Moughler. It has wooden handlebars, and the wheel rims are wood with wire spokes. It has no coaster brake, so the pedals turn constantly when the wheels are in motion.

W.H. KIBLINGER COMPANY. This buggy manufacturer also built bicycles. No example is known, but there is a Kiblinger bicycle name plate in the Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Museum collections.

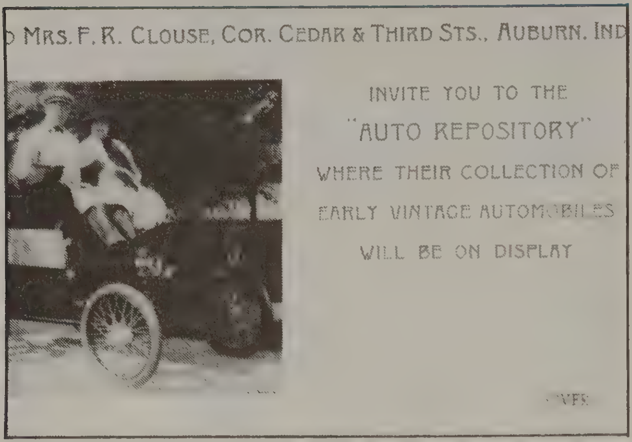


Advertising wallet.

Kiblinger Bicycle Emblem.



Record bicycle at Auburn Cord Duesenberg Museum.



MRS. F. R. CLOUSE, COR. CEDAR & THIRD STS., AUBURN. IND

INVITE YOU TO THE
"AUTO REPOSITORY"
WHERE THEIR COLLECTION OF
EARLY VINTAGE AUTOMOBILES
WILL BE ON DISPLAY

Mr. and Mrs. F.R. Clouse had first car museum in Auburn.

ACD Reunion in downtown Auburn.

ACD Parade.

25.3I Auburn, Cord, Duesenberg Reunion, Festival, and Museum

Soon after the Auburn Automobile Company and allied companies went out of business, its vehicles came to be collected. They were appreciated more after the fact than they were when introduced.

In the early 1950's advertisements began to appear in **Motor Trend** magazine for Auburns, Cords, and Duesenbergs. Locally Cal Groscup had the foresight to acquire an Auburn, a Cord, and a Duesenberg which he often displayed in front of his North Van Buren Street home to the delight of lake travelers returning to Fort Wayne on a Sunday evening. Art Fike of Corunna bought a L-29 Cord Cabriolet off a used car lot in Fort Wayne for five hundred dollars. Forrest Clouse appreciated the early cars and established a private museum which he called the "Auto Repository" at his home at the northeast corner of First and Cedar Streets in Auburn.

In 1955 Harry Denhard of New York placed an advertisement in **Motor Trend** magazine seeking people interested in Auburn, Cord, and Duesenberg cars to form a club. This resulted in the formation of the Auburn Cord Duesenberg Club in 1955, just 18 years after the last Cords and Duesenbergs were manufactured in 1937.

In 1957 the club held it's first "reunion" in Auburn. A few dedicated collectors came to Auburn to meet and show each other their cars. They stayed at the Auburn Hotel and displayed their cars on the street.

The Auburn Chamber of Commerce recognized the potential of the Auburn Cord Duesenberg Reunion, as it came to be called, and organized a committee to promote and assist it, headed by Del Mar Johnson. Each year, the chamber appropiated a few hundred dollars to pay for postage and advertising. The event kept getting bigger under the direction of Mr. Johnson.

In 1969, while John Martin Smith was President of the Auburn Chamber of Commerce, it was decided to expand the event. The chamber ordered a quantity of souvenirs to sell to the crowds drawn to Auburn to see the cars on the square. The same year the Jay Cees put on a "bean dinner" on the square. This was the beginning of commercialization of the event to raise funds to offset costs.

In 1972 Del Mar Johnson conceived the idea of having an antique and classic car auction in conjunction with what had been renamed the Auburn Cord Duesenberg Festival. A meeting was held in early August at the Greenhurst Country Club involving Del Mar Johnson, John Martin Smith, and Jack Randinelli for the Festival and Russell Kruse, Dean Kruse, and Leo Gephart of

Ohio who was a classic car dealer. Plans were then formulated for the first auction. A nucleus of cars was supplied by Leo Gephart and others were consigned. The auction was held in the area east of the Dairy Queen on West Seventh Street now occupied by Hecks and Westedge Mall.

The auction was a modest success and over three hundred dollars was raised for the Festival. The Kruses and Gephart then formed Kruse Classic Auction Company and held several auctions around the country.

The second auction was held in 197— at DeKalb High School and was very successful. By this time the Auburn Chamber of Commerce was holding auction proceeds in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars. A faction wanted to use these funds for chamber purposes. This was resisted by Festival interests.

In the meantime there was considerable discussion in regard to establishing a museum for the cars built in Auburn. It was then decided that the funds held by the chamber for the Festival should be designated for museum purposes. As a result of a compromise, the Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Festival Committee was severed from the Chamber.

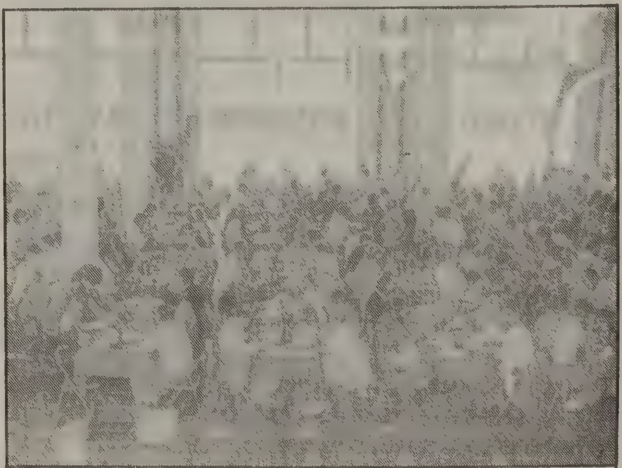
Two separate not-for-profit corporations were formed — Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Festival, Inc. and Auburn Automotive Heritage, Inc. The Festival corporation has remained sponsor of the annual Labor Day event and continues to be headed by Del Mar Johnson. Proceeds from the Festival are annually paid over to the Heritage corporation.

The funds held by the Chamber were paid over to the Heritage corporation for museum purposes. There was then considerable discussion as to where and how a museum should be established. One group wanted to build a pole building near I69 to display about twenty cars. The other group wanted to acquire the former Auburn Automobile Company Administration Building at 1600 South Wayne Street. Fortunately, the latter group prevailed and the Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Museum was opened on July 6, 1974, with only the showroom restored. Other areas have been restored until now the building displays over 140 antique and classic cars. It is considered one of the premier automobile museums in the country and annually attracts over 100,000 visitors to Auburn.

Dr. E. E. Rogers was the first president of Auburn Automotive Heritage, Inc. Due to illness he was unable to serve out his term and John Martin Smith then served as president until 1986. Joyce McIntyre served for a partial year followed by Donald Aiken who presently serves. Mike Wagner was the first executive director. He was followed by the present executive director Frank "Skip" Marketti.

ACD Auction.

Museum showroom was used for machine shop.



Museum showroom is used for banquets.

The museum contains an outstanding collection of cars built in Auburn including examples of Kiblinger, McIntyre, Imp, Zimmerman, and, of course, Auburn ranging from 1904 to 1936. Other antique and classic marques are represented in the comprehensive collection.

25.4 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

How did all this industry find its way into DeKalb County? Some industry was located in DeKalb because of the availability of raw material or the residence of an entrepreneur. However, most industry was actively recruited by interested individuals and chambers of commerce. Transportation routes have always been important in recruitment of industry.

25.4A Auburn Commercial Club and Auburn Chamber of Commerce

The Auburn Commercial Club was organized on February 14, 1903. Members of the initial board of directors were Michael Boland, Milo E. Garrett, John Hebel, William H. McIntyre, Albert C. Robbins, Don A. Garwood, Thomas H. Sprott, I. M. Zent, Frank E. Eckhart, W. A. Boon, William H. Schaab, G. A. Bishop, Sr., Dr. William H. Nusbaum, Charles M. Brown, and James H. Rose. In addition to the foregoing directors, the charter members were: D. H. Hadermann, T. D. Ford, Geo. W. Lackey, H. B. McCord, F. A. Borst, D. B. Lehman, F. J. Moeling, J. Edgar Buchanan, Daniel M. Link, J. C. Henry, Ira A. Thrush, J. E. Pomeroy, W. F. Schermerhorn, E. C. Sheets, Geo. A. Bishop, M. Eckhart, Price D. West, O. E. Clay, D. A. Hodge, John H. Leasure, Ashton Staman, Geo. A. Bishop, Jr., Bert W. Beidler, H. R. Culbertson, A. N. Wilson, J. M. Cherry, H. D. Weaver, Frank A. Hoff, W. C. McNabb, C. A. Schaab, Thos. H. Sprott, E. L. Robbins, D. A. Garwood, and T. A. Carter.

The name of the organization was changed in 1929 to the Chamber of Commerce of Auburn, Indiana. In 1957 the corporate structure was reorganized, and the name was again changed to the Auburn Chamber of Commerce, Inc.

The 1903 organization may have been a successor, at least in function, to the Auburn Improvement Association which was incorporated December 5, 1895, "to use its influence and expend its assets to encourage manufacturing and other industrial companies and enterprises to locate in the town of Auburn, Indiana and its vicinity, to foster any such enterprise which may now be located or which may hereafter locate in said town and vicinity and to promote the general welfare of said town in whatever way shall seem best to the managing Board of said company." The initial board of directors was comprised of George A. Bishop, William H. McIntyre, William H. Schaab, John W. Baxter, Frank E. Eckhart, Albert C. Robbins, Charles A. O. McClellan, Don A. Garwood, Michael Boland, Alfred N. Wilson, and Christopher C. Shaffer.

It is not clear why the Auburn Improvement Association did not continue; however, in any event, the Auburn Commercial Club continued its function and interests.

The decade beginning in 1900 was the golden era in industrial development in DeKalb County. Many of the present industries can trace their roots to this era, directly or indirectly. The Auburn Commercial Club was largely responsible for this growth. The club was quick to act when necessary to recruit industry. When the Model Gas Engine Company failed, the Auburn Commercial Club quickly bought the facility and leased it to the fledgling Auburn Automobile Company. When Theodore Rieke was looking for a site to relocate his machine shop, the Auburn Commercial Club built a new building for the company at the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Hazel Streets. The building now housing Hamilton Standard was built by the Auburn Chamber of Commerce in the 1950's. These buildings have changed hands several times as industries changed. The foresight of the Auburn Chamber of Commerce and its predecessors has proven to be invaluable to healthy growth of the city and county.

In 1919 the Auburn Commercial Club built the building at the northeast corner of East Eighth and South Cedar Streets for its headquarters. It rented space on the ground floor for offices, including the Auburn Post Office, and used the second floor for its offices. A large banquet area on the lower level was the site of many meetings and dinners. This building was sold in the early 1960's. It has recently been tastefully restored by Van Horne and Turner Attorneys. The proceeds from the sale of the building have been held as an endowment for ongoing chamber activities.

The Auburn Chamber of Commerce has also been the nucleus of other organizations which have been beneficial to the community. The Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Festival was started as a committee of the Auburn Chamber of Commerce under the leadership of Del Mar Johnson. This committee was split into two separate not for profit corporations in 1972 — Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Festival,Inc., which continues to shape the festival; and Auburn Automotive Heritage, Inc., which operates the Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Museum.

There are also four present organizations under the chamber umbrella—the Auburn Improvement Association, Inc; the Auburn Network of Enterprising Women; the Auburn

Industrial Development Corporation, Inc.; and Auburn Cordial Bed and Breakfast.

The Auburn Improvement Association, Inc., has been active in beautification and historic preservation and is an affiliate of Historic Landmarks Foundation of Indiana, Inc., was instrumental in having the Auburn downtown area listed as an historic district on the National Register of Historic Places; sponsors Pride Week annually; and promotes an annual decorator showcase which is open during the Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Festival.

The Auburn Network of Enterprising Women is a group of women active in business or industry. Auburn Cordial Bed and Breakfast provides "bed and breakfast" lodging for out of town guests during the Auburn Cord Duesenberg Festival.

In 1981, as in 1904 when the Auburn Commercial Club reacted to a recession, Auburn Industrial Development Corporation, Inc. (AIDCO) was formed to assist in recruiting industry to Auburn. The early 1980's was a period of economic recession, with unemployment in DeKalb County as high at 18%. Under the leadership of Allen Graber, Tilson King, and other businessmen, AIDCO has been successful in recruiting several major industries to Auburn including Sealed Power Corporation, Auburn Packaging, Inc., R. J. Tower Company, Guardian Industries, Inc., and Auburn Hardwood Moulding, Inc. Many other people and other organizations assisted in this recruitment, but it is clear that AIDCO was the catalyst.

During the 1980's industrial development in northern Indiana has been successful due to the favorable tax and business climate provided by Indiana as compared to Michigan and Ohio. DeKalb County's location within the state, the presence of I69, railroads, and abundant supplies of electricity and gas have all been assets that have lead to development of additional industry.

Those who have served as presidents of The Auburn Chamber of Commerce since 1950 are: Noah E. Yoder (1950), Donald Schaab (1951), H. N. Nigg (1953), Hugh G. Sanders (1954), Marvin Shaw (1956), Del Mar Johnson (1958), Thomas Muhn (1960), Ronald E. Ball (1962), Donald T. Mefford (1963), Loyal Bowerman (1964), Robert Carbaugh (1965), Robert Ehlers (1966), Richard Brown (1968), John Martin Smith (1969), Ray T. Shuttleworth (1970), John Randinelli (1971), Al Gengnagel (1972), J. R. Garceau (1973), Charles L. Quinn (1974), David Southern (1975), Dominic Liberatore (1976), Thomas Culler (1976), Robert Carbaugh (1977), Rudy Eskra (1978), James Hamilton (1978), David Wible (1979), David Brandon (1980), Ronald Bale (1981), David Houser (1981), James McCanna (1983), Stephen Blackwell (1984), Thomas Dendinger (1985), and Daniel Schmidt, D.D.S. (1987). Sandra Mafera is the present Executive Director of the Auburn Chamber of Commerce.

Auburn Commercial Club.

25.4B Garrett Chamber of Commerce and Allied Organizations

Industrial development in Garrett can be traced to the founding of the town by the Baltimore Land and Improvement Company, which founded and platted the town in 1875. The company was interested in selling lots and recruiting industry that would receive and ship freight on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

As the efforts of the Baltimore Land and Improvement Company waned in 1906, the Garrett Expansion Club was organized. The club was responsible for bringing the Wayne Knitting Mills to Garrett shortly thereafter. This factory employed 150 woman and had a weekly payroll of $1500. The club also built the brick building on West King Street which housed a large laundry operation for the railroad. This building now houses Rubber Toys Unique, Inc.

The Garrett Expansion Club later evolved into the Garrett Civic Co-operative Club.

GREATER GARRETT IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

In 1920 reports were circulated in Garrett that the Baltimore and Ohio Shops were to be moved from Garrett, one of the reasons for the move having been given as the housing shortage. A large group of citizens met with the purpose of remedying the situation. Thus the Greater Garrett Improvement Co. was started. It was financed by the sale of stock at $50 a share. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. D. Brinkerhoff; Vice President, Wm. T. Eagan; and Secretary-Treasurer, H. M. Brown. Directors included the officers plus John H. Schunk, J. T. McSweeney, O. H. Betts, and Dr. M. E. Klinger.

The company immediately purchased 125 lots in Garrett and 61-3/4 acres of unplatted land from the Baltimore Land and Improvement Company. A contract was let to R. C. Wells to superintend the construction of 18 houses on South Harrison Street and East Keyser Street. Mr. Wells was aided in the plans by Architect A. M. Strauss of Fort Wayne. Fifty-four thousand dollars of capital was raised quickly by popular subscription.

From 1923 the company paid interest dividends totaling 60 per cent and in 1933 paid liquidating dividends aggregating 40 percent.

The houses built by the company are fine looking homes of two and one and one half stories of six and five rooms respectively. They added greatly to the appearance of the streets they occupy. In spite of the Baltimore and Ohio Shops having been moved, the housing space was needed in Garrett, and the venture of the Greater Garrett Improvement Company was highly successful.

The officers of the company remained unchanged, but L. B. Hart and Claude McLaughlin replaced Mr. Betts and Mr. McSweeney on the board of directors.

GARRETT INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

When the Baltimore and Ohio removed its shops from Garrett in 1925, the Garrett Civic Co-operative Club and local business interests under the leadership of Charles Abell formed what was designated as an Industrial Committee composed of Mr. Abell as Chairman, H. M. Brown, D. B. VanFleit, J. D. Brinkerhoff, and C. H. Heinzerling. They were entrusted with a fund of $6,390 subscribed for use in the promotion of industries. An industrial secretary was employed, and he made a contact with Louis J. Keller of Chicago, a brassiere manufacturer.

When Mr. Keller became interested in establishing a factory at Garrett, it was necessary to furnish him with a building. The Garrett Industrial Association was then formed with George M. Schulthess, as president; W. T. Eagan, vice-president; George H. Tuck, secretary; Herman Stern, treasurer; and with H. M. Brown, Monte L. Green, Chas. Abell, D. B. Van Fleit, O. C. Clark, and C. B. Hamilton comprising the board of directors.

The total amount collected for stock sold was $23,329, including $10,000 subscribed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A fine brick building with 10,000 feet of floor space was erected on East King Street at an original cost of $18,866. It was occupied by the Francine Brassiere Co. headed by Mr. Keller. As the business developed, Mr. Keller needed more room. He and the industrial association collaborated in the erection of an addition of 5,000 feet capacity costing $8,000. The company occupied the premises until July 1934 and had a labor force at one time of 250 people.

The building was vacant for a time and was then occupied for several months by the Lavoie Corporations, which was engaged in building a new type of passenger bus. In the summer of 1935 the Garrett Industrial Association, with the cooperation of the Garrett Chamber of Commerce and its Industrial Committee, interested David Rothstein of Chicago in establishing a garment factory. He started operations with a few employees but soon increased to 85 people. The plant operated under the name of Nature's Rival Co. and also manufactured brassieres.

The Garrett Industrial Association promoted and helped finance a foundry located on East Quincy Street and operated under the name of Garrett Brass and Aluminum Foundry Co. Through the efforts of the association, the Ira J. Mix Dairy Co. of Chicago established a milk plant east of Randolph Street and north of the Baltimore and Ohio Station. This business was operated by the Fort Wayne Milk Producers Corporation and bought milk from farmers in this vicinity in an amount of about 95,000 pounds a day. The company was a branch of the VanCamp Milk Co. The organization also assisted Rosenberry Brothers in establishing a woodworking plant on West King Street.

On February 1, 1927, the Garrett Chamber of Commerce was organized as successor to the Garrett Expansion Club and the Garrett Civic Co-operative Club. The Chamber remained a not-for-profit corporation while the companion organizations, Greater Garrett Improvement Company and Garrett Industrial Association, were for-profit organizations.

The Garrett Chamber of Commerce has been active in promoting business and industry. Industries recruited in recent years include Assman Corporation of America, Electric Motors and Specialties, Inc., Garrett Industries, Inc., Magnavox Government & Industrial Electronic

Co., Mossberg Industries, Inc., Hubbard Division, Stanadyne Distribution Division, and Transport Careers. The present Garrett Area Industrial Development Committee consists of Mayor Marcella Zerns - Chairman, Max Onion, David Hawkins, Larry Faulkner, Larry Hamilton, Walter Fuller, Ronald Dicke, Patricia Bartels, and Howard Bloomquist.

Those who have served as president of the Garrett Chamber of Commerce include in the 1920's C. B. Hamilton, and Dr. M. E. Klinger; in the 1930's C. H. Heinzerling, Rev. J. G. Bennett, A. W. Gallatin, A. G. Houser, Dr. D. M. Reynolds, and D. L. Haffner; in the 1940's D. L. Haffner, H. M. Brown, Stanley Riedhart, Dr. M. E. Klinger, Rev. J. G. Bennett, George Mountz, and Roy Williams; in the 1950's O. K. DePew, John Felke, Bernard Brennan, E. V. Minnear, K. P. Sithen, Roland Castle, Charles Ort, E. J. Hubbard, and Carl McKee; in the 1960's Al Englehard, Letha McFeely, Willard Kees, Dr. D. K. Jeffery, Joseph McCorkel, William Toy, Ken Smith, Charles Ort, James Herzer, and Max Bock; in the 1970's Max Bock, Joe McCorkel, Francis Thompson, Jerry Davis, Richard Daniel, LeRoy DeLong, Robert Lange, and Frank Caprino; in the 1980's Larry Hamilton, Richard Miles, Ron Dicke, Dr. Will Schlemmer, Steven Osterhout, Ben Orr, Patricia Bartels, and Howard Bloomquist.

The 1986-1987 Board of Directors of the Garrett Chamber of Commerce are: Howard Bloomquist, President; Richard Miles, Vice-President; Larry Faulkner, Secretary; Gene Gildner, Treasurer; and James Herzer. Associate Directors are: Melvin Diederich, Susan Branscum, Mayor Marcella Zerns, and Kevin Wallace. The office secretary is Betty Zern.

U.A.W.
LOCAL 825

United Auto Workers, Local 825, sign on South Wayne Street, Auburn.

U.A.W. Hall, South Wayne Street, Auburn.

25.4C Other Industrial Development Organizations

There have also been active chambers of commerce and similar organizations in Waterloo, Butler, and Ashley. The Butler Booster Club was instrumental in recruiting several industries to Butler in the 1950's. Waterloo has had an active chamber of commerce over the years and the present Waterloo Industrial Development Corporation has been successful in developing the Waterloo Industrial Park.

Indiana and Michigan Electric Company and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have also been active in recruiting industry into DeKalb County.

DEDICATED
TO THE
MEMORY
OF
DEKALB
COUNTY
SOLDIERS

War Memorial as erected in 1909.

DEDICATED
TO THE
MEMORY
OF
DEKALB
COUNTY
SOLDIERS

War Memorial in 1988.

CHAPTER TWENTY SIX

MILITARY

26.1 OVERVIEW

All of the wars and military engagements in which the United States has been involved have had a profound effect on DeKalb County and its people.

The Revolutionary War and War of 1812 determined whether what is now DeKalb County would be governed by France, England, or the United States. The engagements with the Indians necessary to convince them to sign treaties releasing possession of their lands are covered in prior chapters.

The first war to have a direct effect on DeKalb County was the Civil War. All DeKalb County men known to have served are listed along with their dates and places of service. One interested in the Civil War service of an ancester can determine when and where he served along with the battles and engagements he participated in from the material in this chapter. The happy love story of Anna and William is balanced by the sadly poignant diary of Jacob Osborn Coburn.

DeKalb County's Company K was headquartered at Waterloo and remained active after the Civil War. It was put on active duty for the Spanish-American War. Many were sent to Florida upon the declaration of war but did not see active service. There were no casualties.

Comapny K continued after the war but was headquartered in Auburn under the leadership of the popular Col. Aubrey Kuhlman. The armory was located in the building at the northeast corner of Cedar and Seventh Streets, Auburn.

World War I mobilized Company K and also resulted in many DeKalb County men being drafted. Twenty-three men lost their lives in World War I. Company K lost its separate identity after World War I but is still a part of the Indiana National Guard.

World War II probably had more direct effect on DeKalb County than any other war. Hundreds of men served directly and fifty-nine gave the supreme sacrifice of their lives. There were numerous civilian committees to assest in the war effort. Most necessary commodities were rationed.

The Korean War came quickly after World War II and some of DeKalb County's men were again called to serve. There were fourteen casualties of DeKalb County men.

The Viet Nam War was unpopular here as well as nationally, but DeKalb County men served. Nine men lost their lives in this conflict.

The names of all men who served are listed for the Civil War, Spanish American War, World War I, and the Korean War. Names were not available for the other wars. All Korean casualties are listed under the theory that the written word is more permanent than bronze tablets and that a permanent record should be made of DeKalb County's war heros.

Several veterans organizations have been prominent. The G.A.R. had its own suite of rooms in the present courthouse. The American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars are both active in DeKalb County.

It is unfortunate that wars have to be so prominent in our history. In a letter written to his parents during the Viet Nam War, Auburn's

Jim Bashore observed "Man is incapable of saving himself. If man has not learned from past experiences the horrors of war, lust and greed, then he shall never learn until the Lord himself returns to teach him. May God speed this day ..."

WARS

26.2 REVOLUTIONARY WAR

No part of the Revolutionary War was fought in what is now DeKalb County but the war certainly affected the area in many ways.

The first plans of European influence were drawn by Jesuit missionaries who accompanied the first French explorers into North America. Their primary purpose was to convert the Indians to Christianity. French explorers and missionaries may have crossed upper Indiana, but no known posts were established in the early period.

From 1650 to 1750 missionaries and fur traders mingled together so that it was difficult to determine whether a post was primarily a mission or a fur-trading station. There was frequent contact with Indians, but no attempt was made by the French to colonize the area.

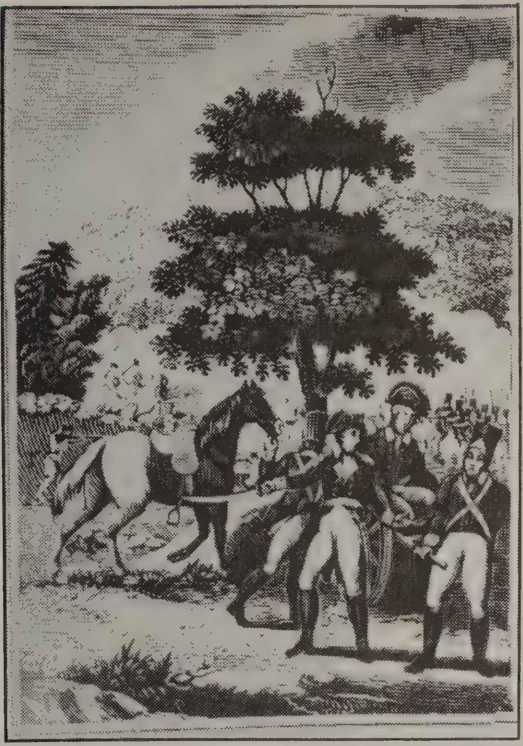
The French King, Louis XIV, began to take an interest in the central part of what is now the United States. A rudimentary government was established. The southern part was governed from New Orleans and the northern part, including what is now Northern Indiana, from Quebec. Still no colonization was attempted.

As early as 1720 the English became jealous of the continuing French encroachment into the Ohio Valley. The resulting war was essentially a commercial struggle for the lucrative fur trade.

Although called the French and Indian War, the struggle was really between the French and British. It continued for many years and culminated in 1763 when the British took control of the area.

This was an important turning point in our history. While the French were mainly interested in exploiting the fur and natural resources of the area, the British would have more interest in colonization.

The British exercised vague control over the interior country during the Revolutionary War. The Thirteen Colonies did not have the resources to explore the interior but maintained a strong interest in the land. On December 12, 1778, the Commonwealth of Virginia created Illinois County and, thereby, claimed most of what was to become the Northwest Territory. The capitol of the Commonwealth of Virginia was Williamsburg until 1780 the seat of government then was removed to Richmond. The Act creating the Illinois County expired January 5, 1782, and for a period no colony



claimed the area or attempted to exercise any jurisdiction over it.

On February 25, 1779, George Rogers Clark defeated the British at Vincennes and drove them from what was to become the Northwest Territory. Clark was fighting under the flag of Governor Patrick Henry of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

After the United States Constitution was formed, the American colonies gave up their claims to western territories. This resulted in the Ordinance of 1787, approved July 13, 1787, whereby the Northwest Territory was formed. This document was in effect the constitution of the upper Mississippi Valley.

Thus the Revolutionary War was important to the shaping of our future government and culture.

There is no known Revolutionary War Soldier buried in DeKalb County, although it would have been statistically possible for soldiers to have lived and died here in the pioneer period. In his History of Spencerville, Dr. Carey states:

There is a rumor that our cemetery holds a Revolutionary

Soldier. If so he lies with his grave unmarked....

26.3 WAR OF 1812

Most of the War of 1812 was fought in the East. There was, however, a Western campaign which was very important to Indiana and what is now DeKalb County.

The Americans continued to encroach upon the Indians' territories. Much of this settlement was illegal, but the government in Washington was powerless to prevent it. This infuriated the Indians. Also, the Indians were furnished with enormous quantities of whiskey at exorbitant prices. It was estimated that 6000 gallons of whiskey were distributed annually to 600 warriors on the Wabash.

Little Turtle was an older chief who remembered the prior battles with Europeans and Americans and recognized the futility of continued warfare. He counseled peaceful coexistence. His rule was eroded by the younger impetuous warriors under the leadership of the radical brothers, Tecumseh and the Prophet. They attempted to form a confederation of tribes to resist the encroachment upon their native lands.

The movements of the Indians alarmed the settlers. They feared that the association of various tribes and some hostile gestures signaled impending danger. They demanded that their government take action.

Early in 1811, President James Madison ordered William Henry Harrison to break up the rendezvous of Indians on the Wabash. Harrison created an army of less than 1000 men at Vincennes and proceeded north along the Wabash to Terre Haute. He arrived there on October 3, 1811, and had completed a fort with block houses by October 28, 1811. It was christened Fort Harrison.

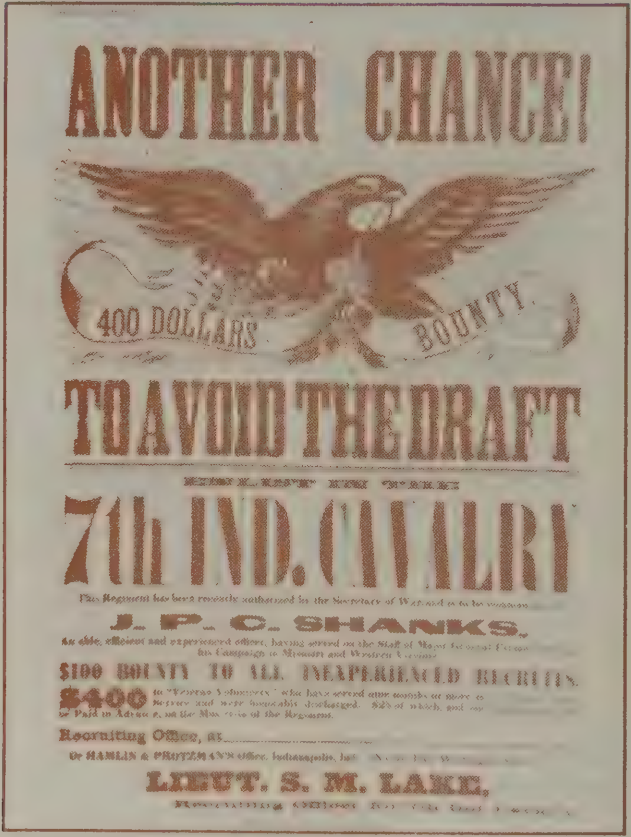
There were further signs of Indian hostility. A sentinel was shot, and there was frequent movement of Indians in the area.

The main army left Fort Harrison on October 29, 1811, and headed toward Prophetstown. While camped near there on November 7, 1811, the army was attacked by about 700 Indians in the early morning hours. The surprise attack gave the Indians an early advantage, but soon the two sides were locked in the deadly struggle which was to be called the Battle of Tippecanoe.

Governor-General Harrison's troops prevailed and soundly defeated the Indians, but there were heavy casualties on both sides. Thirty-seven men were killed on the field and twenty-five more died later. One hundred twenty-six were wounded. Thirty-eight warriors were left dead on the field. The next day Prophetstown was destroyed and the army returned to Fort Knox near Vincennes.

Harrison's heroism in the Battle of Tippecanoe catapulted him to national prominence and was probably an important factor in his election to the Presidency in 1840 under the slogan Tippecanoe and Tyler too! This pivotal battle broke the spirit of the Indians, leading to their gradual decline and eventual removal from Indiana and DeKalb County.

The following veterans of the War of 1812 are buried in the Spencerville cemetery: THOMAS HOWEY, private-corporal with the Pennsylvania Militia, 1812-1813.CALEB CASE, private, 71st Regiment, New York Militia, 1813.JOHN RHODES, private, Sunderlands, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1814-1815.HECTOR BLAKE, private, 2nd Regiment, New York Militia, 1814.DAVID RHODES, private, Thomas Collemers Company, New York Militia, 1814.


ANOTHER CHANCE!

400 DOLLARS BOUNTY

TO AVOID THE DRAFT

7th IND. CAVALRY

J. P. C. SHANKS.

$100 BOUNTY TO ALL INEXPERIENCED RECRUITS.

$400

Recruiting Office, at__________

LIEUT. S. M. LAKE.

26.4 MEXICAN WAR

While Indiana law provided for a militia on a permanent basis, there was a declining interest in military matters after the War of 1812 and especially after the Indians were removed from Indiana.

It is doubtful that there was any militia organized in DeKalb County in the early years. The pioneers of the county were more concerned with the necessities of feeding themselves, building shelter, and opening the fledgling county to civilization.

The Texans declared their independence and were annexed to the United States in 1846. This necessitated the dispatch of General Zachary Taylor with an army of occupation to the disputed country.

War was officially declared May 13, 1846, and on May 21, 1846, the governor of Indiana received a requisition of troops from the President of the United States for three regiments of volunteers. Each regiment consisted of 937 men, or a total of 2,811 men, to be provided by the State of Indiana. Two companies were raised at Fort Wayne and were quickly dispatched to New Albany from whence they left for Texas on June 20, 1846.

It is likely that some DeKalb County men volunteered for the companies raised at Fort Wayne but, if so, their names have not been preserved.

26.5 CIVIL WAR

The story of the Civil War is familiar to all Americans but what effect did it have on DeKalb County and our ancestors?

Abraham Lincoln was elected President in 1860 thus forcing a showdown between slave and nonslave interests. Soon Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, South Carolina, and Tennessee seceded from the Union.

On April 12, 1861, Fort Sumner was fired upon by Confederate forces. News of this startling event was received by telegraph operators on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad at Butler, Waterloo, and Corunna. The news travelled fast throughout the county. The tranquility of our ancestors was to lie interrupted for several difficult years.

On April 15, 1861, President Lincoln issued a call for 75,000 volunteers to serve for three months and to be sent to the states which had seceded in order to execute the laws of the United States of America.

Most Civil War troops were volunteers. By an Act of Congress, July 22, 1863, all volunteers for one year were given a bounty of $100. Re-enlisting veterans received a bounty of $400. During 1864 and 1865 a bounty of $100 was paid for one year, $200 for two years, and $300 for three years.

Two drafts were required in Indiana to fill quotas set by the war department for each county and township. Those who complied with the quotas were not subject to the draft. The first draft was pursuant to the Conscription Act of Congress, July 17, 1862. The period of service was not to exceed nine months. All able-bodied men between eighteen and forty-five were subject to draft.

The Governor appointed a commissioner for each county who in turn appointed a deputy for each township, who was responsible to take a poll of each man who was eligible. A commutation could be purchased for $300, and substitutes could be hired by those who could afford it.

A total of 1862 men volunteered from DeKalb County and 272 were drafted, for a total of 2134 men. In 1860 the population of the county was 13,865 which would compute to a conscription rate of 15.39 per cent serving from DeKalb County

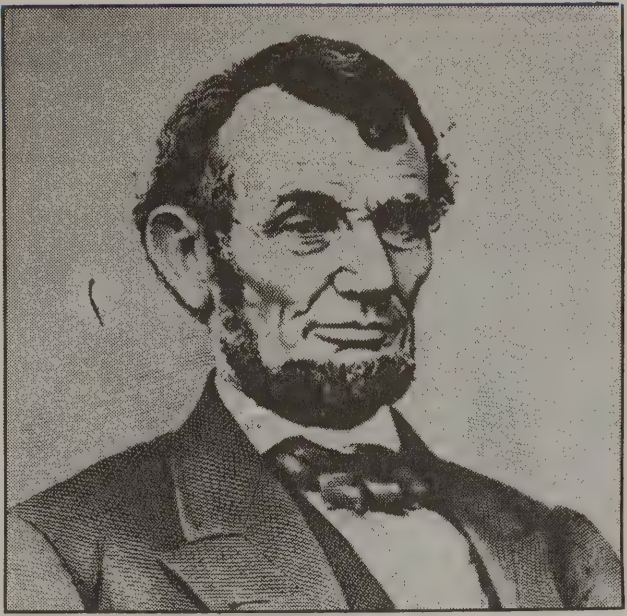
Ironically the first DeKalb County war casualty occurred at Waterloo. On July 10, 1861, the people of Waterloo gathered at the depot to honor the men who were leaving to join the first company of DeKalb County volunteers. A cannon was being fired in honor of the volunteers who were leaving on the express train at 3:50 p.m.

Two rounds had been fired, but the third one was reserved until the departure of the train. The cannon had been heavily charged and was wadded to within a few inches of the muzzle with green leather shavings from the tannery.

As the train pulled out, the cannon was discharged. The result was a terrific explosion, bursting the cannon into a million pieces and scattering the fragments of iron in all directions, over houses and tree tops and carrying some pieces as far as eighty rods.

John Henry Shoemaker of Smithfield Township, who had assisted in loading the gun, applied the match and was struck by a piece of iron which cut a gash in his side and completely severed his spinal cord. He died instantly. As he was about to fire the piece, he was heard to remark, Those boys over there, pointing to a crowd at the depot, said they would not touch it off for five hundred dollars. In another instant he was dead. Remarkably, no other person in the crowd was injured although there were many narrow escapes.

Hundreds of troop trains passed through DeKalb County carrying young men for quick training and then to the front. Some of these trains stopped for DeKalb County soldiers.



Munition trains also passed through the county. The Waterloo Press reported on September 21, 1861:

Two special trains, laden with cannon, powder balls,

shells, etc. have passed here this week. The cannon were of

large size and destined for fortifying the Mississippi

Valley. The following is the bill of goods: Ten 64

pounders; twenty 32 pounders; 2,467 32-pound balls; 147 64- pound balls; and sixty-four 96-pound balls; an aggregate of

91,840 pounds of shot, shell, and ball. The first company of 88 men raised entirely from DeKalb County volunteers was organized by Captain Cyrus Hawley. This was Company H of the Thirtieth Infantry Regiment. It was the pride of DeKalb County and counted among its members some of our best citizens. They called themselves the DeKalb County Guards and were presented with a banner by the ladies of Auburn before leaving for Camp Allen in Fort Wayne in September 1861.

Companies were also raised by Captain Wesley Park and Captain George W. Merrill. Merrill's was Company F and Park's was Company K, both attached to the Forty-Fourth Indiana Infantry Regiment.

Not all citizens of DeKalb County were loyal to the Union. Some were of Southern extraction and openly opposed the war. John and Samuel Husselman were brothers who came to DeKalb

Union Soldiers marching to depot in Waterloo.

Crowd watching Union Soldiers marching in Waterloo.

County in 1839. They were very close for many years but differed strongly with each other in connection with the Civil War. John was pro-Union and Samuel was pro-South. They never reconciled their differences, and to this day it is said that the descendants of John are Republicans and that descendants of Samuel are Democrats.

The Coburntown Church of Christ excommunicated several of its members who were Southern sympathizers. Most were later reinstated to membership.

Typical of other areas, most of DeKalb County's quota was supplied by volunteers. The county paid bounties to volunteers in the amount of $126,500.50 and the townships paid $12,600, for a total of $139,100.50. Relief paid to the families of soldiers was $24,481.63, paid by both the township and the county.

Wilmington, Stafford, and Newville Townships furnished their quotas by volunteers. Newville had 170 eligible young men and supplied 40 volunteers, or 23.5 percent. The numbers drafted in the first draft in other townships were:

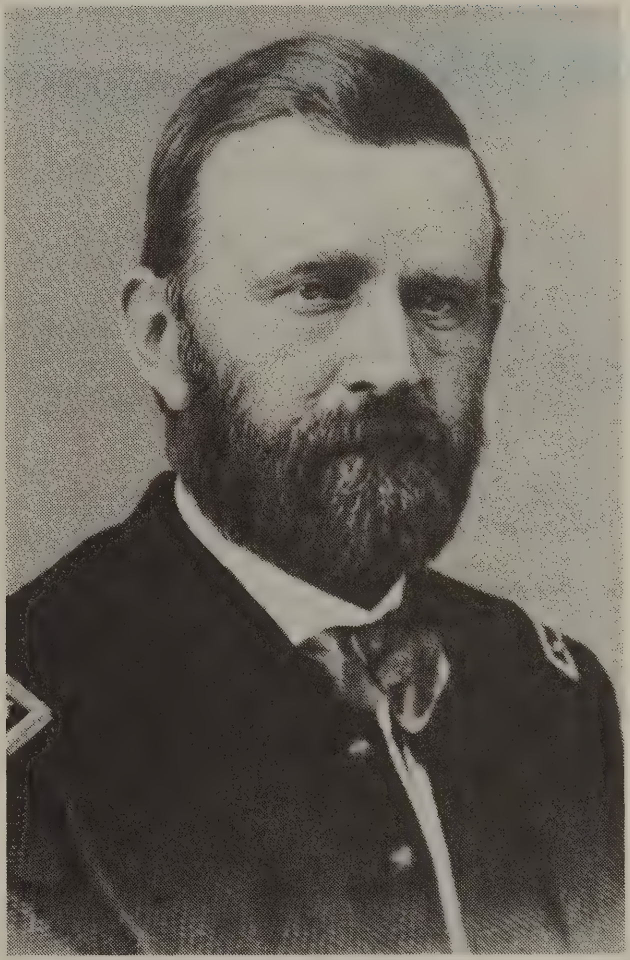
Troy	8
Franklin	22
Richland	41
Union	2
Jackson	12
Butler	8
Concord	1
Smithfield	25
Fairfield	30
Total	149

It is interesting to note that traditionally Republican townships had more volunteers while the traditionally Democrat townships had more drafted, perhaps indicating the degree of Southern sympathy in the latter townships, or the relative affluence of the residents.

An excellent record has been left of the participants in the Civil War from DeKalb County. Our Civil War veterans served in virtually every major battle of the war.

The veterans from DeKalb County will be listed here along with a brief description of where they were located and the battles in which they were engaged. Only those regiments containing numerous DeKalb County men are included. Some DeKalb County men enlisted in other counties, in which case they would not be included in the DeKalb County lists. An example of this would be Quarter Master Sergeant Jacob Osborn Coburn who was working as a surveyor in Jackson County, Michigan, and volunteered for Company I, 8th Michigan Calvary, and whose diary is here excerpted.

Large numbers of DeKalb County men served in the 30th, 44th, 88th, 91st, 100th, 118th, 127th, 129th and 142nd Indiana Regiments. Other regiments in which DeKalb County was represented by one or more men were the 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 29th, 34th, 35th, 39th, 42nd, 45th, 49th, 74th, 87th, 119th, and 140th.



General U.S. Grant.

26.5A Ninth Indiana Infantry Regiment

Those DeKalb County men who served in the 9th Indiana Infantry Regiment were:

COMPANY A

BROWNLEE, James, mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, died of disease, March 14, 1865.

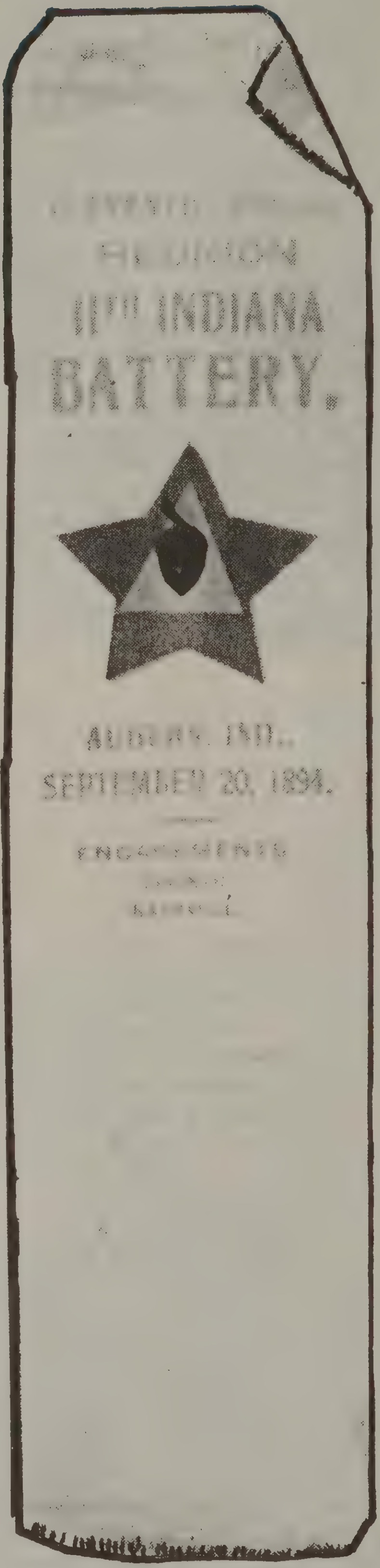
CULVER, David, mustered in Oct. 13, 1864, deserted at Nashville, June 15, 1865.

COMPANY E

BUTCHER, John W., mustered in Sept. 5, 1861, out Sept. 5, 1864.

RENNER, David H., mustered in Sept. 5, 1861, veteran, mustered out Sept. 28, 1865.

STANSBRO, Orin, mustered in Sept. 5, 1861, out Sept. 5, 1864.



26.5B Eleventh Indiana Infantry Regiment

Those DeKalb County men who served in the 11th Indiana Infantry Regiment were:

COMPANY E

KNIGHT, John B., mustered in Aug. 31, 1861, discharged for disability June 6, 1862.

RHODES, Elijah, mustered in Aug. 31, 1861, died July 3, 1863.

ZIMMERMAN, Hiram, mustered in Feb. 22, 1864, discharged for disability March 17, 1865.

26.5C Twelfth Indiana Infantry Regiment

One DeKalb County man served in the 12th Indiana Infantry Regiment:

COMPANY A

LOCK, Robert, mustered in Sept. 28, 1864, transferred to Fifty-ninth Infantry.

26.5D Thirteenth Indiana Infantry Regiment

Those DeKalb County men who served in the 13th Indiana Infantry Regiment were:

COMPANY A

ALTON, Benjamin, mustered in Nov. 10, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

BEGGS, Alvin D., mustered in Nov. 12, 1864, discharged June 13, 1865.

CARR, Fredrick D., mustered in Nov. 10, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

CASEBEER, Edward, mustered in Oct. 29, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

FAUNCE, Daniel M., mustered in Oct. 3, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

HAMILTON, Benjamin, mustered in Nov. 7, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

HATHAWAY, Harvey D., mustered in Nov. 10, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

HOYT, Benjamin, mustered in Nov. 10, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

HUFFMAN, Geo. R., mustered in Oct. 25, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

JOHNSON, Nathan, mustered in Oct. 18, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

JOHNSON, Thomas, mustered in Oct. 19, 1864, died May 27, 1865, from wounds received at Fort Fisher.

SHIVELY, Isaac N., mustered in Nov. 12, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

STAFFORD, James, mustered in Oct. 18, 1864, out May 27, 1865.

COMPANY B

HULL, Henry, mustered in Nov. 1, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

NOLES, William, mustered in Oct. 25, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

OVERHALZER, Isaiah, mustered in Nov. 10, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

REISNER, Daniel, mustered in Nov. ~~10~~, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

RODENSBAUGH, Gilbert, mustered in Oct. 25, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

SHEARER, Israel, mustered in Oct. 18, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

STEWART, James L., mustered in Oct. 18, 1864, died Feb. 13, 1865, in hospital.

COMPANY C

SMITH, Oscar, mustered in Oct. 5, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

TOUSLEY, Charles, mustered in Oct. 27, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

WYATT, Nathan, mustered in Nov. 10, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

COMPANY D

HORNEY, Frederick, musician, mustered in Oct. 25, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

26.5 VIGNETTE 1

RE-ENLISTMENT

In December 1863, the regiments of 1861 were offered inducements to re-enlist. If three-fourths re-enlisted, the men would receive a $400 bounty and a thirty day furlough.

The 44th Indiana accepted the proposition and on January 9, 1864, was mustered in as a veterans regiment.

FERGASON, George C., mustered in Oct. 18, 1864, killed Jan. 16, 1865, by an explosion at Fort Fisher.

COMPANY H

STHAIR, Luther, Corporal, mustered in Oct. 14, 1864, out Sept. 5, 1865.

UNASSIGNED

CRAW, Frederick, mustered in Sept. 17, 1864.

HORNIE, Frederick, mustered in Oct. 25, 1864.

INGHUM, George, mustered in Nov. 9, 1864.

26.5E Seventeenth Indiana Infantry Regiment

Only one DeKalb County man served in the 17th Indiana Infantry Regiment:

UNASSIGNED

STOUT, Orville, mustered in Sept. 27, 1864, out June 12, 1865.

26.5F Ninteenth Indiana Infantry Regiment

Those DeKalb County men who served in the 19th Indiana Infantry Regiment were:

COMPANY G

BAXTER, Charles K., mustered in as First Sergeant July 29, 1861, commissioned Second Lieutenant April 7, 1862, Lieutenant Jan. 9, 1863, mustered out Oct. 25, 1864.

THE CONSTITUTION FOREVER.

CURD, Johnston D., commissioned Second Lieutenant July 19, 1861, mustered in same date, resigned April 1, 1862.

FISK, Elias, mustered in Dec. 26, 1863, wounded at Battle of the Wilderness, transferred to Twentieth Indiana Infantry.

FISK, Warren, mustered in Dec. 7, 1863, transferred to Twentieth Indiana Infantry.

SHIRTS, Michael, mustered in April 20, 1864, transferred to Twentieth Indiana Infantry.

SMITH, Moses, mustered in Dec. 6, 1863, transferred to Twentieth Indiana Infantry.

26.5G Twentieth Indiana Infantry Regiment

Those DeKalb County men who served in the 20th Indiana Infantry Regiment were:

COMPANY C

HAGUE, Ithamar, veteran from Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered in as Sergeant Jan. 1, 1864, out July 14, 1865.

BALCH, William L., veteran from Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, mustered in Jan. 1, 1864, discharged Dec. 2, 1864, for disability.

BURN, John A., veteran from Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, mustered in Nov. 28, 1863, captured at the Battle of the Wilderness.

FISK, Elias, transferred from Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, mustered in Dec. 26, 1863.

FISK, Warren, transferred from Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, mustered in Dec. 7, 1863, mustered out Feb. 28, 1865.

GRAY, John, veteran from Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, mustered in Jan. 1, 1864, out July 12, 1865.

SERRY, Alvin, transferred from Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, mustered in Jan. 7, 1864, out July 12, 1865.

TURNER, Benjamin, transferred from Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, mustered in Jan. 1, 1864, captured at North Anna, mustered out June 28, 1865.

26.5H Twenty-first Indiana Infantry Regiment

Those DeKalb County men who served in the 21st Indiana Infantry Regiment were:

COMPANY A

SMITH, David, mustered in July 24, 1861, died at Corunna March 14, 1864.

ALTENBURG, Caspar, mustered in March 20, 1864, out Jan. 13, 1865.

BAUGHMAN, Isaiah, mustered in April 1, 1864, out Jan. 13, 1865.

BROWN, Lewis, mustered in Sept. 17, 1864, out Aug. 5, 1866.

CULBERTSON, James K., mustered in March 21, 1864, out Jan. 13, 1866.

DIXON, Owen, mustered in Sept. 26, 1864, out Aug. 5, 1865.

DRAGGOO, James, mustered in March 28, 1864, out Jan. 13, 1866.

HAY, George, mustered in March 26, 1864, out Jan. 13, 1866.

JONES, John, mustered in March 15, 1864, appointed Corporal, mustered out Jan. 13, 1866.

KNIGHT, Osborn, mustered in March 26, 1864, died on steamer Olive Branch, Sept. 28, 1864.

REED, John C., mustered in March 27, 1864, out Jan. 13, 1866.

SMITH, Burton, mustered in Feb. 26, 1862, died at New Orleans, Sept. 12, 1862.

COMPANY M

ALTENBURG, Daniel W., mustered in Oct. 25, 1864, out Oct. 23, 1865.

ALTENBURG, Isaac L., mustered in Oct. 25, 1864, out Oct. 23, 1865.

UNASSIGNED

RUSH, John T., mustered in Oct. 25, 1864.

26.51 Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry Regiment

Those DeKalb County men who served in the 29th Indiana Infantry Regiment were:

COMPANY A

GARRETT, Robert H., mustered in Oct. 5, 1864, died at Chattanooga, April 11, 1865.

HEALEY, Stephen E., mustered in Oct. 16, 1862, died at Nashville, July 21, 1863.

HIGH, Frederick, mustered in Oct. 15, 1864, out June 26, 1865.

McNABB, James, mustered in Oct. 15, 1864, out June 26, 1865.

MARTORRF, Noah, mustered in Dec. 2, 1864, out Dec. 2, 1865.

NEWHOUSE, Lewis Y., mustered in Oct. 5, 1864, out June 26, 1865.

SHOOK, Henry, mustered in Oct. 15, 1864, died at Nashville, June 10, 1865.

SWEENEY, Wm. C., mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, out June 26, 1865.

COMPANY H

SMITH, David, mustered in Aug. 27, 1861, discharged July 2, 1862.

COMPANY I

26.5 VIGNETTE 2

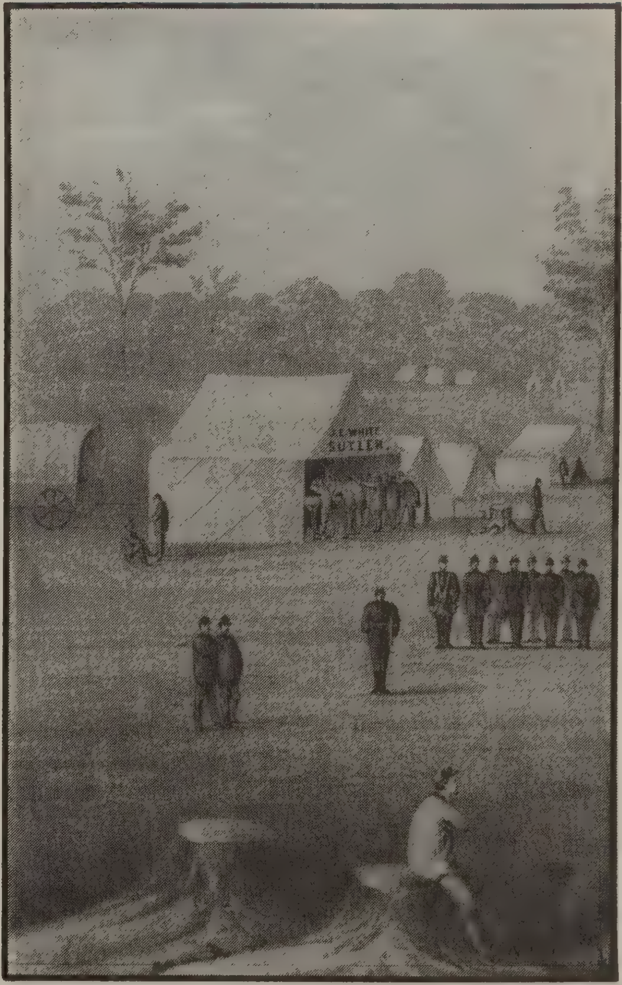
THE ENTERPRISING WESLEY PARK

Wesley Park recruited Company K of the 44th Indiana Infantry Regiment and was its captain until he resigned December 10, 1861, due to a "disability."

On April 22, 1862, he was appointed Sutler to the 44th Indiana. The Sutler was a private merchant who followed an army, with the consent of authorities, to sell sundries to the soldiers such as tobacco, candy, liquor, and other incidentals. His sons A. B. Park and Henry Park assisted him and then succeeded him through the duration of the war.

The Park family was very popular with the troops and all dealing were "honorable and generous."

At the first Reunion of the 44th Indiana, held at Kendallville on April 6, 1880, the Parks hosted the supper for the soldiers present.

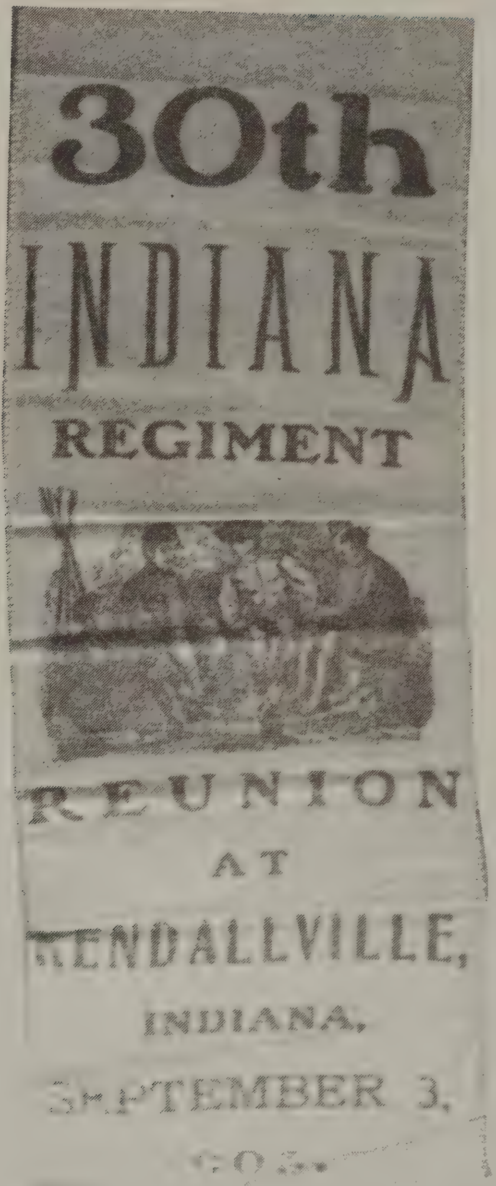


WATSON, Nathan, mustered in Sept. 1, 1864, out June 26, 1865.

WALKER, Jeremiah, mustered in Dec. 8, 1864, out Dec. 2, 1865.

COMPANY K

STONE, Ed A., mustered in Oct. 15, 1864, out June 26, 1865.



26.5J Thirtieth Indiana Infantry Regiment

Those DeKalb County men who served in the 30th Indiana Infantry Regiment were:

COMPANY H

HAWLEY, Cyrus, commissioned Captain Sept. 15, 1861, resigned Feb. 1, 1863.

GRISWOLD, Wheden W., commissioned First Lieutenant Sept. 15, 1861, Captain Feb. 2, 1863, transferred to Company C, Residuary Battalion, commissioned Major Dec. 3, 1864, Colonel One Hundred and Fifty-second Volunteer Infantry, March 9, 1865.

EBERLY, Joshua, mustered in as First Sergeant Sept. 24, 1861, commissioned Second Lieutenant April 5, 1862, First Lieutenant Feb. 2, 1863, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.

WELDEN, Leander F., mustered in as Sergeant Sept. 24, 1861, commissioned Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant Sept. 20, 1863, Captain Company D, Residuary Battalion, Dec. 19, 1864, Major April 24, 1865.

SMITH, Job C., commissioned Second Lieutenant Sept. 15, 1861, resigned in January, 1862.

McKAY, Joseph, mustered in as Sergeant Sept. 24, 1861, commissioned Second Lieutenant Feb. 2, 1863, resigned Oct. 23, 1863.

LIKENS, Jeremiah, D., mustered in as Sergeant Sept. 24, 1861, promoted Second Lieutenant.

HODGES, Perry, mustered in as Sergeant Sept. 24, 1961, discharged March 19, 1863 for disability.

PHELPS, William H., mustered in as Corporal Sept. 24, 1861, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Sept. 30, 1863.

CONNER, Lorenzo D., mustered in as Corporal Sept. 24, 1861.

NOEL, Philip, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 24, 1861, out as Sergeant Sept. 29, 1864.

MILLER, William, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 24, 1861, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

STONER, Henry M., mustered in as Corporal Sept. 24, 1861.

WHYSONG, John C., mustered in as Corporal Sept. 24, 1861, out as Sergeant Sept. 29, 1864.

SNYDER, Martin V., mustered in as Corporal Sept. 24, 1861, discharged July 5, 1862.

FEAGLER, William, mustered in as Musician Sept. 24, 1861, captured at Chickamauga, mustered out Jan. 15, 1865.

JOHNSON, James F., mustered in as Musician Sept. 24, 1861, out Sept. 29, 1864.

MURRY, Joseph S., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, as Wagoner.

ARTHUR, David S., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

ALTENBURG, Caspar, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged in 1862.

BAUGHMAN, Isaiah, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged Feb. 23, 1862, for disability.

BARNHART, Peter, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, died Dec. 31, 1862, from wounds received at Stone River.

BEARD, William H., II. mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged May 8, 1863, for wounds received at Stone River.

BROWN, Adna, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, died at Tuscumbia, Ala., June 28, 1862.

BUCHANAN, Florence, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

BOLINGER, Henry, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

BALTALEY, George, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, died at Murfreesboro, Feb. 8, 1863.

CHURCH, Israel, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged July 9, 1862, for disability.

COLE, George, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

COLLAR, Alvin, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, out Sept. 29, 1864.

CULBERTSON, Zephenia B., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, killed at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

CONNOWAY, William, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, died at home March 7, 1862.

CRUSAN, William, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, died at Stevenson, Ala., Oct. 17, 1864 of wounds.

CRUSAN, Abel, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged June 30, 1862, for disability.

COX, William H., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, died at Nashville, Sept. 4, 1862.

CROOKS, Mathew, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, killed at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

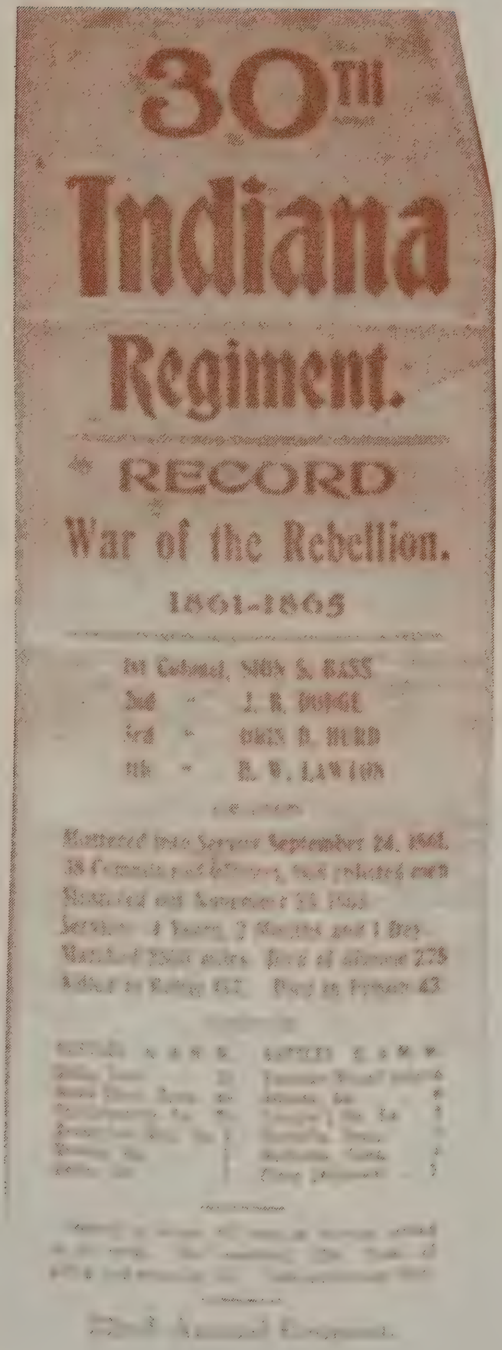
DeLONG, Ebenezer, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged June 25, 1862, for disability.

DeLONG, Charles, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

DILNO, Lester, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, captured at Chickamauga, mustered out May 22, 1865.

DRURY, Colvert J., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, died at Nashville, Dec. 11, 1862.

EBERLY, John N., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861,



30TH
Indiana
Regiment.

RECORD
War of the Rebellion.
1861-1865

1st Colonel, SION S. BASS
2nd " J. B. DODGE
3rd " ORIN D. HURD
4th " H. W. LAWTON

died at Upton, Ky., Dec. 31, 1861.

FEAGLER, Robert, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, died at Upton, Ky., Dec. 31, 1861.

FISHER, Leslie, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

FISHER, Lewis, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

FURNEY, John, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, died at Louisville, April 17, 1862, of wounds.

FORD, Samuel, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, out Sept. 29, 1864.

FORD, William C., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, killed at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

FREDERIKSON, Nathan, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

FREEMAN, Wm., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, out Sept. 29, 1864.

FRANKS, William, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, died Jan. 27, 1863, of wounds received at Stone River.

FIKE, William, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

GINGERICK, Jesse, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, killed at Shiloh, April 7, 1862.

GEORGE, Samuel, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged Feb. 23, 1863, for disability.

HAMILTON, George W., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

HOOSE, Marquis L., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged June 4, 1862, for disability.

HIGH, John, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, out Sept. 29, 1864.

HEALEY, Henry, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged Nov. 8, 1862, for disability.

HULL, Peleg, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, out Sept. 29, 1864.

HULL, Amos, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, died Nov. 18, 1863, of wounds received at Chickamauga.

HORNBERGER, Isaac, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

HUGHEY, James S., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

HUGHES, David, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

HOOVER, Benton, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

JOHNSON, Robert H., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

KNOWDERER, David, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged June 30, 1862, for disability.

St. LIGHTNER, George, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, died at Munfordville, Ky., June 12, 1862.

LAWRENCE, John, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged July 24, 1862 for disability.

LONG, Asbury J., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

LOCKAMIRE, Jos., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, out Sept. 29, 1864.

McMILLEN, John P., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged Feb. 28, 1863, for disability.

MULLEN, Perry, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

MARCUM, John, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

MYERS, James C., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, died at Louisville, Dec. 10, 1861.

MUNGER, Dexter, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged May 5, 1862, for disability.

McCUSH, Reason, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged July 27, 1863, for disability.

MUSSER, Samuel L., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, died at Nashville, Dec. 18, 1862.

OSBORN, Nathaniel, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

PARK, Henry J., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged July 16, 1862, for disability.

PLUMMER, Hezekiah, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged March 10, 1862 for wounds.

PROVINES, John A., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, captured at Chickamauga, mustered out Jan. 25, 1865.

RIGBY, David, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

RIGBY, Eli, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, out Sept. 29, 1864.

RICKLES, Riley, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

REED, Albert, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged May 1, 1863, for disability.

RUTEN, Levi, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

SPONHOWER, Benjamin F., mustered in Sept. 21, 1861, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Aug. 1, 1863.

SHOWERS, Alfred G., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, died Dec. 10, 1863, from accidental wounds.

SHOWERS, Nathan M., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

SHULL, Ephraim, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, died at Camp Nevin, Ky., Nov. 17, 1861.

SHAFFSTALL, Ephraim, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, killed at Camp Nevin, Ky., Oct. 8, 1861, by mistake, while on picket.

SKINNER, Alexander, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

SKINNER, James, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, died at Upton, Ky., Dec. 31, 1861.

ULEM, Samuel, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged March 26, 1863 for disability.

WATSON, John W., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

WALLACE, Jesse, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, out Sept. 29, 1864.

WEEKS, John C., mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged Aug. 21, 1863, for disability.

WAGNER, Henry, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged July 24, 1862, for disability.

WEIR, James, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861, discharged.

ZIMMERMAN, Jonas, mustered in Sept. 24, 1861.

26.5K Thirtieth Infantry, Reorganized

COMPANY C

GRISWOLD, Whedon W., commissioned Captain Feb. 2, 1863, promoted Major and afterward Colonel One Hundred and Fifty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

LIKENS, Jeremiah D., commissioned First Lieutenant Dec. 19, 1864, Captain Feb. 4, 1865.

HUGHEY, James S., commissioned Second Lieutenant Dec. 19, 1864. First Lieutenant Feb. 4, 1865.

HORNBERGER, Isaac, commissioned Second Lieutenant Feb. 4, 1865.

HAMILTON, George W., mustered in as First Sergeant Dec. 12, 1863, out Nov. 25, 1865.

FISHER, Lewis, mustered in as Sergeant Dec. 12, 1863, out Nov. 25, 1865.

HEIGES, David, mustered in as Sergeant Dec. 12, 1863, out Nov. 25, 1865.

DAWSON, William, mustered in as Sergeant Jan. 9, 1864, out Nov. 25, 1865.

BEARD, Solomon, mustered in as Sergeant Oct. 22, 1862, out Oct. 21, 1865.

DeLONG, Charles, mustered in as Corporal Dec. 12, 1862, out as Sergeant Nov. 25, 1865.

FISHER, Leslie, mustered in as Corporal Dec. 12, 1862, out Nov. 25, 1865.

STAFFORD, William H., mustered in as Corporal April 30, 1864, out Nov. 25, 1865.

DeLONG, Ebenezer, mustered in Jan. 17, 1864, out Nov. 25, 1865.

FISK, Washington, mustered in Jan. 7, 1864, out Oct. 27, 1865.

FRETS, Samuel, mustered in April 4, 1864, out Oct. 27, 1865.

GEORGE, James, mustered in Sept. 19, 1862, out June 9, 1865.

INKS, William, mustered in Oct. 22, 1862, deserted June 9, 1865.

JOHNSON, James, mustered in Feb. 10, 1864, out Nov. 25, 1865.

KEESLER, Harvey, mustered in Jan. 31, 1864, out June 1, 1865.

LIGHTNER, John, mustered in April 19, 1864, out Oct. 21, 1865.

LOCK, Martin, mustered in April 1, 1864, deserted July 20, 1865.

McCOY, A.J., mustered in Feb. 10, 1864, out Nov. 25, 1865.

MOORE, Nathan B., mustered in Jan. 1, 1864.

PENICKS, Samuel, mustered in Sept. 29, 1864, out June 26, 1865.

ROCKWELL, John H., mustered in Dec. 1, 1864, out Nov. 25, 1865.

26.5 VIGNETTE 3

"WE THE CITIZENS OF DEKALB COUNTY..."

"The first meeting for recruiting in DeKalb County was held in Spencerville with George Barney presiding and John Coburn acting as secretary. The Resolution produced by this meeting was as follows:

> *'We the citizens of DeKalb County, distinctly repudiate the right of secession as claimed by a portion of the State and that our Federal Government is a government of all the people and not a mere federation of states, and that the government is as fully ample and competent as the several states and that a state can no more secede from the federal, than a county can secede from the state.'*
>
> *After the playing of Yankee Doodle a rousing patriotic address was given by Robert Johnson."*

Bratton was a Bugler. His tombstone is at Butler Cemetery.

SMITH, Edwin, mustered in Oct. 8, 1864, out Oct. 21, 1865.

THOMAS, Theo., mustered in April 28, 1862, out Nov. 25, 1865.

WILLIAMSON, Norris, mustered in Sept. 30, 1864, out June 23, 1865.

COMPANY D

TEEGARDEN, Joseph, mustered in Nov. 14, 1864, died at Jeffersonville, April 8, 1865.

COMPANY E

KYLE, Jacob, mustered in Oct. 4, 1864, out June 13, 1865.

WEAVER, Abraham, mustered in Sept. 28, 1864, out June 23, 1865.

COMPANY F

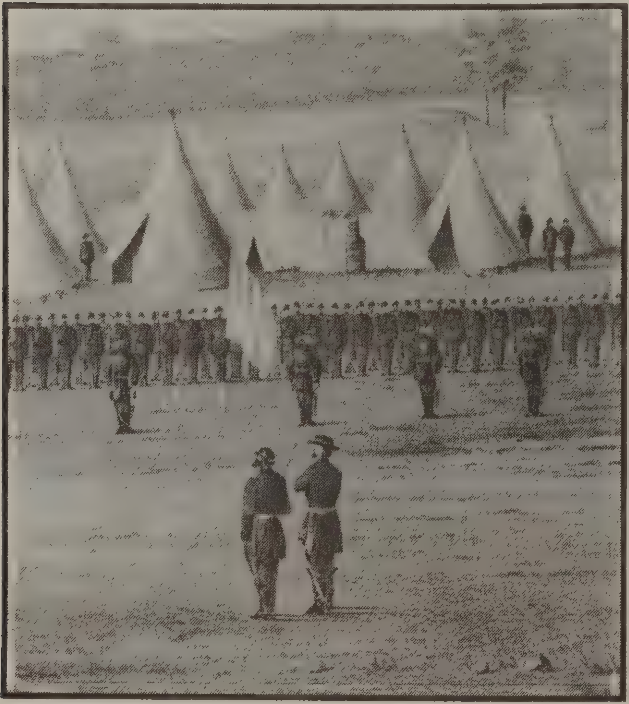
ROBERTS, Charles, mustered in as Corporal March 8, 1864, deserted June 19, 1865.

COMPANY G

JOHNSTON, Rob. H., commissioned First Lieutenant Dec. 19, 1864.

A synopsis of the locations and battles of the Thirtieth Indiana Infantry Regiment follows:

Organized and mustered in at Fort Wayne, Indiana, September 24, 1861. October 1861, Wood's Brigade, McCook's Division, at Nolin, Kentucky, Army of the Ohio. November 1861, 5th Brigade, 2nd Division, Army of the Ohio. September 1862, 5th Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Corps, Army of the Ohio. November 1862, 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, Right Wing 14th Corps, Cumberland. January 1863, 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 20th Corps, Cumberland. October 1863, 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Corps, Cumberland. June 1865, 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Corps, Cumberland. August 1865, Department of Texas.



Ordered to Camp Nevin, Kentucky, and reported to General Rousseau, October 9. Attached to Wood's 2nd Brigade, McCook's Command at Nolin, Kentucky, to November 1861. 5th Brigade, Army of the Ohio, to December 1861. 5th Brigade, 2nd Division, Army of the Ohio, to September 1862. 5th Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Army Corps, Army of the Ohio, to November 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, Right Wing 14th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, to January 1863. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 20th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, to October 1863. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, to June 1865. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Army Corps to August 1865. Department of Texas to November 1865.

SERVICE

Camp at Nolin, Kentucky, till February 1862. March to Bowling Green, Kentucky; thence to Nashville, Tennessee, February 14-March 3. March to Savannah, Tennessee, March 16-April 6. Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6-7. Advance on and siege of Corinth, Mississippi, April 29-May 30. Pursuit to Booneville, May 31-June 6. Buell's Campaign in Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee, June to August. March to Louisville, Kentucky, in pursuit of Bragg, August 21-September 26. Pursuit of Bragg into Kentucky, October 1-22. Near Clay Village, October 4. Battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8. (Reserve) March to Nashville, Tennessee, October 22-November 7, and duty there till December 26. Reconnaissance toward Lavergne, November 19. Reconnaissance to Lavergne, November 26-27. Lavergne, Scrougsville, November 27. Advance on Murfreesboro, December 26-30. Battle of Stone's River, December 30-31, 1862-January 1-3, 1863. Duty at Murfreesboro till June. Middle Tennessee or Tullahoma Campaign, June 23-July 7. Liberty Gap, June 24-27. Occupation of Middle Tennessee til August 16. Passage of the Cumberland Mountains and Tennessee River and Chickamauga, Georgia, Campaign, August 16-September 22. Battle of Chickamauga, September

19-20. Duty at Whiteside, Tyner's Station and Blue Springs, Tennessee, till April 1864. Demonstrations on Dalton, Georgia, February 22-27, 1864. Near Dalton, February 23. Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost Gap, and Rocky Faced Ridge, February 23-25. Atlanta, Georgia, Campaign, May 1-September 8. Tunnel Hill, May 6-7. Demonstrations on Rocky Faced Ridge and Dalton, May 8-13. Buzzard's Roost Gap, May 8-9. Battle of Resaca, May 14-15. Near Kingston, May 18-19. Near Cassville, May 19. Advance on Dallas, May 22-25. Operations on line of Pumpkin Vine Creek and battles about Dallas, New Hope Church and Allatoona Hills, May 25-June 5. Operations about Marietta and against Kenesaw Mountain, June 10-July 2. Pine Hill, June 11-14. Lost Mountain, June 15-17. Assault on Kenesaw, June 27. Ruff's Station, Smyrna Camp Ground, July 4. Chattahoochee River, July 5-17. Peach Tree Creek, July 19-20. Siege of Atlanta, July 22-August 25. Flank movement on Jonesboro, August 25-30. Battle of Jonesboro, August 31-September 1. Lovejoy Station, September 2-6. Operations against Hood in North Georgia and North Alabama, September 20-November 3. Consolidated to a battalion of 7 companies, October 3. Nashville Campaign, November-December. Columbia, Duck River, November 24-27. Battle of Franklin, November 30. Battle of Nashville, December 15-16. Pursuit of Hood of the Tennessee River, December 17-28. Moved to Huntsville, Alabama, and duty there till March 1865. Operations in East Tennessee, March 15-April 22. Duty at Nashville till June. Moved to New Orleans, Louisiana, June 16; thence to Texas, July, and duty at various points till November.

ACTIONS

Battle of Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6-7, 1862; Advance on and siege of Corinth, Mississippi, April 29-May 30, 1862; Skirmish near Clay Village, Kentucky, October 4, 1862; Pursuit from Perryville to Loudon, Kentucky, October 10-22, 1862; Reconnaissance to La Vergne, Tennessee, November 26-27, 1862; Skirmish, La Vergne, Scrougsville, Tennessee, November 27, 1862; Advance of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 26-30, 1862; Engagement, Parker's Cross roads, Tennessee, December 30, 1862; Battle of Stone's River, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 30, 1862-January 3, 1863; Campaign in Middle Tennessee, or Tullahoma Campaign, Tennessee, June 23-July 7, 1863; Actions, Liberty Gap, Beach Grove, Tennessee, June 24-27, 1863; Occupation of Middle Tennessee, passage of Cumberland Mountains and Chickamauga, Georgia, Campaign, August 16-September 22, 1863; Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19-21, 1863; Reopening Tennessee River, Tennessee, October 26-29, 1863; Demonstrations on Dalton, Georgia, February 22-27, 1864; Actions, Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost Gap and Rocky Faced Ridge, Georgia, February 23-25, 1864; Campaign against Atlanta, Georgia, May 1-September 8, 1864; Skirmishes, Tunnel Hill, Georgia, May 6-7, 1864; Combat, Buzzard's Roost Gap or Mill Creek, Georgia, May 8-9, 1864; Demonstrations against Dalton, Georgia, May 9-13, 1864; Demonstrations against Rocky Faced Ridge, Georgia, May 8-11, 1864; Battle of Resaca, Georgia, May 14-15, 1864; Combats near Cassville, Georgia, May 18-19, 1864; Combats near Kingston, Georgia, May 18-19, 1864; operations on line of Pumpkin Vine Creek and battles about Dallas, New Hope Church and Allatoona Hills, Georgia, May 25-June 5, 1864; Combats about Pine Hill, Georgia, June 11-14, 1864; Combats about Lost Mountain, Georgia, June 15-17, 1864; General assault on Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864; Operations about Marietta and against Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 10-July 2, 1864; Combat, Ruff's

26.5 VIGNETTE 4

"...THE LAME, THE HALT, AND THE BLIND..."

"Last Tuesday was the day appointed by the Militia Enrolling Commissioner for this county 'to hear and determine the excuses of persons claiming to be exempt from military duty.' The morning opened out brightly, and at an early hour in the day the debilitated came pouring into town in wagons, on horseback, and by every conceivable mode of conveyance, until the streets were literally packed with the lame, the halt, and the blind... The sight was painful to behold, and the most hardened wretch could not do otherwise than blow his nose and weep. We passed more than one philanthropic 'cuss' on the street that day, with eyes swollen from excessive weeping, and out from beneath whose coat there plainly protruded the neck of a bottle. It would not have taken long to have recruited men enough for the Crutch Brigade out of the crowd, and officered the same by Old Age and General Debility.

(**New Era**, August, 1861)

(Neal-Dow's) Station, or Smyrna Camp Ground, Georgia, July 4, 1864; Operations on Line of the Chattahoochee River, Georgia, July 5-17, 1864; Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 19-20, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Georgia, July 23-August 25, 1864; Flank movement on Jonesboro, Georgia, August 25-30, 1864; Battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, August 31-September 1, 1864; Engagement, Lovejoy Station, Georgia, September 2-5, 1864; Battle of Nashville, Tennessee, December 15-16, 1864; Skirmishes in front of Columbia, Tennessee, November 24-27, 1864; Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 20, 1864; Operations in Northern Alabama and Eastern Tennessee, January 31-April 24, 1865.

Regiment mustered out November 25, 1865.

Regiment lost during service, four officers and 133 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and one officer and 274 enlisted men by disease. Total 412. —Dyer's Compendium, pages 662-981 and 1130.

26.5L Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry Regiment

Only one man served in the 34th Indiana Infantry Regiment:

COMPANY D

CAMPBELL, Chas. W., mustered in Oct. 27, 1864, out Oct. 26, 1865.

26.5M Thirty-fifth Indiana Infantry Regiment

Those DeKalb County men who served in the 35th Indiana Infantry Regiment were:

COMPANY C

ABEL, James, mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

BLUE, Uriah, mustered in Nov. 9, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

BLOOMFIELD, John, mustered in Oct. 25, 1864, deserted June 20, 1865.

FARVER, Isaac, mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

HORN, Israel, mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

HORNER, Henry M., substitute, mustered in Dec. 9, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

KOCH, Joseph, mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

KESTER, Richard, mustered in Nov. 9, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

KIMES, Daniel S., mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

KLINE, Henry J., mustered in Jan. 16, 1865, deserted June 23, 1865.

LEIGHTY, John, mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, died at Pulaski, Tenn., Nov. 23, 1864.

MONROE, William, mustered in Nov. 9, 1864, discharged May 22, 1865 for disability.

MILLER, David A., mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

MILLER, Judson S., mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

WOODCOCK, Byron, mustered in Nov. 10, 1864, out Sept. 30, 1865.

YARNELL, Jacob, mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, died at Camp Stanley, Texas, Sept. 7, 1865.

26.5N Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry Regiment

Those DeKalb County men who served in the 38th Indiana Infantry Regiment were:

COMPANY D

BURNS, George H., mustered in March 9, 1864, out as Corporal, July 15, 1865.

BROWN, Jacob, mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

BRUNER, John, mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

BRYAN, William, mustered in April 6, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

CARRELL, James C., mustered in March 9, 1864, out, as Corporal, July 15, 1865.

DeLONG, James C., mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

FOUNTAIN, Alex, mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

MILLER, Noah, mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

SHANKS, Alexander, mustered in Feb. 11, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

COMPANY E

COCHRAN, Robert, mustered in April 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

DELANO, George, mustered in March 27,1864, out July 15, 1865.

HAMMOND, Daniel F., mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, out, as Corporal, July 15, 1865.

HOSE, Joseph, mustered in April 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

HOSE, Solomon, mustered in April 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

IMHOFF, Elijah, mustered in April 28, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

JONES, Thomas J., mustered in March 26, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

JONES, Adolphus G., mustered in April 7, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

LARKENS, Stephen, mustered in Dec. 31, 1863, out July 15, 1865.

PENNICK, Joseph, mustered in April 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

SANDY, Frank B., mustered in March 1, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

SANDY, Henry J., mustered in March 26, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

SINCLAIR, Silas W., mustered in March 9, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

COMPANY F

CROOKS, Henry, mustered in April 28, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

CONCKLIN, Alonzo, mustered in April 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

FINNEY, Erastus, mustered in April 8, 1864, out, as Corporal, July 15, 1865.

MILLEMAN, Henry, mustered in March 1, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

STOUT, Francis M., mustered in April 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

FREEMAN, John, mustered in April 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

WOOD, John W., mustered April 8, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

26.5O Forty-second Indiana Infantry Regiment

Those DeKalb County men who served in the 42nd Indiana Infantry were as follows:

COMPANY C

BUNGARD, Henry, substitute, mustered in Oct. 14, 1864, out July 21, 1865.

HART, Samuel, substitute, mustered in Oct. 7, 1864, out, as Corporal, July 21, 1865.

26.5P Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry Regiment

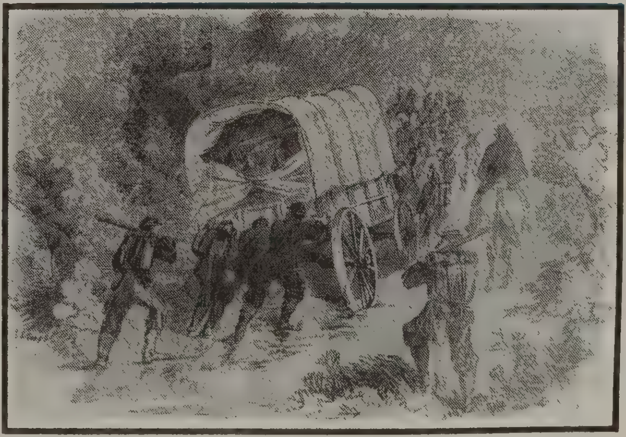
The 44th Indiana Infantry Regiment contained the largest contingent of DeKalb County soldiers. Many of its companies were comprised entirely of DeKalb County men. Those who served are as follows:

26.5 VIGNETTE 5

COPPER HEADS

ALEX BAILEY....After his older brother went into the army he wanted to get in also. So at the age of 15, he enlisted in the home guards at Auburn and helped to do police work. He would ride a horse into town 7 miles once every two weeks to drill or practice. It seems there was a group, he called Copper Heads, Southern Sympathizers who did make much trouble with the war work. When he was near 85 years old he stayed a couple of days at our home at Spencerville and told me many of these incidents. One was when there was a big political rally at Auburn, two wagon loads of people were going from around Hopewell Corners. They had four of the home guards as Marshalls, two to ride ahead and two to guard the rear. Four horses pulling each wagon. Roads were very poor then. When they got 4 1/2 miles North, the boys ahead could hear someone chopping with an ax in a tree. Just west of Magginis Corner was some hills and at the top of the first hill, a large tree had been felled across the road and another was nearly ready to fall, when the two riders scared them away into the thick woods. Uncle Alex was 16 years old then. Chased into the timbers after the tree cutters. The others hurried back and stopped the wagons before they were in a place where they could not turn around. Then the riders scouted around to find another way into town, many of the roads had such bad spots, they were impassable. They finally arrived in town and picked up some older officers and tried to catch the Copper Heads but with no success.

Written January 2, 1980 by Raymond Farver



Company H, 44th Indiana, at Chattanooga in 1864.

COMPANY B

GOBAL, William, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged.

GOODRICH, Ralph, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died April 8, 1862, of wounds received at Shiloh.

HARRISON, Isaac, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, out, as Corporal, Sept. 14, 1865.

HUFFMAN, Peter, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged July 1, 1862.

SCOBEY, Clinton, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, mustered out as Sergeant Sept. 14, 1865.

BARNES, John H., mustered in March 9, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

BRIGGS, James W., mustered in Feb. 6, 1865, out Sept. 14, 1865.

BALLENGER, Joshua, mustered in Feb. 6, 1865, deserted, Aug. 1, 1865.

CUMMINS, Samuel, mustered in March 9, 1864, deserted Aug. 5, 1865.

CORDER, Joseph H., mustered in Feb. 6, 1865, out Sept. 18, 1865.

COX, Francis M., mustered in Feb. 6, 1865, out Sept. 15, 1865.

CARY, Isaac R., mustered in Feb. 6, 1865, out Sept. 15, 1865.

HAVENS, Isaac C., mustered in March 9, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

WALTERS, John L., mustered in April 14, 1864, deserted May 4, 1865.

COMPANY D

LOUNSBERRY, Joshua, mustered in, as Wagoner, Nov. 22, 1861, discharged Jan. 9, 1863, for disability.

BARTLETT, Francis, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, out Nov. 22, 1864.

BRUNER, Frederick, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at Evansville, Ind., March 16, 1862.

COLLIER, Henry I., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at Lavergne, Sept. 28, 1862.

McCLELLAN, Jacob H., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, killed at Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

McCORD, David, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at Pittsburg Landing, April 2, 1862.

LUCE, Norman, mustered in April 5, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

LUCE, Henry, mustered in March 5, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1864.

COMPANY F

MERRILL, George W., commissioned Captain Sept. 20, 1861, resigned June 24, 1862.

KINMOUNT, Thomas C., commissioned Second Lieutenant Sept. 20, 1861, Captain March 20, 1862, resigned Feb. 25, 1863.

GUNSENHOUSER, John, mustered in as Sergeant Nov. 22, 1861, commissioned First Lieutenant March 20, 1862, Captain Feb. 28, 1863, killed at Chickamauga Sept. 20, 1863.

THOMAS, Irvin N., mustered in as Corporal Nov. 22, 1861, commissioned Second Lieutenant Dec. 20, 1862, First Lieutenant Feb. 28, 1863, Captain Sept. 21, 1863, resigned as First Lieutenant Jan. 2, 1864.

CASPER, George H., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, commissioned Second Lieutenant Feb. 28, 1863, First Lieutenant Sept. 21, 1863, Captain Jan. 3, 1864, mustered out with regiment Sept. 14, 1865.

COLGROVE, James, commissioned First Lieutenant Sept. 20, 1861, Adjutant Jan. 10, 1862, resigned May 27, 1862.

KINMOUNT, Alexander, mustered in as Corporal Nov. 22, 1861, commissioned First Lieutenant May 1, 1864, Quartermaster Jan. 17, 1865, mustered out with regiment, Sept. 14, 1865.

THOMAS, James M., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, commissioned Second Lieutenant March 20, 1865, First Lieutenant June 1, 1865, mustered out with regiment Sept. 14, 1865.

DeLONG, Solomon, mustered in as First Sergeant Nov. 22, 1861, commissioned Second Lieutenant March 20, 1862, resigned Dec. 19, 1862, reentered service as Captain in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry.

ROSE, Alfred, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, commissioned Second Lieutenant June 1, 1865, mustered out with regiment Sept. 14, 1865.

OBELL, James H., mustered in as Sergeant Nov. 22, 1861, discharged Sept. 3, 1862, for disability.

NICHOLS, Wilson, mustered in as Sergeant Nov. 22, 1861, discharged Nov. 23, 1864.

FULLER, Nathan P., mustered in as Sergeant Nov. 22, 1861, out Nov. 23, 1864.

DIRRIM, James G., mustered in as Corporal Nov. 22, 1861, died near Corinth, Miss., May 2, 1862.

ANDREWS, Willis, mustered in as Corporal Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, commissioned Adjutant Feb. 6, 1865, mustered out with regiment Sept. 14, 1865.

CHANDLER, Francis S., mustered in as Corporal Nov. 22, 1861, reduced to ranks.

Company H, 44th Indiana, at Chattanooga in 1864.

STROLE, Andrew J., mustered in as Corporal Nov. 22, 1861, out Feb. 1, 1863.

HADSELL, Marshall, mustered in as Corporal Nov. 22, 1861, out Nov. 23, 1864.

WILLIMAN, James M., mustered in as Corporal Nov. 22, 1861, discharged in August, 1862, for disability.

ALDRICK, Simeon, mustered in as Musician Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, mustered out Sept. 14, 1865, as Principal Musician.

TOTTON, Trusterman B., mustered in as Musician Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, mustered out as Corporal Sept. 14, 1865.

MATTHEWS, Nathan, mustered in as Wagoner Nov. 22, 1861, discharged March 9, 1863, for disability.

ABELL, Henry J., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged May 10, 1863, for disability.

ANDREWS, David, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861 out Nov. 22, 1864.

AIKINS, Hollis B., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged April 28, 1862, for disability.

BRUBAKER, Michael, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged Feb. 11, 1863.

BLOOD, Otis, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, transferred to Invalid Corps in August, 1863.

BAIRD, Lewis, mustered in Nov. 2, 1861, out Nov. 22, 1864.

BARDEN, Wilson S., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at Huntsville, Ala., Aug. 23, 1862.

BRUBAKER, Isaac, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, mustered out as Sergeant Sept. 14, 1865.

COLLIER, William, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died April 7, 1862.

CRAIG, Joseph, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, out Nov. 22, 1864.

COBURN, Edward R., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, out Nov. 22, 1864.

COLE, Daniel W., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged March 11, 1863.

CASEBEER, Calvin, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, out Nov. 22, 1864.

CASEBEER, John G., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, mustered out as Sergeant Sept. 14, 1865.

CRAIN, Oscar I., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at St. Louis, May 21, 1862.

COUNTRYMAN, Peter, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, out Nov. 22, 1864.

COUNTRYMAN, Ludwig, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, mustered out Sept. 14, 1865.

CASPER, George H., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, promoted Second Lieutenant.

COCHRAN, William, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged Aug. 11, 1862, for disability.

DEIHL, William, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged Sept. 12, 1862.

DICKINSON, Ezra, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged April 28, 1862, for disability.

DIRRIM, Richard, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, out Nov. 22, 1864.

DITMAR, Isaac, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged June 28, 1862, for wounds received at Shiloh.

DANKS, Charles O., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at Battle Creek, Tenn., Aug. 1, 1862.

FLORA, James, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at Nashville, Nov. 19, 1863.

FRIEND, William, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, mustered out Sept. 14, 1865.

GREENWALT, Daniel, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, transferred to Invalid Corps in August, 1863.

GAFF, Hiram, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at Evansville, Ind., May 3, 1862.

GINTER, Frederick, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, out Nov. 22, 1864.

GUSENHOUSER, Henry, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, out Nov. 22, 1864.

GREEMYER, Chester D., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, transferred to Invalid Corps, May 10, 1863.

HART, Alexander, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged April 28, 1862, for disability.

HART, John H., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, out Nov. 23, 1864.

HART, David N., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged Sept. 7, 1863 for disability.

HOFFMAN, Jacob, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged May 7, 1863, for disability.

HEADLEY, Allen S., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at Henderson, Ky., Jan. 4, 1862.

HUMBARGER, John, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at New Albany, Ind., Oct. 7, 1862.

JACQUES, Samuel, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, mustered out as First Sergeant Sept. 14, 1865.

KIRBY, Leonard, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at St. Louis, Mo., May 16, 1862.

MYERS, Jacob, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged Nov. 6, 1862, for disability.

MILLIMAN, Henry, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged in June, 1862, for disability.

MILLIMAN, Warren, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at Evansville, Ind., April 1, 1862.

MONROE, Henry L., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at St. Louis, Mo., April 24, 1864.

MATTHEWS, Robert, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged April 28, 1862, for disability.

NICHOLS, Harvey, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, out Nov. 23, 1864.

NICHOLS, Alexander L., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, out Nov. 23, 1864.

OBERLIN, Orlando, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at Pittsburg Landing, March 22, 1862.

PALMER, Geo. W., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, out Nov. 23, 1864.

PRYOR, Henry C., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.

ROBE, Bennett S., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1863.

REVETT, James, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged June 24, 1862 for disability.

REVETT, George E., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, mustered out Sept. 14, 1865.

RICKEL, Samuel R., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged Aug. 1, 1862, for disability.

SMITH, William M., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at Evansville, Ind., March 7, 1862.

SCHAMP, Robert S., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, out Nov. 23, 1864.

SLONE, Thomas O., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged June 25, 1862.

SCOTT, John M., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged July 14, 1862 for disability.

STOCKWELL, Nathan, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged July 5, 1862, for disability.

TIFFANY, Lewis R., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died Dec. 31, 1862, from wounds received at Stone River.

TOTTEN, Albert P., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at Evansville, Ind., March 7, 1862.

WALLACE, Henry L., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, mustered out as Corporal, Sept. 14, 1863.

WEBSTER, John H., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, killed at Stone River, Jan. 2, 1863.

WILLIAMS, Hiram B., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, mustered out as Sergeant, Sept. 14, 1865.

WALLACE, George W., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died Jan. 7, 1863.

WEEKS, George W., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged Sept. 21, 1862, for disability.

YARNELL, David N., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, mustered out as Sergeant, Sept. 14, 1865.

ANDERSON, Samuel, mustered in Oct. 23, 1863, out Sept. 14, 1865.

ASHLEY, James S., mustered in Oct. 27, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

BROWN, John, mustered in April 12, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1864.

BRUBAKER, James, mustered in April 27, 1863, out Sept. 14, 1865.

BOWLAN, Usury, mustered in Nov. 12, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

BAUM, John C., mustered in March 3, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

BAILEY, Henry A., mustered in Dec. 26, 1863, out Sept. 14, 1865.

BRIGHT, Hiram, mustered in Nov. 12, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

BANTA, Abr. T., mustered in Sept. 22, 1864, out June 13, 1865.

BANTA, Andrew J., mustered in Sept. 22,

26.5 VIGNETTE 6

DRAFT INSURANCE CO.

The men eligible for the draft in Wilmington Township feared for the financial security of their families in the event they were in fact drafted. As a hedge against this possibility they established a Draft Insurance Co. on August 18, 1863. The Articles of Association are recorded at Miscellaneous Record A, Page 256, and provide that each member was to sign a note, with approved surety for $30 each. Those who were not drafted had to pay the note to the treasurer who divided it among those who were drafted. No draftee was to get more than three hundred dollars. Wm. Blair was President, T. B. Lutz was Secretary and George W. Hamblin was Treasurer. The twenty-four members were:

W. W. Egnew
Louis Hanson
S. Bordner
Jas. P. Force
Jacob Burns
Joseph Wilson
A. J. Mason
G. B. Cadwell
Isaac Achs
J. B. Lutz
B. Oberlin
Philip Oberlin
Wm. Blair
Gattlab Greenwalt
Charles Hanes
George W. Hamblin
James Chambers
Robert McCurdy
Philip Watter
J. A. Campbell
G. W. Hanes
W. S. Blair
Wm. Thomas
J. I. Isherwood

44th Indiana Monument at Chickamauga Park.

1864, out June 13, 1865.

BROWN, Geo. W., mustered in Sept. 22, 1864, out May 18, 1865.

BURRIS, Seth C., mustered in Sept. 22, 1864, out June 13, 1865.

CARNAHAN, James, mustered in Oct. 19, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

CARR, William J., mustered in Nov. 12, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

CAMFIELD, Amos, mustered in Jan. 6, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

COBELL, Nelson, mustered in Nov. 29, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

CARR, William H., mustered in Sept. 21, 1864, out June 13, 1865.

DEIHL, Wm. A., mustered in April 12, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

EWBANKS, Robert W., mustered in March 3, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

FORD, Rawlin E., mustered in Nov. 12, 1862, out Sept. 14, 1865.

FISHER, William, mustered in April 2, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

FORBES, John W., mustered in Nov. 3, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

GOODMAN, Samuel, mustered in April 2, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

GOFF, David, mustered in April 12, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

GOFF, Alonzo E., mustered in Dec. 31, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

GROVES, Geo. W., mustered in March 10, 1865, out Sept. 14, 1865.

GOFF, George W., mustered in April 24, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

GOFF, William R., mustered in Feb. 13, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

GILLEY, Benjamin, mustered in Oct. 22, 1864, out June 13, 1865.

GILLEY, Robert, mustered in Oct. 22, 1864, out June 13, 1865.

GOLDSMITH, John W., mustered in Oct. 22, 1864, out June 13, 1865.

GIBSON, John W., mustered in Oct. 20, 1864, out June 13, 1865.

GREEN, William F., discharged April 5, 1865.

GIBBONS, Michael, never reported to company.

HYATT, Wilson, mustered in Oct. 4, 1864, died at Chattanooga, July 29, 1865.

HARWOOD, Asoph, mustered in Oct. 22, 1862, discharged Nov. 22, 1864, for disability.

HARRIS, John, mustered in Oct. 18, 1864, out June 13, 1865.

HUNTER, Roswell, mustered in Oct. 20, 1864, out June 13, 1865.

HENDRICKSON, Thomas, mustered in Oct. 20, 1864, out June 13, 1865.

HAMM, Anthony, mustered in Nov. 12, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

HUFFMAN, Alexander C., mustered in April 12, 1864, out as Corporal, Sept. 14, 1865.

HOPKINS, George G., mustered in April 12, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

HICKS, Jacob, mustered in Nov. 12, 1862, out Sept. 14, 1865.

HYATT, James W., mustered in Oct. 5, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

HALL, Jerritt W., mustered in Dec. 3, 1862, out Sept. 14, 1865.

HOOD, William A., mustered in Dec. 2, 1863, out Sept. 14, 1865.

HALL, John, mustered in Nov. 12, 1864, out Sept. 7, 1865.

IRWIN, John, mustered in Dec. 15, 1863, out Sept. 14, 1865.

JOY, Wm. H. H., mustered in Sept. 21, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

JOHANN, Julius, mustered in Nov. 11, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

JACQUES, David, mustered in April 3, 1864, out as Corporal, Sept. 14, 1865.

KOOSTER, Charles, mustered in Oct. 22, 1864, died at Chattanooga, July 3, 1865.

KNOWLES, Wm. B., mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

LOWRY, Wesley W., mustered in Feb. 22, 1865, out June 17, 1865.

LUDWICK, Samuel, mustered in April 2, 1864, out May 18, 1865.

LOWRY, Joseph D. K., mustered in April 2, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

LIVINGSTONE, John, mustered in Oct. 25, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

LUCA, Covert, mustered in Oct. 7, 1862, out Sept. 14, 1865.

LOUGH, Joseph R., mustered in Dec. 26, 1863, out Sept. 14, 1865.

LAMB, Basil, mustered in Nov. 12, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

McCURDY, Stephen, mustered in Oct. 22, 1862, out as Corporal, Sept. 14, 1865.

MAPLES, Resin, mustered in March 3, 1865, out Sept. 14, 1865.

McCLINTOCK, William W., mustered in March 9, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

MORRIS, William, mustered in Dec. 11, 1863, out Sept. 14, 1865.

MAYERS, George, mustered in Dec. 27, 1864, died at Chattanooga, May 26, 1865.

MARQUIS, Ezekiel, mustered in Nov. 11, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

McFARLAN, William E., never reported to company.

NOATESTINE, John, mustered in Oct. 2, 1862, out Sept. 14, 1865.

OBERLIN, Samuel, mustered in Oct. 12, 1862, out as Corporal, Sept. 14, 1865.

OBERLIN, Adam, mustered in March 10, 1865, out Sept. 10, 1865.

OVERTON, Thomas, mustered in Nov. 10, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

POTTS, William H., mustered in Oct. 6, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

ROBINSON, David G., mustered in Nov. 12, 1862, out Sept. 11, 1865.

RITSELL, Franklin J., mustered in Oct. 14, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

RUMBLE, Isaac, mustered in Nov. 2, 1864, died at Chattanooga, May 6, 1865.

REID, Henry S., mustered in Nov. 12, 1862, drowned at Chattanooga, July 14, 1865.

ROBB, William P., mustered in Nov. 10, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

SLEUTZ, Henry, mustered in Nov. 12, 1862, out Sept. 14, 1865.

SCHOCK, Frederick, mustered in Oct. 22, 1862, out Sept. 14, 1865.

SHICK, George T., mustered in Nov. 12, 1862, out Sept. 14, 1865.

SMITH, John H., mustered in April 22, 1863, out Sept. 14, 1865.

STEWART, Taylor, mustered in Oct. 28, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

STANKE, Charles, mustered in Oct. 27, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

SLOANE, Alexander, mustered in Feb. 22, 1865, out Sept. 14, 1865.

SMITH, John C., mustered in March 10, 1865, out Sept. 14, 1865.

SMITH, John L., mustered in March 3, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

SMITH, John, mustered in Nov. 3, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

SPAULDING, William C., mustered in Dec. 26, 1863, out Sept. 14, 1865.

SHARP, George P., mustered in March 1, 1865, out Sept. 14, 1865.

STEWART, William F., mustered in Dec. 11, 1863.

SYPHERT, Lorenzo, mustered in Oct. 13, 1864, died at Chattanooga, Feb. 23, 1865.

STOY, William H., mustered in Dec. 21, 1864, out June 17, 1865.

STEWART, Simon H., mustered in Nov. 2, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

STALLINGS, George W., mustered in Nov. 28, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

STRAINE, William, mustered in Oct. 26, 1864, out Aug. 14, 1865.

SHRODER, John, mustered in Nov. 6, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

THURSTON, Jason H., mustered in Oct. 2, 1862, out Sept. 14, 1865.

THOMAS, Wm. H., mustered in April 18, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

TULL, Isom, mustered in Jan. 7, 1864, out

26.5 VIGNETTE 7

"...PERHAPS I AM DRAFTED"

While the war was raging in the South, many persons in DeKalb County went about their business as usual. Lewis W. Rude was married in January 1864, and he and his bride set up housekeeping on the Basket Factory road just north of the south township line in Franklin Township. He farmed with his father and commenced building a house. His diary indicated that he was not terribly concerned about the war until the draft was proposed for Franklin Township.

Apparently there were not enough volunteers to satisfy the township's quota. They then began raising money to hire substitutes. They raised $9400 but could not hire the men. Resolved to the draft, they subscribed $4500 to be divided among those who were drafted. Lewis Rude was spared, but his good friend Frank Philips was drafted. Here follow excerpts from the Rude diary which mentions this draft and the Civil War.

"September 14, 1864 I hear that the draft is to go off tomorrow.

September 21, 1864 I was at town to a speech of Lockhart Kelley one was a Union and the other a Democrat. They did not speak so very well.

September 22, 1864 The draft was off in this town ship today and perhaps I am drafted.

September 26, 1864 They did not draft this township today but Troy township was drafted and thare was twenty four drafted.

September 28, 1864 Thare was some men went up to Kendallville to have the draft go off in this township but it did not go they are trying to raise money to get volenters.

September 29, 1864 Joe Lewis was here to day to get money to keep us from the draft. I sined $25.00 and Father sined $50.00 and paid it. to night Frank and I was up to the Center School house (Franklin Center) to a meeting about the draft we was there till very late they raised about $6,000.

September 30, 1864 Last night we was at the meeting till one oclock I sined $10.00 more I paid it today...they have another meeting at the school house tonight I hope they will clear the township.

Sept. 14, 1865.

TOWNSEND, George W., mustered in Dec. 8, 1862, out Sept. 14, 1865.

VALE, Leander, mustered in March 6, 1865, out Sept. 14, 1865.

WELCH, Sidney N., mustered in April 2, 1864 ot Sept. 14, 1865, as Corporal.

WHITE, Henry C., mustered in Nov. 3, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

WEATHERFORD, David, mustered in Dec. 3, 1862, out Sept. 14, 1865.

WAKEMAN, Thomas, mustered in Nov. 12, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

YORK, Caswell, mustered in Jan. 7, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

22, 1861, discharged April 1, 1863, for disability.

KIMSEY, John M., mustered in as Musician Nov. 22, 1861, out Nov. 22, 1864.

KIMSEY, William T., mustered in as Musician Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, mustered out Sept. 14, 1865, as Principal Musician.

CORNELL, Benjamin F., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, mustered out, as First Sergeant, Sept. 14, 1865.

CHILCOAT, John M., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1864.

CHILCOAT, James M., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, mustered out as Sergeant, Sept. 14, 1865.

15th Annual Reunion, 44th Indiana at Angola, Indiana, October 19, 1893.

COMPANY K

PARK, Wesley, commissioned Captain Sept. 20, 1861, resigned Dec. 10, 1861.

WILSON, John H., commissioned Second Lieutenant Sept. 20, 1861, First Lieutenant Dec. 10, 1861, Captain Nov. 27, 1862, mustered out Dec. 5, 1864.

WILLIS, Moses B., mustered in as Sergeant Nov. 22, 1861, commissioned Second Lieutenant April 17, 1863, Captain Jan. 11, 1865, mustered out with regiment Sept. 14, 1865.

ENSLEY, Nicholas, commissioned Second Lieutenant Jan 1, 1865, mustered out with regiment Sept. 14, 1865.

SMITH, Hiram, mustered in as Corporal Nov. 22, 1861, died at Loudon, Tenn., April 25, 1864.

CORNELL, W. H. H., mustered in as Corporal Nov. 22, 1861, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Aug. 1, 1863.

CLARK, Cabb, mustered in as Corporal Nov.

CASEBEER, Jacob, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged March 23, 1863, for disability.

ENSLEY, Samuel, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at Henderson, Ky., Dec. 25, 1861.

FRAMPTON, John J., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, transferred to marine service Sept. 21, 1862.

GREENAMYER, William, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged March 19, 1863, for disability.

HOUSEL, Jerad F., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged Dec. 11, 1862, for disability.

HALL, Robert, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged Dec. 20, 1862, for disability.

HOFFMAN, John H. C., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged July 15, 1862, for disability.

HUDLEMYER, Leonard, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged Sept. 20, 1863, for disability.

LOCKWOOD, Reuben, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged April 28, 1862, for disability.

LOCKWOOD, Charles, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, mustered out, as Corporal, Sept. 14, 1865.

LOCK, Elijah, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at Corinth, Miss., June 1, 1862.

LINK, Jacob, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged Oct. 1, 1862, for disability.

MIDDLETON, William, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged Jan. 27, 1863 for disability.

MEASE, Samuel E., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at St. Louis, June 15, 1862.

McDORMAN, George W., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, mustered out, as Corporal, Sept. 14, 1865.

PARNELL, Philip, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, out Nov. 22, 1864.

PEARSE, James E., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged Aug. 7, 1862, for wounds received at Shiloh.

RICKEY, Lemuel, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged July 5, 1862, for disability.

SQUIER, Daniel W., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged Aug. 25, 1862 for disability.

SMITH, David, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, mustered out, as Corporal, Sept. 14, 1865.

SHATTO, John L., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at Evansville, Ind., Dec. 11, 1861.

SURFACE, Colfenous, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, mustered out as Corporal, Sept. 14, 1865.

THOMPSON, Joseph, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, transferred to Fourth United States Cavalry, Dec. 25, 1862.

WILSON, George F., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

WHIPPLE, O. A., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, died at Nashville, Feb. 21, 1863.

WOOD, Isaac M., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, transferred to Fourth United States Cavalry, Dec. 25, 1862.

WISEMAN, James G., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, discharged April 12, 1864, for disability.

WILLIS, Franklin W., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, out Nov. 22, 1864.

WALLACK, Levi, mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, veteran, mustered out Sept. 14, 1865.

ARNOLD, James, mustered in Aug. 19, 1862, out Sept. 14, 1865.

ARNOLD, Fearless, mustered in Aug. 19, 1862, out Sept. 14, 1865.

ANDERSON, Samuel E., mustered in Dec. 23, 1863, out Sept. 14, 1865.

BENSON, James C., mustered in Dec. 23, 1863, out Sept. 2, 1865.

BULLARD, Shurban, mustered in Jan. 9, 1863, veteran, mustered out Sept. 14, 1865.

BRAKEMAN, Henry I, mustered in Oct. 27, 1864, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 28, 1865.

BORAN, Wm. H., mustered in April 4, 1864, out May 15, 1865.

October 1, 1864 I went up to Joe Lewis this morning to see what they had done at the meeting. They have engaged the men at $360 each they have raised about $8,000 dollars.

October 7, 1864 Frank and I was up to the center school house to another meeting. I paid ten dollars more and thare was a good deal paid They have got about money enough now, that is $9,400.

October 8, 1864 I got my money that I paid to the old club last night. They have to give $400 for the men now.

October 9, 1864 I heard today that the draft would have to go off in this township they could not get the men, and so we will have to stand the draft....We got our money to night from the old draft club.

October 11, 1864 This morning we went to Election I cast my vote in the Union side I think we will come out best.

October 12, 1864 ...went up to Joe Lewis to pay $100 dollars into the draft they have $4500 and them that is drafted gets the money ....the election has gone all right this Co. had gon Union and so has the state hurough for the Union and Old Abe. Abilition.

October 15, 1864 The draft went off today. they did not draw my name and so I am free Frank Philips was drafted and Noah Showalter and Clark Parker and a great many I have not got room to mention.

October 18, 1864 the draft is making quite a ster among the folks. Some have run off and some have taken to camp and some are hireing men to go in their places.

November 6, 1864 the most that was drafted has to go. Frank Philips has to go but Noah Showalter does not.

November 8, 1864 We was at the Election for president I voted for Abe Lincoln and Andy Johnson.

November 9, 1864 I have heard from the Election Old Abe has got it I guess and little Mac (General George McClellan, the Democrat Candidate) has gone up Salt River.

November 14, 1864 Frank Philips has gone to the army.

December 6, 1864 I got some letters for Theoph Philips but I do not know what is in them.

December 7, 1864 One of the letters I got for Theoph was from Frank. he was at E. Chattanooga Tenn.

December 20, 1864 I heard there was another call for some more men for the army."

BARNES, John, mustered in Sept. 27, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

CHILCOAT, John, mustered in March 9, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

COOK, Daniel C., mustered in Dec. 23, 1863, out Sept. 14, 1865.

CONNELL, Joseph, mustered in Feb. 20, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

CURRY, Archibald, mustered in Jan. 9, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

CHANCE, John W., mustered in Jan. 27, 1865, out Sept. 14, 1865.

CHAMBERLIN, Francis M., mustered in Jan. 13, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

CLARK, Wm. H., mustered in Dec. 23, 1863, out Sept. 14, 1865.

CULLISON, Jer., mustered in Sept. 24, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

CANNON, Wm., mustered in Sept. 24, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

CLARK, Wm., mustered in Dec. 23, 1863, captured June 9, 1864.

CATT, Fielding, mustered in Sept. 24, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

DIERSCH, John, mustered in Sept. 29, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

DULL, And. F., mustered in Feb. 24, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

DUWIDDIE, Isaac, mustered in Feb. 29, 1864, out Aug. 24, 1865.

ELLIOTT, John D., mustered in Jan. 23, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

ENGLEBRIGHT, John, mustered in Sept. 29, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

ERNST, And., mustered in Sept. 29, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

EBERT, Isaac, mustered in March 11, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

FAIR, James A., mustered in March 15, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

FRAZER, David, mustered in Jan. 16, 1864, out July 29, 1865.

FOSTER, James, mustered in Sept. 29, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

FOSTER, Richard, mustered in Dec. 23, 1863, out Aug. 22, 1865.

FANNING, Hiram L., mustered in Jan. 20, 1862, out Jan.26, 1865.

GUTHRIE, Levi, mustered in March 17, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

GREEN, Alexander D., mustered in Oct. 25, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

GLASS, James, mustered in Sept. 24, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

GERARD, Simon, mustered in Dec. 23, 1863, deserted Dec. 23, 1864.

HOLCOMB, Martin L., mustered in Jan. 9, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

HARKRADER, James H., mustered in March 15, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

HAY, John, mustered in Sept. 27, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

HARRIS, Wm. A., mustered in Sept. 29, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

HARROLL, Irwin C., mustered in Sept. 29, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

HOODLEMEYER, Leonard, mustered in April 14, 1864, out Sept. 14. 1865.

HENSLER, Albert, mustered in Jan. 13, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

HICKSON, Charles, mustered in March 17, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

HODSHIRE, Victor D., mustered in Dec. 26, 1863, out Sept. 14, 1865.

HOOKER, Abraham W., mustered in June 16, 1864, out Aug. 16, 1865.

IMBODEN, Henry J., mustered in Sept. 29, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

JONES, James, mustered in Aug. 19, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

JORDON, Wm. M., mustered in Sept. 24, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

JACKSON, Milton, mustered in Nov. 12, 1864, out April 18, 1865.

JAVINS, Wm H., mustered in Sept. 30, 1864, out June 13, 1865.

KILLUM, Jediah, mustered in Aug. 1, 1862, out Sept. 14, 1865.

KEITH, George W. H., mustered in Sept. 27, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

KYNETT, Wm. H., mustered in Nov. 22, 1861, out Jan. 11, 1865.

KOEHLER, August, mustered in Jan. 13, 1864, out July 2, 1865.

LOCKWOOD, Lyman, mustered in April 2, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

LYNCH, Wm., mustered in Sept. 29, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

LORCH, David C., mustered in Sept. 29, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

MORSE, Jerome, mustered in March 11, 1864, out Sept. 6, 1865.

MICHAEL, John A. J., mustered in Dec. 23, 1863, out Sept. 14, 1865.

MONTGOMERY, James, mustered in Dec. 23, 1863, out Sept. 14, 1865.

MOFFATT, Joab, mustered in Feb. 20, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.

MOREHOUSE, Silas, mustered in Feb. 21, 1865, out Sept. 14, 1865.

MALOTT, William H., mustered in Dec. 5, 1862, out as Sergeant, Sept. 14, 1865.

MOORE, Samuel, substitute, mustered in Sept. 15, 1864, out June 13, 1865.

MOORE, Thos. J., mustered in Sept. 12, 1864, out June 24, 1865.

MUCKENSTORM, Joseph, mustered in Sept. 24, 1864, out July 25, 1865.

NEWMAN, Jacob, mustered in March 17, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.
O'BYRNE, George F., mustered in Jan. 13, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.
PEPPLE, Albert, mustered in March 15, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.
PARKER, De Forrest, mustered in Jan. 7, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.
PURCELL, Isaac F., mustered in Sept. 21, 1864, out July 25, 1865.
ROSS, William A., mustered in Oct. 26, 1864, out Jan. 5, 1865.
REYNOLDS, Reuben E., mustered in Sept. 24, 1864, out July 25, 1865.
RUSTAN, Matt., mustered in Sept. 27, 1864, out July 25, 1865.
RUST, Francis M., mustered in Dec. 26, 1863, out Sept. 14, 1865.
RYAN, John M., mustered in Dec. 23, 1863, out Sept. 14, 1865.
ROSELL, Zachariah, mustered in Feb. 20, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.
REX, Emanuel, mustered in Nov. 21, 1862, out as Corporal, Sept. 14, 1865.
SMITH, Joel, mustered in March 15, 1864, discharged June 2, 1865 for disability.
SODDER, Benj., mustered in Sept. 23, 1864, out July 25, 1865.
SMITH, Ambrose, mustered in April 2, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.
SMITH, Isaiah, mustered in April 2, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.
SIMON, Christopher C., mustered in March 15, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.
SNYDER, Isaac, mustered in Oct. 7, 1864, died at Chattanooga, April 8, 1865.
STACY, John L., mustered in March 15, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.
SEGUR, George, mustered in Oct. 20, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.
SMART, Wm. F., mustered in Jan. 31, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.
STUTSMAN, Adam, mustered in Aug. 2, 1862, out Sept. 14, 1865.
THOMPSON, David R., mustered in Oct. 26, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.
THOMAS, Samuel, mustered in Feb. 20, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.
WHITE, Dillard, mustered in Oct. 26, 1864, out Jan. 15, 1865.
WHITE, Robert, mustered in Sept. 24, 1864, out July 25, 1865.
WESTFALL, Charles, mustered in Sept. 24, 1864, out July 25, 1865.
WELTON, Andrew, mustered in Sept. 24, 1864, out July 25, 1865.
WITMAN, John, mustered in Sept. 24, 1864, out July 25, 1865.
WHITTIG, Martin, mustered in Jan. 7, 1874, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps May 11, 1865, mustered out Sept. 14, 1865.
WILLIAMS, David, mustered in Jan. 14, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.
WASHINGTON, James E., mustered in March 17, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.
WASHINGTON, Isaac, mustered in March 17, 1864, out Sept. 14, 1865.
WEBB, Rufus, mustered in April 17, 1864, deserted Dec. 30, 1864.
WILLIS, Moses B., mustered in Feb. 26, 1864, promoted.

26.5 VIGNETTE 8

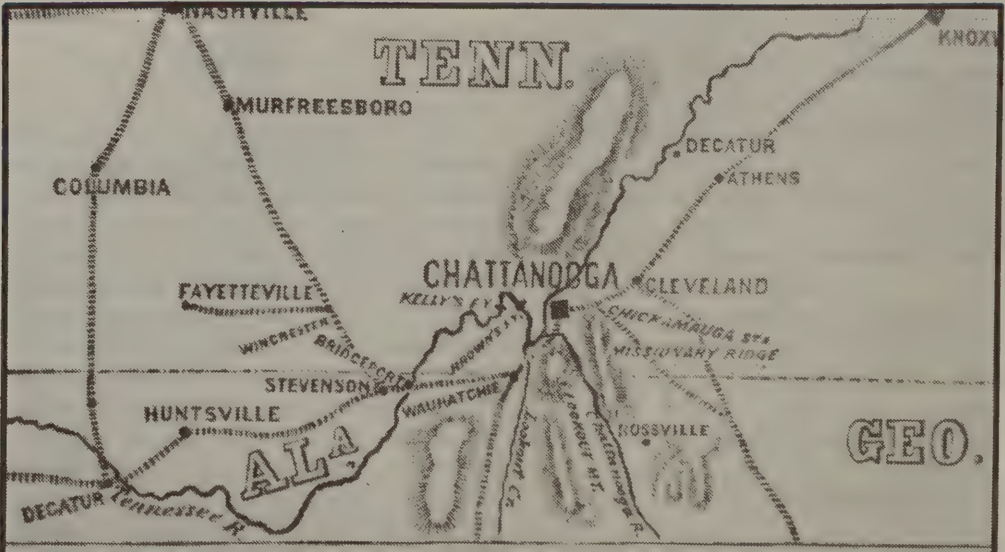
RESPECT

While camped at Indianapolis awaiting muster....a little incident occurred which had an important bearing upon the discipline of the camp. Among soldiers, the first illustration of the metal of their commander, settles many points connected with discipline and respect. A volunteer, while in the city, one day, got intoxicated, and wandering in front of Col. Reed's residence, attracted his attention. The Colonel came out and ordered him to go at once to camp. The would-be soldier replied in an insolent manner and started towards the Colonel with the evident intention of assaulting him. As soon as he came within arm's length, he met a blow from the fist of the Colonel that felled him to the earth, where he remained unconscious a little while. The Colonel ordered out his carriage, and calling Dr. Woodworth, who was near at hand, put the man in his charge and sent him to camp hospital. He was not seriously hurt. Not having, though, as yet been mustered into the service, he was promptly discharged and sent home, and so missed service in the Forty-fourth Regiment. A healthy conclusion was at once formed in the minds of the volunteers, that they had a commander whom it would be well to respect.

Rerick, John H., The Forty-fourth Indiana..., LaGrange, Indiana, 1880, p. 10.

The 44th Indiana Infantry Regiment saw action in several major battles. Here follows a brief account of its locations, service, and actions:

Organized and mustered in at Fort Wayne, Indiana, November 22, 1861. November 1861, 13th Brigade, Army of the Ohio. December 1861, 13th Brigade, 5th Division, Army of the



THE CHATTANOOGA CAMPAIGN.

Ohio. February 1862, 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, Army of Tennessee. March 1862, 3rd Brigade, 4th Division, Army of the Tennessee. April 1862, 14th Brigade, 5th Division, Army of the Ohio. September 1862, 14th Brigade, 5th Division, 2nd Corps, Army of the Ohio. November 1862, 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, Left Wing 14th Corps, Cumberland. January 1863, 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 21st Corps, Cumberland. January 1863, 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 21st Corps, Cumberland. October 1863, 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 4th Corps, Cumberland. November 1863, Post Chattanooga, Tennessee, Department Cumberland. April 1864, 1st Separate Brigade, Post Chattanooga, Tennessee, Department Cumberland. January 1865, 2nd Brigade, 1st Separate Division, District of Etowah, Department Cumberland. May 1865, 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, District of East Tennessee, Department Cumberland.

Moved to Henderson, Kentucky, December. Attached to 13th Brigade, Army of the Ohio, to December 1861. 13th Brigade, 5th Division, Army of the Ohio, to February 1862. 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, Army of the Tennessee, to March 1862. 3rd Brigade, 4th Division, Army of the Tennessee, to April 1862. 14th Brigade, 5th Division, Army of the Ohio, to September 1862. 14th Brigade, 5th Division, 2nd Corps, Army of the Ohio, to November 1862. 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, Left Wing 14th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, to January 1863. 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division, 21st Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, to October 1863. 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 4th Army Corps, to November 1863. Post of Chattanooga, Tennessee, Department of the Cumberland, to April 1864. 1st Separate Brigade, Post of Chattanooga, Tennessee, to Janu-ary 1865. 2nd Brigade, 1st Separate Division, District of Etowah, Department of the Cumberland, to May 1865. 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, District of East Tennessee, Department of the Cumberland, to September 1865.

SERVICE

Duty at Calhoun, Green River, Kentucky, January-February 1862. Moved to Fort Donelson, Tennessee, February 11-12. Investment of and capture of Fort Donelson, February 14-16. Expedition to Crump's Landing, Tennessee, March 9-14. Battle of Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6-7. Advance on and siege of Corinth, Mississippi, April 29-May 30. Pursuit of Booneville, May 31-June 12. Buell's Campaign, in North Alabama and Middle Tennessee, June to August. March to Louisville, Kentucky, in pursuit of Bragg, August 21-September 26. Pursuit of Bragg to Loudon, Kentucky, October 1-22. March to Nashville, Tennessee, October 22-November 7, and duty there till December 26. Lavergne, November 23. Advance on Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 26-30, Battle of Stone's River, December 30-31, 1862 and January 1-3, 1863. Duty at Murfreesboro till June. Middle Tennessee, or Tullahoma Campaign, June 23-July 7. Occupation of Middle Tennessee till August 16. Passage of Cumberland Mountains and Tennessee River and Chickamauga, Georgia, Campaign, August 16-September 22. Battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20. Mission Ridge, September 22. Before Chattanooga, September 22-26. Siege of Chattanooga, September 26-November 23. Assigned to provost duty at Chattanooga, November 8. Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, November 23-27. Mission Ridge, November 25. On provost duty at Chattanooga, Tennessee, til September 1864. At Tullahoma, September 28 to October 2. Return to Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 15, and provost duty there till September 1865.

ACTIONS

Investment, battles, and capture of Fort Donelson, Tennessee, February 12-16, 1862; Battle of Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6-7, 1862; Advance on and siege of Corinth, Mississippi, April 29-May 30, 1862; Pursuit from Perryville to Loudon, Kentucky, October 10-22, 1862; Skirmish, La Vergne, Tennessee, November 23, 1862; Advance on Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 26-30, 1862. Battle of Stone's River, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 30, 1862-January 3, 1863; Campaign in Middle Tennessee or Tullahoma Campaign, Tennessee, June 23-July 7, 1863; Occupation of Middle Tennessee, Passage of Cumberland Mountains and Chickamauga, Georgia, Campaign, August 16-September 22, 1863; Campaign, Chattanooga, Tennessee, Ringgold, Georgia, Skirmish, Mission Ridge, Tennessee, September 22, 1863; Skirmished before Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 22-26, 1863; Campaign, Chattanooga, Tennessee, Ringgold, Georgia, November 23-27, 1863.

Regiment mustered out September 14, 1865.

Regiment lost during service, four officers and 75 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and nine officers and 220 enlisted men by disease. Total 309. —Dyer's Compendium, pages 662-981 and 1136.

26.5Q Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry Regiment

Only one DeKalb County man served in the 48th Indiana Infantry Regiment:

COMPANY C

HACKER, Joseph, mustered in Dec. 16, 1864, out July 15, 1865.

26.5 VIGNETTE 9

A NEW DAY HAD DAWNED

The first gun fired by the Rebellion against Fort Sumter awoke Northern Indiana, as it did the whole North. Before that day the subjects of this record and their friends knew not war, nor the spirit of war. With the exception of a few men scattered here and there, none had seen military service. Thousands of the middle-aged, and those entering upon manhood had never seen a soldier in line or in uniform. The terrible struggle in the heart of the peace-loving citizen, between love of home, wife, children, and dear friends, and that patriotism aroused by insult to the national flag, was a new and painful experience. But a new day had dawned for the people and the country. Every man, and woman, and the children discerning age, commenced to live a new life in thought, feeling and action. The hearts of mothers and wives sank in anguish, and then rebounded with patriotism, and sons, husbands and fathers sallied from every hamlet and neighborhood, voluntarily, and offered their services to the imperiled Union.

Rerick, John H., The Forty-fourth Indiana..., LaGrange, Indiana, 1880, p. 7.

26.5R Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry Regiment

Those DeKalb County men who served in the 49th Indiana Infantry Regiment were:

COMPANY B

BALL, Isaac, mustered in as Corporal Nov. 21, 1861, died at Memphis, April 11, 1863.

MILLS, Henry, mustered in as Wagoner, Nov. 21, 1861, deserted Nov. 25, 1862.

CARTER, Asa, mustered in Nov. 21, 1861, out Nov. 29, 1864.

CRAVENS, Pleasant R., mustered in Nov. 21, 1861, died at Cumberland Ford, May 21, 1862.

CRAVENS, Pleasant A., mustered in Nov. 21, 1861, veteran, mustered out Sept. 13, 1865.

CRAVENS, John A., mustered in Aug. 18, 1864, out Sept. 13, 1865.

WHITSON, Wm. A., mustered in Aug. 1, 1864, out July 18, 1865.

COMPANY D

HAMACHER, John R., mustered in as Sergeant Nov, 21, 1861, commissioned Second Lieutenant June 19, 1863, Captain Nov. 30, 1864, Major Sept. 6, 1865, mustered out as Captain Sept. 13, 1865.
CRAVENS, William H., mustered in Nov. 21, 1861, died in September, 1863, from wounds received at Jackson.
McCOLOUGH, George F., mustered in Nov. 21, 1861, out as Commissary Sergeant, Sept. 13, 1865.
FITCH, Wm. U., mustered in March 4, 1865, out Sept. 13, 1865.

26.5S Seventy-fourth Indiana Infantry Regiment

Those DeKalb County men who served in the 74th Indiana Infantry Regiment were:

COMPANY D

LYPSETT, Thomas, mustered in July 12, 1862, as Corporal, out June 9, 1865, as Sergeant.
CHACEY, Joseph G., mustered in July 17, 1862, out June 9, 1865.
SEBERTS, William, mustered in July 20, 1862, out as Corporal June 9, 1865.
BOREN, Edward, mustered in Sept. 20, 1864, out June 9, 1865.
COBLER, Philip, mustered in Sept. 20, 1864, out June 9, 1865.
LINK, John, mustered in Oct. 18, 1864, transferred to Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry June 9, 1865.
RAWSON, Preston, mustered in July 19, 1863, transferred to Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry June 9, 1865.
TARNY, Samuel J., mustered in Sept. 20, 1864, out June 9, 1865.

COMPANY F

LOCHEMEYER, Curtis, mustered in Nov. 12, 1864, transferred to Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry June 9, 1865.

26.5T Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry Regiment

Those DeKalb County men who served in the 87th Indiana Infantry Regiment were:

COMPANY I

WERNCE, Wm., transferred to Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry June 9, 1865.

COMPANY K

BAIRD, Marcus M., mustered in Oct. 13, 1864, transferred to Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry June 9, 1865.
ENSIGN, Benjamin, mustered in Oct. 7, 1864, discharged.
PRESLER, John, mustered in Oct. 13, 1864, transferred to Forty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry June 9, 1865.
MYERS, William D., commissioned Surgeon Aug. 30, 1862, resigned Dec. 26, 1862.
WILLARD, Henry W., mustered in as Hospital Steward Aug. 8, 1862, commissioned Assistant Surgeon May 1, 1865, mustered out as Hospital Steward with regiment June 7, 1865.

26.5U Eighty-eighth Indiana Infantry Regiment

Those DeKalb County men who served in the 88th Indiana Infantry Regiment were:

COMPANY A

BEERS, Jensen P., commissioned Captain Aug. 12, 1862, resigned Jan. 27, 1863.
STEELE, James H., commissioned Second Lieutenant Aug. 12, 1862, Captain Jan. 28, 1863, killed at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.
CUTTER, Elam B., mustered in as Corporal Aug. 6, 1862, commissioned Second Lieutenant

Jan. 28, 1863, First Lieutenant April 22, 1863, Captain Nov. 26, 1863, mustered out with regiment June 7, 1865.

STOUGH, Samuel L., commissioned First Lieutenant Aug. 12, 1862, died April 20, 1863 of disease.

BOLEY, Walter E., mustered in as Sergeant July 26, 1862, commissioned First Lieutenant Nov. 26, 1863, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

EDGERLY, Royal H., mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 8, 1862, commissioned First Lieutenant May 16, 1864, mustered out with regiment June 7, 1865.

FISHER, William A., mustered in as Corporal Aug. 7, 1862, promoted First Sergeant, commissioned Second Lieutenant May 1, 1865, mustered out as First Sergeant with regiment June 7, 1865.

SHARP, George, mustered in as First Sergeant July 20, 1862, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps July 1, 1863.

WOODS, David, mustered in as Sergeant July 27, 1862, discharged Jan. 27, 1863.

SMITH, Josiah C., mustered in as Sergeant July 28, 1862, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 12, 1863.

McQUEEN, Calvin W., mustered in as Corporal July 20, 1861, died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 25, 1863.

JONES, George, mustered in s Corporal July 20, 1862, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 6, 1862.

RATHBURN, Matthew E., mustered in July 18, 1862, died at Newbern, N.C. from wounds received, March 19, 1865.

SANDERS, George W., mustered in as Corporal Aug. 8, 1862, out as private June 7, 1865.

BAUGHMAN, Josiah, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 2, 1862, discharged April 20, 1863, for wounds.

EDINGER, George W., mustered in as Musician Aug. 8, 1862, out as Principal Musician June 7, 1865.

BEIDLER, Franklin N., mustered in as Musician July 25, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

ROGERS, Thomas H., mustered in as Wagoner July 18, 1862, discharged Oct. 29, 1862.

BOWMAN, Charles, mustered in July 22, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

BAILEY, Ira S., mustered in July 29, 1862, discharged Oct. 8, 1862.

BROWN, Lewis, mustered in July 31, 1862, discharged Dec. 6, 1862.

BROWN, Thomas, mustered in Aug. 2, 1862, discharged March 7, 1863.

BAUGHMAN, Geo. W., mustered in Aug. 9, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

26.5 VIGNETTE 10

"...the expressed sympathy ...for the rebel cause..."

Pursuant to orders from Gen. Crittenden, the 44th Regiment set out on its first march, December 11th; for Henderson, Kentucky, a point twelve miles distant by land, on the opposite side of the Ohio river. The march was made upon the Indiana side and the landing opposite Henderson was reached about three o'clock in the afternoon. The Regiment crossed over in ferry boats, and then marching through the city with flying colors, went into camp in a beautiful grove in the suburbs. Kentucky, though it had at first contended for neutral position between those attempting to sever the Union and those determine to uphold it, and had opposed the entrance upon her soil of the armies of each, had found it impossible to hold to such a silly and unpatriotic position, if such were really the intention of the leaders. Union and Rebel armies were now maneuvering for position and preparing for battle upon her soil, and thousands of her citizens had joined the armies of each side. The State Government had passed under rebel influence, and the Union soldiers felt, when touching the Kentucky shore, that they were in the enemy's country. Such were the feelings of the men of the Forty-fourth Indiana when they crossed the Ohio river at Henderson. Though the place professed loyalty, the coolness with which the command was received, and the expressed sympathy of many for the rebel cause, were so much in contrast with the enthusiastic reception accorded the command on the Indiana side, that the men felt the necessity, and the officers in command the imperative duty, of taking all the precautions obligatory in face of an enemy. Pickets were thrown out, and the Regiment kept in readiness for action.

Rerick, John H., The Forty-fourth Indiana..., LaGrange, Indiana, 1880, pp. 22-23.

BROMLEY, John, mustered in July 20, 1862, discharged April 11, 1863.

BLAKER, George E., mustered in Aug. 6, 1862, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 13, 1862.

BIGLOW, Harvey D., mustered in Aug. 5, 1862, out June 23, 1865.

BRUNER, John, mustered in Aug. 6, 1862, discharged Jan. 27, 1863.

BEEK, Emanuel, mustered in Aug. 2, 1862, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 30, 1864.

COTRILL, John L., mustered in Aug. 1, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

CRAIN, Ezra, mustered in Aug. 9, 1862, discharged Jan. 15, 1863.

COLLINS, John V., mustered in Aug. 8, 1862.

CHITTENDEN, Charles H., mustered in July 30, 1862, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 10, 1864.

CANON, Abram L., mustered in Aug. 2, 1862, out as Sergeant June 7, 1865.

DANIELS, George, mustered in July 30, 1862, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

DANIELS, Archibald, mustered in Aug. 4, 1862, deserted Aug. 1, 1863.

DUCK, William, mustered in Aug. 8, 1865, out June 7, 1862.

DANIELS, Kinsey, mustered in July 20, 1862, died at Camp Andrew Johnson, Tenn., Dec. 16, 1862.

DAY, Samuel, mustered in July 14, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

EVERETT, George W., mustered in July 7, 1862, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Feb. 16, 1864, mustered out Aug. 29, 1865.

FERRIMAN, John, mustered in Aug. 9, 1862, captured, paroled.

FRICK, Henry, mustered in Aug. 12, 1862, discharged.

FETTERS, Lawrence, mustered in Aug. 7, 1862, killed at Bentonville, N.C., March 19, 1865.

FRANKS, John H., mustered in Aug. 1, 1862, discharged April 25, 1863.

GONSER, William H., mustered in July 19, 1862, died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 23, 1863.

GUNDRUM, George, mustered in July 25, 1862, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 18, 1863.

GOODRICH, David, mustered in Aug. 8, 1862, transferred to Engineer Corps July 29, 1864.

HORNBERGER, William, mustered in July 18, 1862 discharged Feb. 22, 1863.

HENDRICKS, Franklin B., mustered in July 18, 1862, died at Mitchellville, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1862.

HUMBARGER, Jacob, mustered in Aug. 8, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

HIVELY, Jesse, mustered in Aug. 8, 1862, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out June 5, 1865.

HAMON, Daniel F., mustered in Aug. 6, 1862, discharged April 16, 1863.

HAMMAN, Simeon F., mustered in Aug. 8, 1862, out as Corporal June 7, 1865.

HALE, John P., mustered in July 18, 1862, deserted Aug. 1, 1864.

JOHNSON, Allen, mustered in July 30, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1863.

INGLE, Levi, mustered in July 20, 1862,

discharged April 2, 1863.

KELLER, Daniel B., mustered in July 18, 1862, out as Quarter Master-Sergeant June 7, 1865.

KESTER, Alonzo A., mustered in Aug. 2, 1862, deserted Dec. 4, 1862.

KRONTZ, William, mustered in Aug. 2, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

KESTER, John P., mustered in Aug. 2, 1862, out May 17, 1865.

LINK, George J., mustered in Aug. 7, 1862, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1864.

LOWER, Amos, mustered in Aug. 8, 1862, discharged Jan. 18, 1863.

LYKINS, Isaiah, mustered in July 24, 1862, out as Corporal June 7, 1865.

LIDY, Daniel, mustered in Aug. 7, 1862, discharged March 18, 1865.

MATTHEWS, Robert A., mustered in July 25, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

MOTT, Sheridan E., mustered in July 18, 1862, died March 18, 1865, of wounds.

MUDGE, Elijah, mustered in July 22, 1862, deserted Aug. 31, 1862.

MORROW, James G., mustered in Aug. 1, 1862, out as Sergeant June 7, 1865.

McADAMS, John T., mustered in Aug. 4, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

MILLS, Francis, mustered in July 25, 1862, out June 30, 1865.

MARTIN, Joseph T., mustered in Aug. 2, 1862, deserted June 15, 1865.

NORTH, Jacob, mustered in July 21, 1862, discharged April 16, 1863.

NUGEN, Christopher, mustered in Aug. 4, 1862, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1862.

NODINE, Seneca, mustered in Aug. 3, 1862, deserted March 1, 1863.

NEEDHAM, Truman J., mustered in Aug. 2, 1862, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1863.

PUCKER, John, mustered in Aug. 18, 1862, died at Tyree Springs, Tenn., Dec. 6, 1862.

REYNOLDS, Thomas J., mustered in July 30, 1862, out May 29, 1865.

RAILING, Frank W., mustered in Aug. 2, 1862, deserted March 1, 1863.

STEWARD, Jonathan, mustered in July 30, 1862, died at Lebanon, Ky., Nov. 10, 1862.

STEWARD, John M., mustered in Aug. 10, 1862, out as Corporal June 7, 1865.

SMITH, Uriah, mustered in Aug. 3, 1862, deserted in May, 1863.

SEBERTS, Park, mustered in Aug. 7, 1862, out May 26, 1865.

SMITH, George R., mustered in July 25, 1862, discharged April 15, 1863.

SHOWALTER, Jacob, mustered in Aug. 2, 1862, out June 10, 1865.

SHOUP, Wm., mustered in July 25, 1862, discharged May 18, 1863.

SINN, John K., mustered in Aug. 8, 1862, discharged Feb. 6, 1863.

TOMLINSON, Thomas, mustered in Aug. 2, 1862, out as Corporal June 7, 1865.

TEUTSCH, George, mustered in Aug. 3, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

WILLARD, Lemonsky R., mustered in Aug. 16, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

26.5 VIGNETTE 11

"...Negro stock... is down now..."

The first few weeks in Kentucky were novel, even outside of the new and before untried duties of a soldier. With very few exceptions, not a member of the Regiment had trodden slave soil before. They came to the institution of slavery, many with feelings of indifference, and a few, possibly, with sentiments of approval. But to all, the sight of a slave at daily, unrequited toil was new. Henderson county then ranked second in the State in the number of slaves held. It was reported that there were over 4,000 slaves in the county. The following extract from a private letter written from the camp will be of interest in showing the position of the Government, and sentiment of the soldiers, at that time:

> *"A good negro hires here for from $200 to $300 a year, the hirer bearing all loss by sickness, paying doctor bills, etc. A pretty cozy way of living, that — take one of your fellow men and hire him for $200 a year, and pocket the money yourself! Negro stock, though, is down now — prices one-third lower and few sales. Not a soldier nor officer has attempted to tamper with the institution. They would be severely punished if they should. Even conversation with the slaves is prohibited. The Union men here are very tender upon this point. Should we tamper with the slaves, there would soon be an uproar. It is not our mission here to steal 'niggers.' If they want to leave and can follow our trail back, they may, for all of us. We can render them no assistance in getting away, or their masters in holding them."*

Rerick, John H., The Forty-fourth Indiana..., LaGrange, Indiana, 1880, pp. 52-53.

War Memorial at Butler Cemetery.

WILLIAMS, Henry L., mustered in Aug. 1, 1862, discharged Feb. 7, 1863.

WOODS, James D., mustered in Aug. 9, 1862, out as Corporal June 7, 1865.

WILLARD, Henry W., mustered in Aug. 8, 1862, promoted Hospital Steward.

YOH, Israel, mustered in Aug. 2, 1862, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 20, 1863.

ZIMMERMAN, John A., mustered in Aug. 6, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

BROWN, Jacob, mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

BRUNER, John, mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

BURNS, George W., mustered in March 9, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

BRYAN, William A., mustered in April 6, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

CARVER, Oscar P., mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865, as Sergeant.

CORILL, Charles C., mustered in March 9, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865 as Corporal.

DeLONG, James C., mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

DICKSON, Joseph C., mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Jan. 10, 1865.

FOUNTAIN, Alexander, mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

HAMMOND, Daniel F., mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865, as Corporal.

HOOSE, Marcus L., mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, died at Indianapolis, Feb. 1, 1864.

LEASURE, Benjamin F., mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, discharged.

MILLER, Noah, mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

REESE, John H., mustered in March 11, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

SHOLTZE, Emile, mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, June 7, 1865.

SHIRTS, Albert B., mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

SHANKS, Andrew E., mustered in Feb. 11, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

SINCLAIR, Silas K., mustered in March 9, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

SMITH, John H., mustered in March 9, 1864, died at Indianapolis, Ind., March 26, 1864.

WOODS, David, mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, killed at Bentonville, N.C., March 19, 1865.

COMPANY C

SILVER, Philip W., commissioned First Lieutenant Aug. 7, 1862, Captain Feb. 18, 1863, resigned Oct. 23, 1863.

COMPANY D

HORN, Milton, mustered in Aug. 11, 1862, out as Corporal June 7, 1865.

JOHNSON, William, mustered in Aug. 9, 1862, out June 10, 1865.

KEITH, George, mustered in Aug. 9, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

STAFFORD, John C., mustered in Aug. 9, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

STAFFORD, Joseph, mustered in Aug. 9, 1862, out as Corporal, June 7, 1865.

COMPANY E

LYON, John R., mustered in Aug. 8, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

COMPANY G

GOODRICH, Wm. A., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

COMPANY H

BLAIR, Lewis J., commissioned Captain Aug. 16, 1862, promoted Major, then Lieutenant-Colonel, and Breveted Brigadier-General.

THOMAS, Dexter L., mustered in as First Sergeant Aug. 29, 1862, commissioned First Lieutenant Jan. 26, 1863, Captain Oct. 30, 1863, mustered out with regiment June 7, 1865.

SMITH, Philander, commissioned First Lieutenant Aug. 16, 1862, resigned Jan. 25, 1863.

RAINER, Joseph, mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 29, 1862, Second Lieutenant Jan. 26, 1863, First Lieutenant Oct. 30, 1863, resigned Dec. 15, 1864 because of disability.

DILLWORTH, William, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, commissioned First Lieutenant Jan. 27, 1865, mustered out with regiment June 7, 1865.

YEAGLEY, Andrew, commissioned Second Lieutenant Aug. 16, 1862, resigned Jan. 25, 1863.

DeLONG, George F., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, promoted First Sergeant, commissioned Second Lieutenant, May 1, 1865, mustered out as First Sergeant June 7, 1865.

HATCH, Hiram W., mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 29, 1862, died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 16, 1862.

HEADLEY, Samuel, mustered in as ~~Sergeant~~ Aug. 29, 1862, discharged Nov. 27, 1862.

REX, William A., mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 29, 1862, discharged Jan. 25, 1863.

BAILEY, Alexander, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 29, 1862, died at home Aug. 4, 1864.

TESTISON, Washington, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 29, 1862, discharged Jan. 14, 1863.

PLATTER, Harve C., mustered in as Corporal Aug. 29, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1862.

COATS, Joseph A., mustered in as Corporal Aug. 29, 1862, discharged Oct. 21, 1862.

ROBERTSON, William, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 29, 1862, out as Sergeant June 7, 1865.

CONKLIN, Alonzo, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 29, 1862, discharged Jan. 12, 1863.

HULL, John, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 29, 1862, killed at Stone River, Ky., Jan. 3, 1863.

THOMAS, Benjamin F., mustered in as

26.5 VIGNETTE 12

"...An order to 'fall and fire.'"

In consideration of the gallantry of Col. Hugh B. Reed at Shiloh, President Lincoln sent in his name to the Senate for a Brigadier's commission, but it was accompanied by so many others that the Senate failed to act upon all, his name among others. It would hardly be possible for a mortal to act more bravely in battle than he did. He was in the thickest of the fight on both days, had two horses killed under him, and had his clothing pierced with bullets in several places, but wonderfully escaped serious injury.

One of the immediate chroniclers of the war, a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, after the battle, wrote that it was universally admitted that the Forty-fourth was the regiment at Pittsburgh Landing. Once when it made one of the brilliant stands against over-whelming odds, on Sunday, while companions fell back on either hand, a captain of one of the retiring companies of Wisconsin soldiers, said the Forty-fourth "fought like iron men-they wouldn't run." Perhaps that was the origin of the phrase, or it may have been a general thought — but however it came, it stuck, and for a long time the Regiment was known as the "Iron Forty-fourth."

"Early on Sunday morning," the writer continues, "Colonel Reed gave his men an order to 'fall and fire.' Simultaneously the enemy fired, and killed and wounded some of the Indianaians. The result of the fire from our side was of the most disastrous nature. The bushes were discovered to be in a blaze, and the groans of the rebel wounded were distressing as the fact became apparent that they were perishing by fire. It is estimated that the last fire from our men, which consumed the bushes, killed twenty men, and seriously wounded a hundred, who were burned to death. One hundred and twenty of the rebels were buried in one grave in the vicinity. The bodies of nearly all of them were burned to a crisp."

Rerick, John H., The Forty-fourth Indiana..., LaGrange, Indiana, 1880, p. 52-53.

Corporal Aug. 29, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 14, 1863, of wounds.

SMURR, Edwin M., mustered in as Musician Aug. 29, 1862, out May 27, 1865.

DANOR, Jacob, mustered in as Musician Aug. 29, 1862, deserted March 15, 1862.

MAY, Henry, mustered in as Wagoner, Aug. 29, 1862, discharged Jan. 23, 1863.

ARMSTRONG, James, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, died at Camp Chase, Ohio, Feb. 21, 1863.

AKINS, Stillman, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, deserted from hospital.

BOYER, Wm. A., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

BEGGS, Alvin D., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, discharged Nov. 9, 1863.

BROWNLEE, Wm., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 6, 1862.

BLOOD, Leroy, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, discharged Feb. 3, 1863.

BLOOD, Elias, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1862.

CONKLIN, Austin, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

COSPER, Wesley V., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, died at Gallipolis, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1863.

COLE, Andrew, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

CROOKS, William, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, discharged Dec. 22, 1863.

DEEMES, William, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out as Corporal June 7, 1865.

DEEMES, George, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

DIEHL, Daniel D., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

DUCK, Samuel, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, discharged Oct. 15, 1862.

EMMINGER, Abraham, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out as Corporal June 7, 1865.

EVEY, Wm., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

FUSSELMAN, Michael, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, deserted from hospital.

FRANKS, David, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, tranferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Sept. 30, 1863.

GOODWIN, Robert, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 6, 1863.

GIBSON, Lawrence, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 15, 1864.

HAMILTON, John, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

HART, Joseph M., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, discharged Feb. 3, 1863.

HART, Isaac, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out as Sergeant June 7, 1865.

HENRY, Albert, mustered in Aug. 29, 1962, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1863.

Capt. S. Edge served in Co. D, 16 Regt., Ohio.

HENRY, George, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, discharged Sept. 17, 1863.

JOHNSON, Michael, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 27, 1863.

KRISE, Thomas, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

KRISE, Daniel, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, died at Gallatin, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1863.

LEE, David, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, discharged April 18, 1863.

LAWRENCE, Henry K., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, supposed to have been lost on the Sultana.

MEESE, Isaac, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

MELTON, Albin, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, discharged March 21, 1863.

MATHEWS, Dyer R., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out as Sergeant, June 7, 1865.

MEEK, William, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

MELTON, John, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, died at Chattanooga, Nov. 1, 1863, of wounds.

OSBORN, Samuel C., mustered in Aug. 29,

Vol. but is buried in Waterloo Cemetery.

1862, transferred to Engineer Corps July 29, 1864.

PACKER, John, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

PACKER, William O., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Dec. 29, 1864.

PRYOR, Charles S., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out as Corporal, June 7, 1865.

PRYOR, Ira W., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, killed at Stone River, Jan. 3, 1863.

PRESSLER, Jacob, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

ROSE, Simeon, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1863.

STANFER, Samuel R., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1863, of wounds.

STOUT, Jacob S., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, deserted Dec. 17, 1862.

SULY, Benjamin, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 20, 1863.

SAWYER, William, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, died at Louisville, Ky., in Nov., 1862.

26.5 VIGNETTE 13

GOOD BEGETS GOOD, AND EVIL BEGETS EVIL

...at home there was much opposition to all the vigorous measures proposed for the prosecution of the contest. The formation of secret organizations to oppose the prosecution of the war were reported, and desertions from the army were encouraged. A formidable conspiracy, known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, with headquarters in Indiana, created much alarm, not only in public mind of the North, but in the army at the front. The Legislature that convened on the first of January, 1863, was believed to be largely under its control, an open and startling effort made to deprive Governor Morton of his constitutional right of Commander-in-Chief of the State Militia. The Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln had just gone into effect, and the prejudices of the people, both at home and in the army, against the colored race, were being actively aroused. The great theme of the real sympathizers with the rebellion was, that the war was being prosecuted, not to restore the Union, but to liberate the slaves. The soldiers had all enlisted to maintain the integrity of the Union, and any deviation of the Administration from this purpose would be productive of great if not fatal disaffection in the ranks. The enemy and his sympathizers at the North well understood this, and hence the strenuous efforts, secretly and openly, to make such a deviation apparent. The soldiers, though, had no sympathy for the rebel. They were anxious for his overthrow by the most speedy and efficient means. Though they had enlisted only to restore the Union, and not to liberate a race, they were not unwilling to deprive the enemy in their front of the assistance of that race. The mass of them looked upon the Proclamation in its true light, as a military necessary, a measure needful for the overthrow of the rebellion. Thousands, though, while recognizing it as a military necessity, saw in that necessity an overruling Providence leading men who attempted one good act, to do another and possibly a greater than they had originally intended. Good begets good, and evil begets evil. The sin of slavery begot the rebellion. The love of Union begot opposition to rebellion, and the liberation of an oppressed race. Slavery did not intend rebellion at first, neither did the love of Union, emancipation. The sequences in both cases were natural, and probably inevitable.

SAYLOR, Henry, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862.

SHRULL, Francis, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

SWANGOOD, John, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, discharged Feb. 22, 1863.

STOY, Levi, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, discharged March 30, 1863.

SNIVELY, Jonathan, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out as Corporal, June 10, 1865.

SEELY, Isaac, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 21, 1863.

SMITH, Levi, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, discharged March 8, 1863.

STOUT, Franklin, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, discharged Dec. 31, 1862.

THOMAS, Chockly W., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, killed at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1862.

VESTEL, Henry S., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 10, 1864.

WATKINS, Walter T., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

WIDNEY, Oliver H., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, discharged Dec. 15, 1862.

WINELAND, Jacob, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, discharged April 10, 1863.

WIDNEY, Joseph, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 25, 1862.

WHITE, Edwin D., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

WELCH, Eli M., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 16, 1863.,

WYATT, Elmore, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, discharged Aug. 8, 1863.

YARNELL, Philip, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 1, 1863.,

YADER, Christopher, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Jan. 12, 1863.

YEAGLEY, William, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, discharged March 28, 1865.

YOCUM, John, mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, out June 7, 1865.

ZIGLER, Benjamin F., mustered in Aug. 29, 1862, discharged March 26, 1863.

BILLS, John, mustered in March 29, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

CONKLIN, Alonzo, mustered in March 19, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

COCHRAN, Robert, mustered in March 27, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

CROOKS, Henry, mustered in March 26, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

DELANO, George, mustered in March 22, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

DOHNER, Isaac G., mustered in March 28, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

EREHART, mustered in Dec. 17, 1863, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

HOSE, Joseph, mustered in March 19, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

HEADLEY, Dewitt C., mustered in March 17, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

IMHOF, Elijah, mustered in March 28, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

JONES, Thomas I., mustered in March 22, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

LIKENS, Stephen, mustered in Dec. 4, 1863, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

MILLIMAN, Henry, mustered in Feb. 26, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

McNABB, Daniel S., mustered in Aug. 10, 1862, discharged Feb. 22, 1863.

ROCKWELL, Henry M., mustered in Aug. 22, 1864, discharged May 30, 1865.

PENICKS, Joseph, mustered in March 28, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

SANDY, Frank B., mustered in Feb. 26, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

SANDY, Henry J., mustered in March 18, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

STOUT, Francis M., mustered in March 28, 1864, trans ferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

SMITH, Luther, mustered in March 30, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

STAFFORD, Thomas, mustered in March 10, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

TREMAN, John, mustered in March 29, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

WOODS, John W., mustered in March 29, 1864, transferred to Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry June 7, 1865.

The 88th Indiana Infantry Regiment was mustered in at Fort Wayne on August 29, 1862. It soon saw service throughout the South. Here follows a summary of its activities.

Organized and mustered in at Fort Wayne, Indiana, August 29, 1862. September 1862, 17th Brigade, 3rd Division, Army of the Ohio. September 1862, 17th Brigade, 3rd Division, 1st Corps, Army of the Ohio. November 1862, 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Center 14th Corps, Cumberland. January 1863, 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Corps, Cumberland. April 1863, 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 14th Corps, Cumberland. October 1863, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Corps, Cumberland.

Ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, August 29, and duty there till October 1. Attached to 17th Brigade, 3rd Division, Army of the Ohio to September 1862. 17th Brigade, 3rd Division, 1st Corps, Army of the Ohio, to November 1862. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Center 14th Corps, Army of the Cumberland, to January 1863. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, to April 1863. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Army Corps, to October 1863. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 14th Army Corps, to June 1865.

During the first months of 1863 these questions were much discussed in army circles, as well as throughout the North. The Indiana soldiers were generally indignant at the Hostility to Governor Morton, and at the manifest sympathy in many parts of the State for the enemy. Memorials and resolutions were considered and adopted by regiments, and sent to the State authorities, expressing the sentiments of the soldiers. A memorial to the Legislature was read to the Forty-fourth, as well as to a number of other regiments, and by a vote of the Regiment was unanimously adopted. This memorial closed with a proposal that the Legislature adopt the following resolutions as a basis of all their acts:

> *1. "Resolved: That we are unconditionally and determinedly in favor of the preservation of the Union.*
> *2. Resolved: That in order to the preservation of the Union, we are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.*
> *3. Resolved: That we will sustain our State and Federal authorities with money and supplies, in all their efforts to sustain the Union and prosecute the war.*
> *4. Resolved: That we will discountenance every faction and influence tending to create animosities at home, or to afford consolation and aid to our enemies in arms, and that we will cooperate only with those who will stand by the Union, and with those fighting the battles of the Union.*
> *5. Resolved: That we tender to His Excellency Governor O. P. Morton, the thanks of his grateful friends in the army for his extraordinary efforts in their behalf, and assure him that neither time nor the corrupting influence of party shall ever estrange the soldier from the soldier's friend."*

These resolutions fairly expressed the sentiments of the soldiers. They were presented to the Indiana Senate, February 12th, 1863, when they were assailed and finally referred to the committee on federal relation. Resolutions from the Sixty-sixth and Ninety-third Indiana Regiments, in much stronger terms, presented immediately after, caused greater commotion. A motion was made "to reject them," "to reject the whole batch," "they were an insult to all who favored an armistice." The memorial, with the resolutions, was rejected by a vote of 28 to 18, but a petition from rebel-sympathizing citizens, denouncing the war as an "infernal abolition war," and asking "that not one man nor one dollar be voted to prosecute it," was deemed sufficiently appropriate to refer kindly to a committee.

Such was the contrast between the sentiments of the soldiers in the field, the Indiana Legislature of 1862-3, and a large body of the citizens of the State.

Rerick, John, H., The Forty-fourth Indiana..., LaGrange, Indiana, 1880, pp. 86-88.

26.5 VIGNETTE 14

MISSIONARY RIDGE

The Forty-fourth had the first fight on Missionary Ridge, and commenced it near the spot where General Bragg, a few days after, established his headquarters, and it fought over the same hill-side that General Wood's column charged up, two months later, in the great battle of Missionary Ridge. Sergeant Gordon, Co. K, who was in the fight, relates that after the Regiment had fallen back to the railroad, volunteer skirmishers were called for, and that Nicholas Ensly, Co. K, one of the number who responded, had a single-handed contest with a rebel. After firing four or five rounds at each other, "Nick" wounded his antagonist, drove him from under cover, captured his knapsack, finding it full of fresh meat, and meat only.

Rerick, John H., The Forty-fourth Indiana..., LaGrange, Indiana, 1880, pp. 98-99.

SERVICE

Pursuit of Bragg into Kentucky, October 1-15, 1862. Battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8. March to Nashville, Tennessee, October 16-November 7, and duty there till December 26. Advance on Murfreesboro, December 26-30. Battle of Stone's River, December 30-31, 1862, and January 1-3, 1863. Duty at Murfreesboro till June. Middle Tennessee or Tullahoma Campaign, June 23-July 7. Occupation of Middle Tennessee til August 16. Passage of the Cumberland Mountains and Tennessee River and Chickamauga, Georgia, Campaign, August 16-September 22. Davis Cross Roads or Dug Gap, September 11. Battle of Chickamauga, September 19-21. Rossville Gap, September 21. Siege of Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 24-November 23. Chattanooga-Ringgold Campaign, November 23-27. Lookout Mountain, November 23-24. Mission Ridge, November 25. Pea Vine Creek and Graysville, November 26. Ringgold Gap, Taylor's Ridge, November 27. March to Charleston, December 30, 1863 to January 10, 1864. Demonstration on Dalton, Georgia, February 22-27, 1864. Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost Gap and Rocky Faced Ridge, February 23-25. Atlanta, Georgia, Campaign, May 1-September 8. Demonstrations and Rocky Faced Ridge, May 8-11. Buzzard's Roost Gap, May 8-9. Battle of Resaca, May 14-15. Advance on Dallas, May 18-25. Operations on line of Pumpkin Vine Creek and battles about Dallas, New Hope Church and Allatoona Hills, May 25-June 5. Operations about Marietta and against Kenesaw Mountain, June 10-July 2. Pine Hill, June 11-14. Lost Mountain, June 15-17. Assault on Kenesaw, June 27. Ruff's Station, July 4. Chattahoochee River, July 5-17. Buckhead, Nancy's Creek, July 18. Peach Tree Creek, July 19-20. Siege of Atlanta, July 22- August 25. Utoy Creek, August 5-7. Flank movement on Jonesboro, August 25-30. Near Red Oak, August 30. Battle of Jonesboro, August 31-September 1. Operations against Hood in North Georgia and North Alabama, September 29-November 1. March to the Sea, November 15-December 10. Siege of Savannah, December 10-21. Campaign of the Carolinas, January to April 1865. Averysboro, North Carolina, March 16. Battle of Bentonville, March 19-21. Occupation of Goldsboro, March 24. Advance on Raleigh, April 10-14. Occupation of Raleigh, April 14. Bennett's House, April 26. Surrender of Johnson and his Army. March to Washington, D.C., via Richmond, Virginia, April 29-May 19. Grand Review, May 24.

ACTIONS

Battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862; Advance on Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 26-30, 1862; Battle of Stone's River, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 30, 1862-January 3, 1863; Campaign in Middle Tennessee, or Tullahoma Campaign, Tennessee, June 23-July 7, 1863; Occupation of Middle Tennessee passage of the Cumberland Mountains and Chickamauga, Georgia, Campaign, August 16-September 22, 1863; Skirmish, Davis' Cross Roads (or House) near Dug Gap, McLemore's Cove, Georgia, September 11, 1863; Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19-21, 1863;

Railroads were used militarily in the South.

Skirmishes, Rossville Gap, Georgia, September 21, 1863; Campaign, Chattanooga, Tennessee, Ringgold, Georgia, November 23-27, 1863; Engagement, Orchard Knob, Indian Mill, Tennessee, November 23, 1863; Assault and capture of Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 24-25, 1863; Skirmish, Pea Vine Valley, Tennessee, November 26, 1863; Skirmish, Graysville, Georgia, November 26, 1863; Engagement, Ringgold Gap, Taylor's Ridge, Georgia, November 27, 1863; Demonstration on Dalton, Georgia, February 22-27, 1864; Actions, Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost Gap and Rocky Faced Ridge, Georgia, February 23-25, 1864; Campaign against Atlanta, Georgia, May 1-September 8, 1864; Combat, Buzzard's Roost Gap or Mill Creek, Georgia, May 8-9, 1864; Demonstrations against Rocky Faced Ridge, Georgia, May 8-11, 1864; Combat near Resaca, Georgia, May 13, 1864; Battle of Resaca, Georgia, May 14-15, 1864; Operations on line of Pumpkin Vine Creek and battles about Dallas, New Hope Church and Allatoona Hills, Georgia, May 25-June 5, 1864; Action, Pickett's Mills, Georgia, May 27, 1864; Operations about Marietta and against Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 10-July 2, 1864; Combats about Pine Hill, Georgia, June 11-14, 1864; Combats about Lost Mountain, Georgia, June 15-17, 1864; General assault on Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864; Combat, Ruff's (Neal-Dows') Station, or Smyrna Camp Ground, Georgia, July 4, 1864; Operations on line of the Chattahoochee River, Georgia, July 5-17, 1864; Skirmish, Ruckhead, Nancy's Creek, Georgia, July 18, 1864; Battle of Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, July 19-20, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Georgia, July 23-August 25, 1864; Combat, Utoy Creek, Georgia, August 5-7, 1864; Flank movement on Jonesboro, Georgia, August 25-30, 1864; Skirmish near Red Oak, Georgia, August 29, 1864; Battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, August 31-September 1, 1864; Campaign against Savannah, Georgia, (March to the Sea), November 15-December 10, 1864; Siege of Savannah, Georgia, December 10-21, 1864; Campaign of the Carolinas, South Carolina, January to April 1865; Battle of Averysboro, or Taylor's Hole Creek, North Carolina, March 16, 1865; Battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, March 19-21, 1865.

Regiment mustered out June 7, 1865.

Regiment lost during service, nine officers and 55 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and three officers and 147 enlisted men by disease. Total 214. —Dyer's Compendium, pages 662-981 and 1150.

26.5 VIGNETTE 15

STAMPEDE

Some General, none too dull of imagination, started the story that the men of the Forty-fourth Indiana could pick up a sheep grazing in the fields by the wayside, skin, dress, and divide it up among them without missing step in the march. Whatever their ability to provide for their haversacks, it did not forsake them in this trying emergency. The officers' horses, though, maintained only at the point of starvation, lost their rations of corn. Stacks of corn, black with musk and rot, were found and then washed and dried, ground with coffee-mills, and made into bread. It was reported, though no one at the time would acknowledge it, that some of the boys on guard one night where a herd of cattle were crossed over the river for the army, managed to get up a stampede, and two or three of the cattle ran near the line of the Forty-fourth, where their flight was intercepted by the polls of axes in the hands of sturdy men on the lookout. There was no hoof, horn, or blood visible in the proximity of the camp the next morning, but the boys for several days appeared very contented to do without beef rations. Levi Wallack, Co. K, an eccentric and well-known character, was noted for the size of his haversack, it being about three times as large as others' and always well filled. But he was not partial, and balanced it by carrying on the other side a triple supply of ammunition, which he dealt out fearlessly to the enemy whenever opportunity offered. He did not know fear, and as little of discipline, unless he was inclined that way at the time. In the skirmish on Missionary Ridge he fired thirty-one rounds, and at every shot was heard to mutter, "There, dam you, take that." One night, while on the picket, he ascertained that there were some cattle within the rebel picket lines. The old haversack was sadly depleted just then, so down he dropped on the ground and stealthily stole his way to the cattle, faced them for the Union lines, and started them on the run. The rebels sent the bullets whizzing after him, but when they ascertained that he had escaped, and come out with fifteen head of cattle, they joined the Union boys in a cheer over the exploit. Wallack was granted the privilege of killing three of the cattle for the benefit of himself and his regiment.

Rerick, John H., The Forty-fourth Indiana..., LaGrange, Indiana, 1880, pp. 102-103.

26.5 VIGNETTE 16

"...hunted like hares..."

...very few people but those that were in the army have any conception of the intense interest manifested by the people of the Slave States for their "institution." Intelligent, well-to-do planters would ride for days with the Regiment on its marches, to try to capture a slave of whose escape they had heard, or even from thinking it probable there might be one with us — not their own, but a slave, no matter whose. They gave up their time, labor, and money to that, under all circumstances. To help catch "a runaway nigger" was more exciting than a fox hunt; a pair of hand-cuffs was a toy carried in the coat pocket, to be slipped on the wrists — representing the brush stuck in the cap of the victor.

The slaves were hunted like hares, and were covered up, the pursuers foiled, thrown off the scent, with equal zest. When just about ready to leave Henderson for Green River, they pounced down upon and drove two "likely boys" to cover, in an old cabin in our camp. While the captors were getting out their manacles, one of the "boys" as quick as a flash was past them, out the door and away. His shadow was often seen afterwards, flitting from wagon to tent. The other, slower witted, gave up mournfully, and without a word submitted to be carried off.

Personal Recollections of Col. Hugh B. Reed, p. 217.

26.5V Ninety-first Indiana Infantry Regiment

Just one DeKalb County man served in the 91st Indiana Infantry Regiment.

COMPANY H

CONLEY, Zyra H., mustered in Nov. 11, 1864, out Aug. 31, 1865.

26.5W One Hundredth Indiana Infantry Regiment

The 100th Indiana Infantry Regiment also contained a large number of DeKalb County Soldiers. They are as follows:

MUNN, Charles A., commissioned Chaplain Nov. 8, 1862, resigned Aug. 10, 1863.

SWARTZ, David J., commissioned Assistant Surgeon Oct. 3, 1862, mustered out with regiment June 8, 1865.

COMPANY A

RHODES, Marquis L., commissioned Captain Aug. 13, 1862, died Dec. 10, 1862, of disease.

HARTMAN, Ezra D., commissioned Second Lieutenant Aug. 13, 1862, First Lieutenant Oct. 4, 1862, Captain Dec. 11, 1862, honorably discharged Nov. 6, 1863.

BARNEY, Lucius, mustered in as First Sergeant Aug. 10, 1862, commissioned Second Lieutenant Oct. 4, 1862, First Lieutenant Dec. 11, 1862, Captin Nov. 7, 1863, honorably discharged Aug. 12, 1864.

MOORE, John H., mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 6, 1862, commissioned Second Lieutenant Dec. 11, 1862, First Lieutenant Nov. 7, 1863, Captain Aug. 13, 1864, died as First Lieutenant Oct. 1, 1864, of wounds received in action.

SHERLOCK, Eli J., mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 6, 1862, commissioned First Lieutenant Aug. 13, 1864, Captain Oct. 2, 1864, mustered out with regiment June 8, 1865.

SWARTZ, David J., commissioned First Lieutenant Aug. 13, 1862, promoted Assistant Surgeon.

WATERS, Albert A., mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, commissioned Second Lieutenant Nov. 22, 1864, mustered out as Sergeant with regiment June 8, 1865.

KINDELL, John S., mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 13, 1862, died at LaGrange, Tenn., Jan. 11, 1862.

LOCKHART, William C., mustered in as Sergeant Aug. 13, 1862, discharged Oct. 23, 1863.

KLIEN, Cleveland A., mustered in as Corporal Aug. 6, 1862, died at Colliersville, Tenn., April 2, 1863, as Sergeant.

DeWITT, Daniel, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 13, 1862, discharged as Sergeant Oct. 24, 1863.

HALL, John M., mustered in as Corporal Aug. 19, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

ROBBINS, Albert, mustered in as Corporal

Aug. 11, 1862, discharged Nov. 11, 1862.

DEVILBISS, Allen, mustered in as Corporal Aug. 10, 1862, discharged Aug. 10, 1863.

WALKER, James P., mustered in as Corporal Aug. 10, 1862, died at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1863.

BODINE, David C., mustered in as Musician Aug. 6, 1862, mustered out as Sergeant June 8, 1865.

SHUMAN, George, mustered in as Musician Aug. 9, 1862, out May 19, 1865.

DURBIN, Joseph C., mustered in as Wagoner Aug. 13, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

ANTHONY, Abraham, mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, died at Holly Springs, Miss., Jan. 8, 1863.

ARTHUR, Martin, mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, out as Corporal June 8, 1865.

BEAMS, George, mustered in Aug. 10, 1862, died at Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1862.

BOREN, John W., mustered in Aug. 6, 1862, died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 24, 1864.

BUTLER, Irving, mustered in Aug. 10, 1862, died at Snyder's Bluff, Miss., July 24, 1863.

BOYLES, Artemas, mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, died at Grand Junction, Tenn., Feb. 20, 1863.

BUCHANAN, Reason, mustered in Aug. 9, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 24, 1864.

BUCHANAN, George, mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

BUCHANAN, John A., mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, out as Sergeant June 8, 1865.

CULVER, Harrison, mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, died at Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1862.

CRITCHET, Jonathan, mustered in Aug. 9, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

26.5 VIGNETTE 17

"...apple-jack, peach and bourbon..."

Among the hills and in the hollows, all over the South, are ragged nooks where the scouts and "bummers" knew by instinct apple-jack, peach and bourbon must grow, in the nature of things, and of course must somehow be unearthed from its cache. Canteens were very handy. If one was thirsting for a drink of water, and asked one of the men for his canteen, he would say, "Haven't any," and would call out for a canteen of water to be sent to the front. After some delay someone in the rear would pass forward his canteen. When put to your lips for a good long drink, you would sputter, cough, and grunt "Whisky!" If good, you would finally become reconciled.

An army passing through an enemy's country will have some of the good things, eatable and drinkable, if there are any within five miles on either side of the line of march. The unhappy man with a well-stocked cellar on the line of march will go thirsty for the balance of that year. I have seen men rush to a stagnant, swampy mud-hole, get down on their stomachs, and drink water that the horses would not touch.

Personal recollections of Col. Hugh B. Reed, p. 268.

DE KALB TIGERS.
1st LIEUTENANT.
CAPTAIN.
2d LIEUTENANT.
COMPANY A,
100th Reg. Indiana Volunteers.

DIMMITT, William H., mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, died at Abbeville, Tenn., Dec. 24, 1863.

DAVIS, James, mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, died at Jefferson Barrachs, Mo., Dec. 22, 1864.

DAVIS, John, mustered in Aug. 10, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

FAIR, William H., mustered in Aug. 10, 1862, out as Sergeant June 8, 1865.

FREES, Samuel, mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

FREES, Hammond, mustered in Aug. 11, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

FIANT, John, mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

FRIEDT, Henry, mustered in Aug. 6, 1862, discharged Jan. 30, 1863.

FARVER, Lemuel, mustered in Aug. 12, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

GRAHAM, William R., mustered in Aug. 7, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

GUTHRIE, Simeon, mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, out May 26, 1865.

GOODENOUGH, Abel R., mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, discharged Jan. 28, 1862.

GRUBB, John, mustered in Aug. 12, 1862, died at Colliersville, Tenn., March 18, 1863.

HAINES, Napoleon A., mustered in Aug. 8, 1862, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out July 8, 1865.

HOUSER, Jonathan, mustered in Aug. 11, 1862, out as Corporal June 8, 1865.

HOUSER, Gideon, mustered in Aug. 11, 1862, died at Colliersville, Tenn., May 1, 1863.

HURSH, John, mustered in Aug. 10, 1862, died at Memphis, Tenn., Fev. 8, 1863.

HURSH, Benjamin, mustered in Aug. 9, 1862, transferred to Company F.

HAMMOND, James, mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, died as Corporal at Grand Junction, Tenn., Feb. 22, 1863.

HOLDEN, Samuel, mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Nov. 25, 1862.

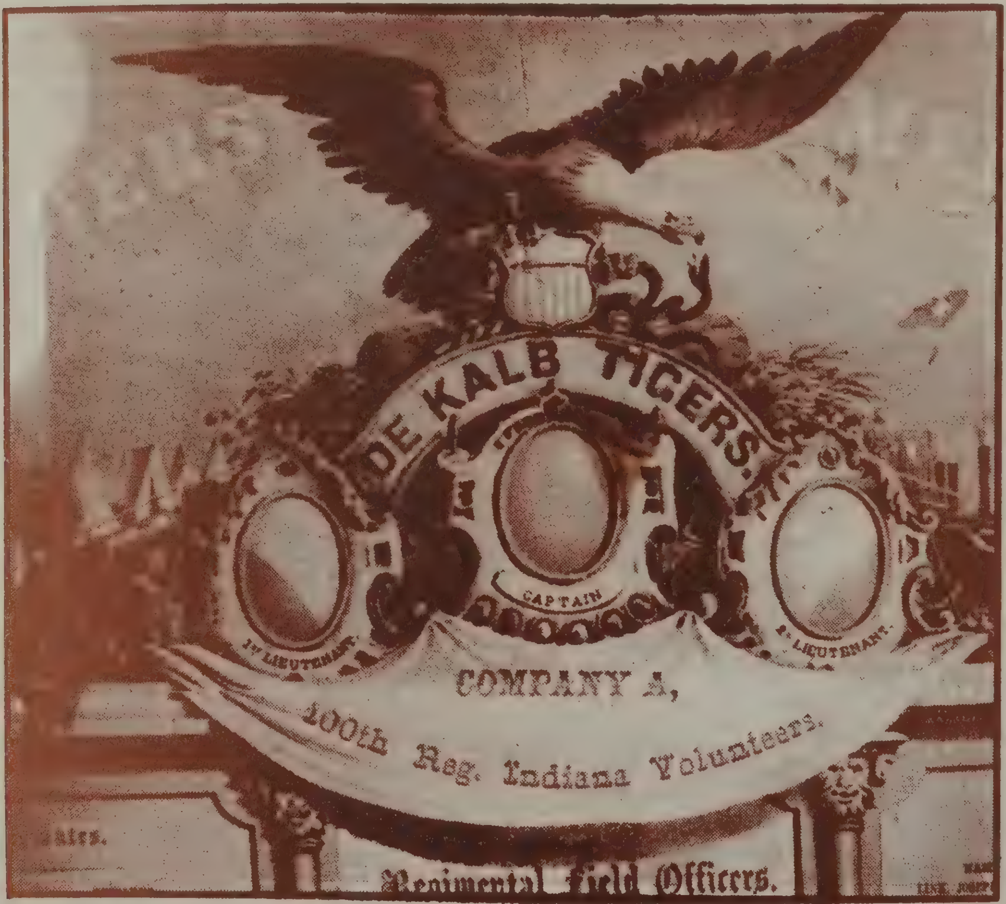
JONES, Wesley J., mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, discharged May 26, 1863.

LONG, Harrison, mustered in Aug. 9, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

LIKENS, William, mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, discharged Aug. 21, 1863.

McNABB, John, mustered in Aug. 8, 1862, died at Holly Springs, Miss., Jan. 6, 1863.

MAXWELL, William B., mustered in Aug. 9, 1862, out May 13, 1865.



MELVIN, George W., mustered in Aug. 10, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

MELVIN, Wallace J., mustered in Aug. 11, 1862, died at Holly Springs, Miss., Dec. 2, 1862.

MOHLER, John R., mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, discharged June 17, 1864.

McGOON, Benjamin P., mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

McCONNELL, John, mustered in Aug. 12, 1862, died at home Jan. 1, 1864.

MILLER, Silas C., mustered in Aug. 12, 1862, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out July 14, 1865.

NOEL, George, mustered in Aug. 11, 1862, died at Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 5, 1863.

OSBURN, Enos, mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 3, 1864.

OLINGER, John S., mustered in Aug. 6, 1862, discharged May 26, 1863.

OLINGER, Anthony, mustered in Aug. 6, 1862, transferred to Company F.

OLINGER, Daniel, mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, transferred to Company F.

PENRY, Lewis F., mustered in Aug. 7, 1862, died at Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1864.

PIFFER, Daniel, mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, discharged May 9, 1863.

PIFFER, Joseph, mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, out as Corporal June 8, 1865.

POWELL, Levi B., mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

PALMER, Hiram, mustered in Aug. 6, 1862, out as Corporal June 8, 1865.

PROSSER, Joseph C., mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

ROGERS, Charles T., mustered in Aug. 11, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

RAUB, John B., mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, out June 10, 1865.

SYMONDS, John C., mustered in Aug. 6, 1862, out July 7, 1865.

SEVANDER, John, mustered in Aug. 9, 1862, discharged Nov. 11, 1862.

SQUIRES, Asher, mustered in Aug. 10, 1862, died at Paducah, Ky., Aug. 17, 1863.

SQUIRES, Nathan, mustered in Aug. 11, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

SHAW, Ansel M., mustered in Aug. 12, 1862, out as Corporal June 8, 1865.

SMITH, Isaac, mustered in Aug 6, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

SKINNER, Orlander, mustered in Aug. 6, 1862, died at Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 17, 1862.

ULM, Jeremiah, mustered in Aug. 9, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

VANLIER, John D., mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

WILTROUT, Benjamin S., mustered in Aug. 8, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

WEARLEY, Calvin J., mustered in Aug. 12, 1862, transferred to Marine Brigade.

WOLF, Henry, mustered in Aug. 6, 1862, out as Corporal June 22, 1865.

WYATT, Richard, mustered in Aug. 10, 1862, died at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 16, 1863.

CORDERY, Walter, mustered in Oct. 29, 1862, discharged March 23, 1863.

NICKERSON, Alden, mustered in May 5, 1862, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863.

26.5 VIGNETTE 18

"...slab-sided land shark..."

On one occasion, when away down in Mississippi, Alabama, or some other God-forsaken place, when on half rations, fresh meat had grown to be one of the things that memory dwelt upon with longing. A little party found a slab-sided land shark roaming the woods, and soon brought it down to fresh pork. While in the very act, red-handed, the General pounced down upon them. In passing I was hailed by his Adjutant, and taken to the spot. The General stood aghast at the enormity of this breach of "orders," and went on lecturing the men upon the heinousness of the crime. I did not interrupt him, wanting time to think of some way out of the dilemma, but could find none, other than to charge back upon him the folly of expecting men with guns in their hands to resist such temptation, when, living on half rations of "sow-belly and hard-tack." When ordered to prefer charges against the men, I bluntly refused, telling him that if he wanted it done, he must do it himself — that I considered it an act worthy of commendation. Whether the boys sent him a roast, and thus mollified him, I do not remember. I heard no more of it, at all events.

Personal Recollections of Col. Hugh B. Reed, p. 269.

COMPANY E

WHITCOMB, Moses, mustered in Aug. 12, 1862, out June 8, 1865.

COMPANY K

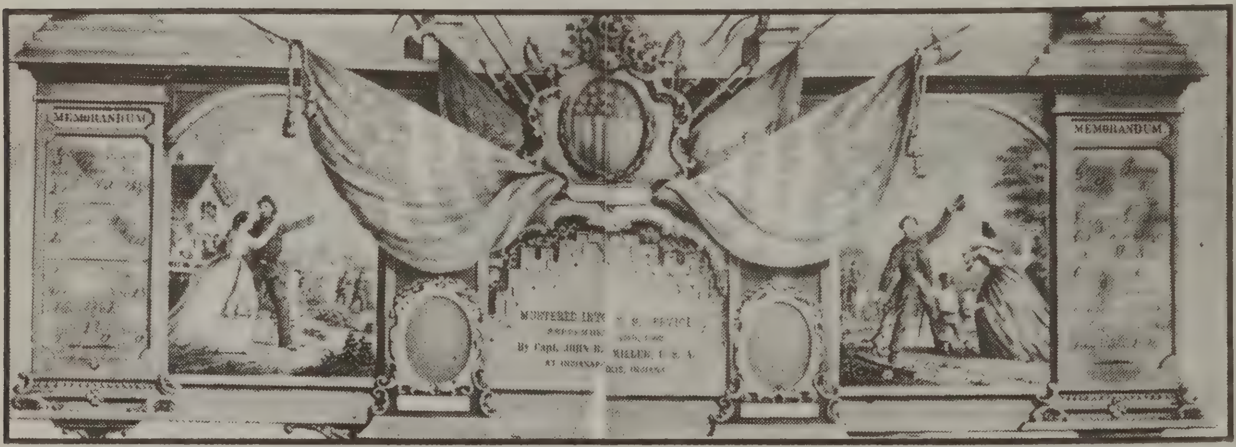
BURDICK, Louis B., mustered in Aug. 21, 1862, discharged May 16, 1865.
HASWELL, George J., mustered in Aug. 13, 1862, out May 30, 1865.
HAYNES, Andrew, mustered in Aug. 21, 1862, out as Corporal June 29, 1865.
HAYNES, Frank, mustered in Aug. 21, 1862, out June 29, 1865.
JACKSON, Jacob D., mustered in Aug. 21, 1862, out June 29, 1865.
PHILLIPS, Benjamin, mustered in Aug. 22, 1862, died at home Dec. 24, 1864.
STOUFFER, John T., mustered in Aug. 22, 1862, out June 29, 1865.
VANWORMER, William A., mustered in Aug. 20, 1862, out as Corporal June 29, 1865.
BARNTRAGER, George, mustered in Oct. 22, 1862, transferred to Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, mustered out July 15, 1865.
HASWELL, Lewis R., mustered in March 30, 1864, transferred to Forty-eight Indiana Volunteer Infantry June 27, 1865.
SIMONS, George, mustered in Nov. 5, 1862, discharged Oct. 29, 1864.

26.5X One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Infantry Regiment

Those DeKalb County men who served in the 118th Indiana Infantry Regiment were as follows:

COMPANY F

BUCHANAN, Manius, commissioned Captain Sept. 5, 1863, mustered out March 1, 1864.
MOSIER, Cyrus F., commissioned First Lieutenant Sept. 5, 1863, mustered out March 1, 1864.
FARNUM, George L., commissioned Second Lieutenant Sept. 5, 1863, mustered out March 1, 1864.
COGSWELL, Chalon D., mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, as First Sergeant, out March 1, 1864.
WIDNEY, Oliver H., mustered in as Sergeant Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.
CORNELL, George N., mustered in as Sergeant Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.
HARTLEY, Henry S., mustered in as Sergeant Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.
WALTERS, Amos R., mustered in as Sergeant Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.
PYLE, Erastus, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 5, 1863, out as Sergeant March 1, 1864.
FICKAS, John T., mustered in as Corporal Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.
TANNER, Samuel, mustered in as Corporal



WILLIAM H. M'INTOSH
From Photograph Taken While in Serv. at Rutherford, Tenn., in 1863.

ANNA (CARPER) M'INTOSH
From Photograph Taken Just Before Departure for the South in December, 1863.

26.5 VIGNETTE 19

ANNA AND WILLIAM, A CIVIL WAR ROMANCE

Anna Cosper was one of the first children born in DeKalb County. She was the daughter of James and Mary Cosper who came to Auburn from Chesterfield, Ohio, in 1841. Her father was a carpenter and builder and built many of the early buildings in DeKalb County. He later had a farm east of Auburn.

Miss Cosper became a teacher, and in 1862 she and others joined in welcoming home to DeKalb County two furloughed wounded soldiers. She was filled with the same firey patriotism as had caused the wounded soldiers to enlist and wanted to herself do something for her country. There were not many opportunities for young women to serve their country in this era, so she made her own opportunity.

After extensive preparations, four DeKalb County residents, Mrs. Randall Taurot, Maria Wanemaker, May Hutchins, and Geofe Meek left for the south to do what they could in assisting freed negros. They went first to Nashville where they heard that such help was needed at Rutherford, Tennessee.

William H. McIntosh was schoolmaster at the school which had recently been established for the children of negro fathers who had recently been conscripted to serve in a colored regiment being formed in Tennessee. He responded that help was needed and would be welcomed but that the DeKalb County group must be prepared to meet and suffer hardships. They went to Rutherford immediately. Miss Cosper and Miss Wanemaker became teachers in the established school, while Mrs. Taurot, Miss Hutchins, and Geofe Meek opened a second school.

William H. McIntosh volunteered for the 22nd Wisconsin Infantry and was stationed at Rutherford. The post chaplain and United States Christian Commission planned to open a school for the children of freedmen with a Union Soldier in charge. Mr. McIntosh had been a schoomaster prior to his enlistment and was selected to conduct the school. Three hundred black children were soon in his care, but being enthusiastic and willing to learn gave him little trouble. He had been relieved from duty with his regiment until further orders and was able to devote his full time to his students.

In addition to teaching under Mr. McIntosh, Anna Cosper assisted him in distributing current literature in the area hospitals among Union soldiers who had been injured at the Battles of Stone's River and Missionary Ridge. She also distributed delicacies sent to her from DeKalb County folks.

It was these frequent visits to hospitals as well as the daily life at the school that kept Mr. McIntosh and Miss Cosper in frequent contact which gradually evolved into a romance.

Soon though, Mr. McIntosh received orders to accompany his regiment to Nashville for a campaign. He turned the school over to Miss Cosper and left Rutherford on February 22, 1864. Their parting was painful as they knew that communication would be very difficult, if not impossible.

Anna busied herself with the administration of the school and continued her visits to the hospitals. In April, while on the march to Chattanooga, Mr. McIntosh was granted permission to visit the school at Rutherford once more. The reunited couple quickly made plans to marry before William had to leave to rejoin his regiment.

As soon as the minister from the U.S. Christian Commission returned from evening services, they asked to be married. Their request was granted and soon chaplains, ministers, officers, and teachers gathered to watch the Wisconsin soldier-teacher marry the Indiana nurse-teacher.

The couple parted the next morning, he going with his regiment and she back to her duties as schoolmistriss. They did not meet again until the war ended. McIntosh took part in the Grand Review at Washington, D.C. and was mustered out in Milwauke on June 25, 1865, when the war ended. Anna went to the home of William's father where they were reunited.

Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

BECKLEY, George, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 5, 1863, out as private March 1, 1864.

CAMPBELL, Alvin, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

McNABB, Howard S., mustered in as Corporal Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

ALTON, Albert M., mustered in as Corporal Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

FINNEY, Erastus, mustered in as Corporal Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

DIEHL, Leander J., mustered in an Musician Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

WOODS, John W., mustered in as Wagoner Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

ANDERSON, Ethan, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

ADMIRE, Squire, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out as Corporal March 1, 1864.

ATCHESON, Jesse F., mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, transferred.

ANDREWS, Elzy, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, died on Rock Castle River, Nov. 29, 1863.

BROWN, William B., mustered in Aug. 13, 1863.

BOHN, Benjamin C., mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

BOHN, Charles, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

BAKER, Thomas W., mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

BARMOUR, Jasper, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

CASTLEMAN, Martin, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

CHERRY, Robert E., mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, transferred to Seventh Cavalry Sept. 7, 1863.

CRONK, Loudon, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

CAMPBELL, Thomas, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

CAMPBELL, William, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

CHILCOAT, Humphrey E., mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

CROOKS, Henry, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

CHASEY, John E., never mustered.

COCHRAN, Robert, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

CARVER, Oscar P., mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, discharged Sept. 7, 1863, by civil authority.

DeLONG, James, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

EMERY, Philip E., mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, transferred.

FRANKLIN, Joseph W., mustered in Sept. 5, 63, out March 1, 1864.

FIKE, James, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

FIKE, Abraham, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

FISHER, William, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

FISHER, Augustus C., mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, transferred.

FINCH, Franklin C., mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

FRY, David, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

GOODWELL, Jeremiah, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

GUIRER, William, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

GRITE, Anthony, enlisted.

HARDIN, David E., mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

HILLIS, John, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

HIGBY, Ami, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

HUFFMAN, Jacob, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

HEFFLINGER, Thomas, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

HUGHEY, Stephen, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

HARTMAN, Solomon, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

HART, Francis, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

IMHOF, Lewis, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

JACQUES, David, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

JOHNSON, James, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, trans ferred.

JARVIS, Alexander, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

KREGER, George, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

KREGER, John.

KANE, Augustus C., mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, died at Camp Nelson, Ky., Dec. 7, 1863.

KANE, John W., mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

LOUTHAN, James, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

McCOOL, James, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

McCLURE, William, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

MOORE, Thomas, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

OLIVER, Josephus, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

OLINGER, Cyrus, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863,

McIntosh residence at present site of McIntosh Junior High School, Auburn.

-William McIntosh was principal at the Burlington, Wisconsin schools for one year and then he and Anna moved to Auburn.

The couple had a family. William was appointed school examiner by the Board of Commissioners. He also served as principal of the Auburn Academy until 1874. He then obtained a lucrative position writing county histories in the states of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. In 1879 he became DeKalb County School Superintendent. In 1886, William and Anna bought a large brick home at the northeast corner of Main and Fifteenth Streets. They resided there until Mrs. McIntosh's death in October, 1915. On Mr. McIntosh's 79th birthday in August, 1916, he deeded the property to the City of Auburn for a school building which still bears his name.

During his retirement William H. McIntosh frequently visited DeKalb County schools with baskets of apples and told stories of the Civil War to the students. He died in 1932 at the age of 95.

From unidentified newspaper clipping dated April 21, 1912 and the obituary of William H. McIntosh.

out March 1, 1864.

RAWSON, Thomas, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

RITCH, Henry, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, discharged Sept. 12, 1863, being a minor.

REMINGTON, Francis M., mustered in Sept. 5, 1863 out March 1, 1864.

ROBBINS, Wallace, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

RICHARDSON, William H., mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

SHULL, Elias, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

SHULL, Leonard, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

SMITH, Isaiah, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

STAFFORD, William, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

SANDY, James H., mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

STONE, David A.

TAYLOR, Rufus, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, deserted Sept. 30, 1863.

TOTTEN, Jonathan J., mustered in Aug. 13, 1863.

WALTERS, Amos R., mustered in Aug. 13, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

WILLIAMS, David E., mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

WRIGHT, Emanuel, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

WOODS, James, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

WELCH, Sidney, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

WOODWARD, Alson, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

WATERS, Irvin, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

WALLACE, John, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, transferred.

WILKINSON, Almond, mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

YOUNG, John T., mustered in Sept. 5, 1863, out March 1, 1864.

The 118th Indiana Infantry Regiment only saw service for six months. Here follows a brief account of its service:

Organized at Wabash, Indiana, during July and August, 1863, and mustered in September 3, 1863. September 1863, Mahan's 1st Brigade, Willcox's Left Wing Forces, 23rd Corps, Department of the Ohio. October 1863, 2nd Brigade, Willcox's Left Wing Forces, Department of the Ohio. January 1864, District of the Clinch, Department of the Ohio.

Left state for Nicholasville, Kentucky, September 16. Attached to Mahan's 1st Brigade, Willcox's Left Wing Forces, Department of the Ohio, to October 1863. 2nd Brigade, Willcox's Left Wing Forces, Department of the Ohio, to January 1864. District of the Clinch, Department of the Ohio, to March 1864.

SERVICE

March from Nicholasville, Kentucky, to Cumberland Gap, September 24-October 3, and to Morristown, October 6-8. Action at Blue Springs, October 10. March to Greenville and duty there till November 6. March across Clinch Mountain to Clinch River. Action at Walker's Ford, Clinch River, December 2. Duty at Tazwell, Maynardsville, and Cumberland Gap till February 1864. Action at Tazwell, January 24.

ACTIONS

Campaign, Knoxville, Tennessee, November 4-December 28, 1863; Action, Walker's Ford, Clinch River, Tennessee, December 2, 1863; Skirmish, Tazwell, Tennessee, January 24, 1864.

Regiment mustered out March 1-4, 1864.

Regiment lost during service, three enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and one officer and 86 enlisted men by disease. Total 90. —Dyer's Compenium, pages 662-981, and 1154.

26.5Y One Hundred and Nineteen Indiana Regiment -Seventh Cavalry

Those DeKalb County men who served in the Seventh Cavalry, 119th Indiana Regiment, were as follows:

COMPANY D

DAHUFF, Eli, mustered in Sept. 3, 1863, transferred to Seventh Indiana Cavalry, reorganized.

FOSTNAUCHT, Moses, mustered in Sept. 3, 1863, deserted July 31, 1865.

FITCH, John, mustered in Sept. 3, 1863, transferred to Seventh Indiana Cavalry, reorganized.

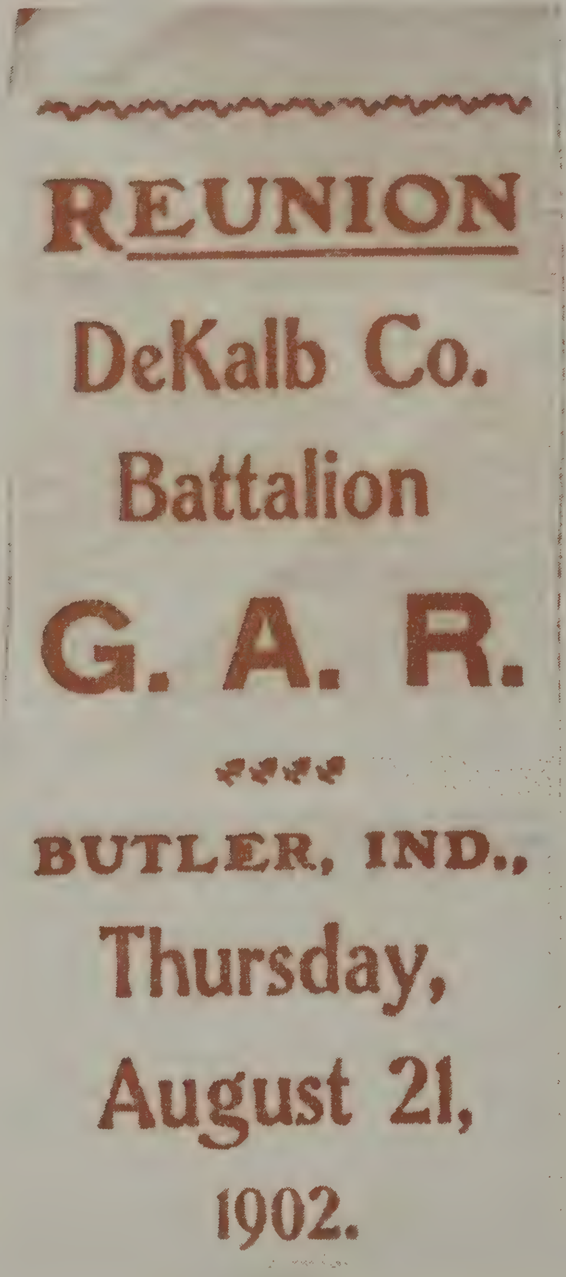
CUTHRIE, Richard, mustered in Sept. 3, 1863, transferred to Seventh Indiana Cavalry, reorganized.

HOFFMAN, Samuel D., mustered in Sept. 3, 1863, transferred to Seventh Indiana Cavalry, reorganized.

HAMLIN, George, mustered in Sept. 3, 1863, died May 14, 1864.

COMPANY K

CHERRY, Robert E., mustered in Sept. 11, 1863, transferred to Company E., Seventh Indiana Cavalry, reorganized.



REUNION

DeKalb Co.

Battalion

G. A. R.

BUTLER, IND.,

Thursday,

August 21,

1902.

26.5 VIGNETTE 20

"my god, it is perfectly horrible.."

The bare names and statistics of those who served in the Civil War do not give us the human side of this tragic war. It is difficult to imagine the hardships and sufferings of these sons of DeKalb County. What were their thoughts? What happened to them? Did they die in vain?

We are indeed fortunate to have available the Civil War diary of Quarter Master Sergeant Jacob Osborn Coburn to answer some of these questions. It covers the period from October 18, 1863, until March 2, 1864 and gives us penetrating and poignant insight into the experiences and thoughts of one DeKalb County soldier.

Jacob Osborn Coburn was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1832, to John Fitch Coburn and Minerva Twadell Coburn. When he was four years old, his family moved to DeKalb County, Indiana. This was in 1836, one year before the new county was formally organized. The move was made with a group of other families from Trumbull County, Ohio. They settled in what was to become Spencer Township in the area later known as Coburntown or Coburn Corners, which is located at SR 101 and CR 64. The family farm was just north of the Coburn Corners Church of Christ.

He was known as Osborn by his family. His father served as the first clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court from 1837 to 1841, when the family probably lived in Auburn. His mother died October 8, 1840. The family moved back to the farm at Coburntown after Mr. Coburn's term as clerk expired. Thereafter, Mr. Coburn farmed and was very active in the church. In 1846 he became an "evangelist" and in 1865 he was appointed an "elder" in the Church of Christ. He was an active preacher and always available for an inspiring sermon.

Little is known of Osborn's education, but he was presumably educated in the early common schools of DeKalb County. He became a surveyor by profession. In May 1852, he married Martha A. Thomas. She died on June 12, 1861, at Napoleon, Jackson County, Michigan, where Osborn was working as a surveyor. Some time later he became engaged to marry Miss Eva Aldrich of Olcott, New York.

Before he married, he voluntarily enlisted in Company I, 6th Michigan Cavalry Regiment, which was partially raised in Jackson County, Michigan. His company was on the North Branch of the Shenandoah River where they engaged in action with Confederate Troops on October 18, 1863. The fight was commenced at 7:00 a.m. and by 9:00 a.m. "the entire Federal Command was marching under a strong guard" of Confederate Troops.

Sergeant Coburn kept a diary of his ordeal as a Confederate prisoner. It provides a rare glimpse into the conditions endured by northern soldiers in southern prison camps. Portions of the diary are here excerpted.

> *October 21, 1863. The drooping branches of the cedars, the cone topped pines interspersed here and there with chestnuts gold-tinted by frost's displeasure, the occasional chirping of a bird or whistle of a quail, aye, everything trying to make me believe I am not a prisoner of war. But the steady watch of the sentinel near me, the tramp of "Grayback" troops all around, assures me that it is too true and that escape is impossible.*

The prisoners were marched for about fifty miles and then taken by train in passenger coaches to Richmond. Osborn's diary entries are like a travelogue and he does not appear to be particularly anxious at this point.

> *October 22, 1863. The country is very pretty and October has done much to improve it but that other "Act of War" has in places made sad havoc of the architecture, mechanics and laborers effort....We cannot get enough to eat, the citizens have not got it. One told a soldier "If it had not been for your d--d army we could have had plenty." (The soldier) replied, "If it hadn't been for your d--d army ours would not have passed through here." Secesh (Secessionist) replied, "Well that's so."*
>
> *October 25, 1863. Arrived at Richmond...and were marched to an old Tobacco house near Libby Prison where we turned in without any rations all day. Slept upon a dirty floor without any covers or anything under us. October 26, 1863. We find here a few troops from Burnsides, Grants and Rosecrans army...The news from the various seats of war are full as encouraging as we could expect through Rebel sources...Wrote a short letter to father and Eva (his fiancee) to be sent by flag or truce boat which is here.*

26.5Z One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Regiment -Twelfth Cavalry

Those DeKalb County men who served in the 12th Cavalry, 127th Indiana Regiment, were as follows:

COMPANY B

AUSTIN, George, mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out Nov. 6, 1865, as Corporal.

BAILEY, Alexander, mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out June 6, 1865.

BOLEY, John H., mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 19, 1864.

CHURCH, Israel, mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out Nov. 10, 1865.

DEETZ, John, mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out Nov. 10, 1865.

GRIFFITH, John W., mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out as First Sergeant Nov. 10, 1865.

JONES, Sidney P., mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out as Sergeant Nov. 10, 1865.

JOHNSON, Franklin T., mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, promoted Second Lieutenant Oct. 16, 1864, First Lieutenant March 1, 1865, mustered out Nov. 10, 1865.

JONES, Milton C., mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out as Sergeant Nov. 10, 1865.

KIRKENDALL, George, mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out June 7, 1865.

MYERS, Joseph, mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, died at home April 7, 1864.

NOUNNEM, David, mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out Oct. 4, 1865.

ROBERTS, Joseph, mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out Nov. 10, 1865.

SHAW, John, mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out Nov. 10, 1865.

WERRICH, Joseph, mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out Nov. 10, 1865.

COMPANY C

CRAMER, Samuel, mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, mustered out Nov. 1, 1865.

DIRRIM, Isaac C., mustered in Jan. 10, 1864, out July 21, 1865.

DUCK, Samuel, mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out May 20, 1865.

GONDY, Henry W., mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out Nov. 10, 1865.

GONDY, Albert J., mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out Nov. 27, 1865.

GILLESPIE, Clement, mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, died at Huntsville, Ala., July 20, 1864.

WILKINS, William, mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out July 21, 1865.

COMPANY I

BRITTON, Alfred J., mustered in Jan. 10, 1864, deserted Feb. 12, 1864.

CARPENTER, Alva W., mustered in Jan. 10, 1864, discharged Aug. 31, 1864, as First Sergeant.

FINCH, Jacob, mustered in Jan. 10, 1864, deserted Feb. 12, 1864.

HAYWOOD, Charles H., mustered in Jan. 10, 1864, deserted Nov. 16, 1864.

McCLELLAN, Hugh, mustered in Jan. 10, 1864, out May 29, 1865.

PULVER, Joseph, mustered in Jan. 10, 1864, out Nov. 10, 1865.

SWAN, Charles, mustered in Jan. 10, 1864, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 12, 1865.

STORY, Willad G., mustered in Jan. 10, 1864, out Aug. 2, 1865.

26.5AA One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry Regiment

DeLONG, Solomon, commissioned Major March 1, 1864, Lieutenant-Colonel June 15, 1864, resigned Dec. 10, 1864.

COMPANY A

DUNN, Lewis, mustered in as Corporal Jan. 10, 1864, commissioned First Lieutenant June 1, 1865, mustered out as First Sergeant Aug. 29, 1865.

BONNEY, Thaddeus S., commissioned Second Lieutenant Jan. 5, 1864, discharged Dec. 24, 1864, for absence without leave.

MASON, John A., mustered in as Corporal Jan. 10, 1864, out Aug. 29, 1865.

The letter to Rev. Coburn has survived also:

> Richmond, Va
> Oct. 26th 1863
>
> *Father*
>
> *I am a prisoner here much jaded by the march but otherwise well, and in as good spirits as could be expected.*
>
> *Will you be so kind as to write to...Miss Eva Aldrich, Alcott, N.Y. and tell them of it....Now don't delay these favors--please--*
>
> *Circumstances require brevity. So you will excuse it I'm sure.*
>
> *Yours as ever*
> *J. O. Coburn*

He fully expects to be exchanged soon. He plays chess and talks with other prisoners. He ponders about his circumstances.

> *October 27, 1863. It is quite a novelty to me as I was never before in any manner under durance and can truly say that no earthly record of any kind can show ought against me. My name does not appear even as the party to any suit of law. O how I hope this may continue to be true and that the Great Book will show as clean a record for me.*
>
> *We are told a general exchange of prisoners occurred on the 1st of Nov. I trust that He is thus smiling upon us and that we shall soon cease to be prisoners. Thought it be but little more pleasant to be in any part of the army service.*
>
> *October 28, 1863. Looking from the window we behold a pretty autumn morning outside, which has a slight influence upon the feeling of the prisoners within but we want Liberty.*

He complains about the quality and lack of food and describes the sleeping arrangements.

> *...The floor is swept, then the men arrange themselves in rows on either side with their heads to the walls, lying in "close order" in the manner usually called "spoon fashing." Two similar rows are formed with their hands to be center of the room. We are without blankets or overcoats except in a few instances. Hence the "close order" to assist in warming each other with the united warmth of the body. Long before morning our bones become very tired from contact with the hard floor....*
>
> *October 29, 1863. .....Am trying to sell my watch for something to eat. I did think I could not part with it but hunger will make me yield I guess....I would sell almost anything I have for bread but that which was given me for keepsakes as especially Eva's presents. Those I will not sell but to save life....*

He muses:

> *It is rather amusing to witness the effect it has on different persons to become so hungry. Some are cross. Some despondent. Some make light of it. While the greater share seem to be content pacing the floor and minding their own business, mostly thoughts. Well how do I feel and act. I feel hungry, thats certain...Just at dark our rations came. Bread the same and meat more than restored so that we made quite a comfortable supper while the prudent ones had a handsome piece of bread for the morning. Like the swine in the sty, we eat and lie down.*

Two days later he sold his treasured watch for fifty confederate dollars.

> *October 31, 1863....I did hate to part with it but bread is worth more than "time" although tis said that "time is money-".....Before I used a cent...I loaned two of the boys $5 each...Now that I have money all hands are trying to borrow...it is Sunday and no bread can be bought. So save so much today.*

He bought some sweet potatoes from a guard but was short-changed five dollars. He then laments:

> *Never mind, it is only lent for I am bound to steal and rob from Secessionists whenever I can find them till I have made myself good for all I lose by being in the army if it is possible. This resolution is newly formed for I had always entertained some compunctions as to such a course until I am brought to a realization of the fact that stealing at least from the enemy is part of the duties of a soldier. So Rebs, stand from under. I'll never show you any mercy hereafter.*
>
> ......
>
> *This concentration of prisoners from all*

BROWN, William, mustered in Jan. 10, 1864, out Jan. 29, 1865.

CASEBEER, George, mustered in Jan. 10, 1864, out Aug. 29, 1865.

ENZER, Ephraim, mustered in Jan. 10, 1864, out Aug. 29, 1865.

FISHER, William, mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 8, 1864.

LOWER, Alonzo, mustered in Jan. 10, 1864, out Aug. 29, 1865.

MYERS, James, mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out Aug. 29, 1865.

NELSON, Ira, mustered in Jan. 10, 1864, out Aug. 29, 1865.

NELSON, Charles, mustered in Jan. 10, 1864, died at Newbern, N.C., April 31, 1865.

NELSON, Daniel, mustered in Jan. 10, 1864, out Aug. 4, 1865.

STEELEY, John C., mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out June 8, 1865.

TAYLOR, Wm. H., mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out Aug. 29, 1865.

VELEY, Josiah B., mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out Aug. 29, 1865.

COMPANY C

BAER, Hiram, mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, out Aug. 29, 1865.

CORDRY, John W., mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, died at Marietta, Ga., July 8, 1864.

HIVELY, Noah, mustered in March 7, 1864, died at Marietta, Ga., July 27, 1864.

MARTIN, Cyrus, mustered in March 6, 1864, out Aug. 29, 1865.

SWARTZ, Jacob, mustered in Jan. 6, 1864, deserted March 12, 1864.

SWARTZ, Amos, mustered in March 6, 1864, deserted March 12, 1864.

COMPANY F

DeLONG, Solomon, commissioned Captain Dec. 31, 1863, promoted Major and Lieutenant-Colonel.

BAER, Obadiah, commissioned First Lieutenant Dec. 31, 1863, Captain March 2, 1864, resigned Dec. 26, 1864.

SMITH, Philander, mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, commissioned Second Lieutenant March 2, 1864, First Lieutenant Jan. 1, 1865, mustered out Aug. 29, 1865.

BECKLEY, Henry C., mustered in as Sergeant Jan. 11, 1864, commissioned Second Lieutenant Jan. 1, 1865, mustered out as First Sergeant Aug. 29, 1865.

McNABB, John O., mustered in as First Sergeant Jan. 11, 1864, out as private Aug. 29, 1865.

COGSDILL, Gideon, mustered in as Sergeant Jan. 11, 1864, out Sept. 2, 1865.

WILLIAMS, Samuel, mustered in as Sergeant Jan. 11, 1864, out as First Sergeant, Aug. 29, 1865.

BROWN, Alva, mustered in as Sergeant Jan. 11, 1864, killed at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.

SLOAN, Thomas O., mustered in as Corporal Jan. 11, 1864, out Aug. 29, 1865.

CLARK, John, mustered in as Corporal Jan. 11,

Let her bang, ye Heroes!
Victory is Ours!
6

parts is indicative of something. I hardly know what but **hope** *it is to prepare for our being removed from close confinement. Do for God's sake take us out of this. It is horrible! horrible!....A good many are playing cards and checkers. This with all my reverence for the Sabboth ~~I~~ will not allow myself to do....It is now Sunday and a beautiful evening. So let me lie down with thought of the sublimeness and liveliness of nature, Sweet dreams of Eva and a happy future.... Within three days his $50 is reduced to $25. November 2, 1863. What will we do when that is gone. I think I could get along myself but some of the men are much heartier eaters...and they will not be able to bear up under it.*

......

Confound the Rebels, why will they persist in their damnable course? If they are clearly wrong why does a just God continue to permit them to continue in evil doing? Will the advocates of the doctrines of Special Providential Manifestations and visitations give even a plausable reason? I think I never wished to be out of the army so much as now. There is not in all this house one with whom I can sit and converse in an appreciative conversation and I have no range of companionship. Grossness, Vulgarity, coarse games and ribald jests and conversation are so common that they fail to shock the ear. But are to me very unpleasant. O what demoralization is consequent upon this war. Will it be possible to restrain the passions of vicious men thus for a while nearly unrestrained when they again return to citizenship? I hope the home influence will at once soften them down.

Hope flashed for an exchange when they were ordered to pack up and commence marching.

When we halted it was upon the celebrated Belle Island. A small part, about 2 1/2 acres devoted to our camp. I'll leave a desscription of this horrible filthy place to some other time.

......

Confed money wont help here at any price so that I am without funds again. I was appointed Sergt of a squad this evening, and the charge and care of 100 men so long as we are here devolves upon me.

November 3, 1863....There are many sick...They are really in a distressing condition. Far away from home and friends cut off from the assistance our benevolent Government would be glad to give them. Pale, haggard, ragged, dirty and miserable in the extreme. The enemy lends them no more pity or assistance than they would a beast. Poor, poor men. How I do pity them, many of them must die, nearly all, and be buried, with no pitying, sympathizing heart or tearful eye. They die and are buried unknown to their friends. A distant parent and home wonders "how my son is." The fond wife has not heard from her husband for a long time. Aye, and will not untill years perhaps have passed, when by chance as it were, some stranger tells her he knew of his death in the prison camp. The maiden fair wonders in her heart where her lover is. She knows of the hard fought battle in which his Regiment was and learns that he was among the dead upon the field. No he was a prisoner. Carried to this accursed place and had passed away. And the maiden wonders on

died at Marietta, Ga., Sept. 20, 1864.
RTZ, Uriah J., mustered in as Corporal Jan.
64, out Aug. 29, 1865.
WELL, Alexander B., mustered in as
ral June 11, 1864, died at Knoxville,
, June 20, 1864.
AMS, Newton M., mustered in as Corporal
1, 1864, out May 19, 1865.
PERT, Edward, mustered in as Corporal
1, 1864, killed at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30,

KINS, Milo F., mustered in as Musician
1, 1864, out as Fife-Major Aug. 29, 1865.
AFF, Leslie, mustered in as Musician Jan.
64, out June 9, 1865.
EL, Walter, mustered in March 7, 1864, out
poral Aug. 29, 1865.
AMS, David W., mustered in Jan. 11, 1864,
rged May 8, 1865.
RINE, John M., mustered in Jan. 11, 1864,
pt. 14, 1865.
HOP, George A., mustered in Jan. 11,
out Aug. 29, 1865.
RD, Cyrus, mustered in Jan. 11, 1864,
t Marietta, Ga., July 28, 1864.
BAKER, John, mustered in March 7, 1864,
g. 29, 1865.
USE, John, mustered in March 7, 1864,
g. 29, 1865.
LSON, Madison I., mustered in March 7,
out Aug. 29, 1865.
SDILL, Chalon D., mustered in March 19,
out Aug. 29, 1865.
E, George, mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, out
9, 1865.
LCOAT, Daniel, mustered in Jan. 11, 1864,
g. 29, 1865.
ONG, David, mustered in Jan. 11, 1864,
Hospital Steward Aug. 29, 1865.
ONG, Henry, mustered in Jan. 11, 1864,
g. 29, 1864.
ONG, Alfred, mustered in Jan. 11, 1864,
rged Aug. 29, 1864.
EW, Samuel, mustered in Jan. 11, 1864,
g. 29, 1865.
E, Manlius E., mustered in Jan. 11, 1864,
Nashville, Tenn., May 8, 1864.
, Abraham, mustered in March 7, 1864,
g. 29, 1865.
ROT, Wm. N., mustered in Jan. 11, 1864,
t. 15, 1865.
SELMAN, Nelson, mustered in Jan. 11,
out June 21, 1865.
LER, Samuel A., mustered in March 7,
died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 1, 1864.
T, Gustin, mustered in March 7, 1864,
g. 29, 1865.
FFITH, Clark W., mustered in Jan. 11,
out Aug. 29, 1865.

HAYNES, Lorenzo, mustered in March 7, 1864, out Aug. 29, 1865.

HIVELY, David J., mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, out Aug. 29, 1865.

HERMAN, Henry, mustered in March 7, 1864, deserted May 20, 1865.

HAWKINS, John B., mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, out June 7, 1865.

HEADLEY, Wilson S., mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, out Aug. 29, 1865.

HOSLER, Joseph, mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, discharged Dec. 26, 1864.

HOSLER, Daniel, mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, out Aug. 29, 1865.

HOSLER, John, mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, out Aug. 29, 1865.

HOSLER, Samuel, mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, deserted March 12, 1864.

HOSLER, Lewis D., mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, deserted March 12, 1864.

HOBNIC, Henry W., mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, deserted March 31, 1864.

HART, Alexander, mustered in March 7, 1864, out Aug. 29, 1865.

HOUSER, John H., mustered in March 19, 1864, out June 8, 1865.

JORAY, Paul A., mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, out Aug. 29, 1865.

KIMES, Andrew I., mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, out Aug. 29, 1865.

KROH, David, mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, died at Madison, Ind., Aug. 14, 1864.

LOOMIS, Drayton, mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, out as Corporal Aug. 29, 1865.

LUTTMAN, Martin, mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, deserted March 12, 1864.

McCONNELL, Henry P., mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, out Aug. 29, 1865.

MOODY, Judson S., mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1864.

MORROW, Jacob S., mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, deserted May 21, 1865.

long years, pines away, droops and is as the faded flower. Her lover does not come. O Eva, Eva, will it be true with you? Must it be my lot to thus pass my remaining days, when I had pictured in my mind such a happy future with you. No, O, no, God forbid that it should be thus. I will let hope predominate and feel determined that I shall live to escape and see the end of all this trouble. I will always be cheerful in spirits and careful in habits, and trust in a kind Providence. Eva, dear, send your prayers to Almighty God in my behalf, and also, for all our friends, in Union Army. I am inclined to a sadness of heart tonight. Dwelling as I am upon it but adds fuel to the fire.

......

Union General Neal Dow visited the prison and greatly bolstered the spirits of the prisoners. ...they may be distressed but they cannot be broken. In their true loyal American pride and spirits God bless them and bless the noble heart in Gen. Dow for his interest in their welfare.

November 6, 1863. O how tired I am getting of this lying around in the dirt with nothing to read. When will the commissioners come to some terms as to our release either by parole or exchange, however if it serves to the interest of my country better to remain I'll try to be contented but it is hard.

......

Our own company keeps remarkably well. This is fortunate. I lay it to their cleanliness and value of diet. They are thus far very quiet and orderly and the best of feeling prevails among them....There has been no quarreling and they look to me so kindly and seem to think I do all I can for them...I have not been well today, but think a good drink of red pepper tea this morning and a piece of camphor helped me...

*November 8, 1863....It is reported that Braff has been thoroughly beaten. The Richmond papers do not speak of it in that manner. They are silent too about Charleston while it is rumored that is has surrendered....**I feel strong in the faith that we will not be kept prisoners more than two weeks more**. I don't believe the Rebel government can afford to keep us.....*

November 9, 1863. Last night was very cold and yet the authorities would not let the men occupy the tents that were already pitched. So some 1800 men lay in the street with but a small fire. It was really shivering their life away. If God's just in punishing nations and men for their sins, surely this so-called Southern Confederacy will have much yet to bear. I believe He is and that a terrible retribution is awaiting....

November 10, 1863...the wind continues high, our men were many of them without wood as well as shelter. They are chilled through and in a suffering condition. My heart bleeds for them and would to God I could alleviate their sufferings. But I am in as bad condition as the rest with no power to do anything...We are literally freezing and starving. Surely our country will not permit it much longer. We must have something done or all will perish in a little while....drive away sorrow, despair, and despondency. Come in faith, hope and cheerfulness. Our sufferings are but for a few days. This being the darkest and just for the bursting in of the joyful news of our liberation, "So let the wide world wag as it will, I will try and be cheerful still."

November 11, 1863....The morning is clear and cold and the suffering among the prisoners was intense. From 300 to 400 lay out of doors with no protection from the cold, and those in tents have to lie upon the ground which is damp and cold. My God is there no help for this? Does the best interest of our country really demand it, if so, God grant cheerful resignation upon our part....

November 12, 1863....Some 600 more prisoners are brought to this miserable camp this morning but no more shelter. O dear, O dear, what shall we do. Two men were carried from camp dead. They were denied admittance to the hospital and so have perished. O Jeff Davis call on Almighty God for his assistance to sustain your rotten invention of a government....

I dreamed of Eva last night, it was a sweet and pleasant dream. I thought I made her a visit in my "suit of blue" and that we were finally married before we came back. I thought that we were really happy. I awoke and it was all a dream and I in this miserable prison camp. O how sad I did feel, but will live in hopes for the best...

......

(Many men) are becoming very emaciated, many having died. Yesterday, 8

LLIMAN, Joel A., mustered in March 7, out Aug. 29, 1865.

THEWS, Edward, mustered in Jan. 11, out as Corporal Aug. 29, 1865.

THEWS, Volney F., mustered in Jan. 5, out Aug. 29, 1865.

OCTOR, Charles, mustered in Jan. 5, 1864, ted Nov. 18, 1864.

WSON, Edward, mustered in Jan. 5, 1864, ug. 29, 1865.

ED, Isaac, mustered in Jan. 5, 1864, killed anta, Ga., Aug. 6, 1864.

VERT, Henry, mustered in Dec. 28, 1863, ted Oct. 28, 1864.

VERT, Jacob, mustered in Dec. 16, 1863, ept. 11, 1865.

ITH, George, mustered in Dec. 1, 1863, rged June 15, 1865.

AN, David A., mustered in Dec. 28, 1863, t Marietta, Ga., Aug. 10, 1864.

ALEY, Abraham, mustered in Dec. 14, 1863, ug. 29, 1865.

UIRES, John W., mustered in Dec. 19, out Aug. 29, 1865.

OOK, Samuel G., mustered in Dec. 19, out Aug. 29, 1865.

OEMAKER, Horace, mustered in Jan. 5, discharged April 5, 1864.

IREY, Peter, mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, ed March 12, 1864.

LLIAMS, David, mustered in Jan. 8, 1864, ed May 21, 1865.

IR, James, mustered in Dec. 18, 1863, rged March 18, 1865.

LSON, John C., mustered in Jan. 5, 1864, t Murfreesboro, Tenn., April 25, 1864.

IRLEY, Abraham H., mustered in March 7, out Aug. 29, 1865.

LEY, David A., mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, Corporal Aug. 29, 1865.

NDELL, John R., mustered in Jan. 11, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 8, 1864.

RT, William, mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, ug. 29, 1865.

LTROUT, William R., mustered in Jan. 11, died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 6, 1865.

IFFLE, Newman, mustered in Jan. 11, discharged Jan. 27, 1865.

TER, Moses, mustered in Jan. 11, 1864, t Beauford, N.C., April 8, 1865.

ROOK, Frederick, mustered in Jan. 5, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 8, 1864.

COMPANY H

RTH, Jacob, mustered in as Corporal March 64, out June 3, 1865.

EBY, John H., mustered in March 7, 1864, pt. 2, 1865.

SLENTZ, John K., mustered in March 7, 1864, out Aug. 29, 1865.

COMPANY I

LOCKWOOD, Delos, mustered in March 7, 1864, died at Knoxville, Tenn., June 12, 1864.

SHAVER, Francis B., mustered in March 19, 1864, died in Andersonville Prison Aug. 30, 1864.

WELLINGTON, Harrison, mustered in as Wagoner March 7, 1864, died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 21, 1864.

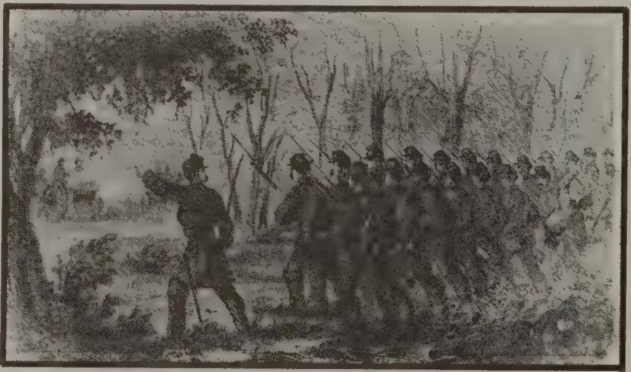
The 129th Indiana Infantry Regiment contained a large number of DeKalb County men. One of its officers was Solomon DeLong who was commissioned a Major and later a Lieutenant-Colonel. A summary of its activities follows:

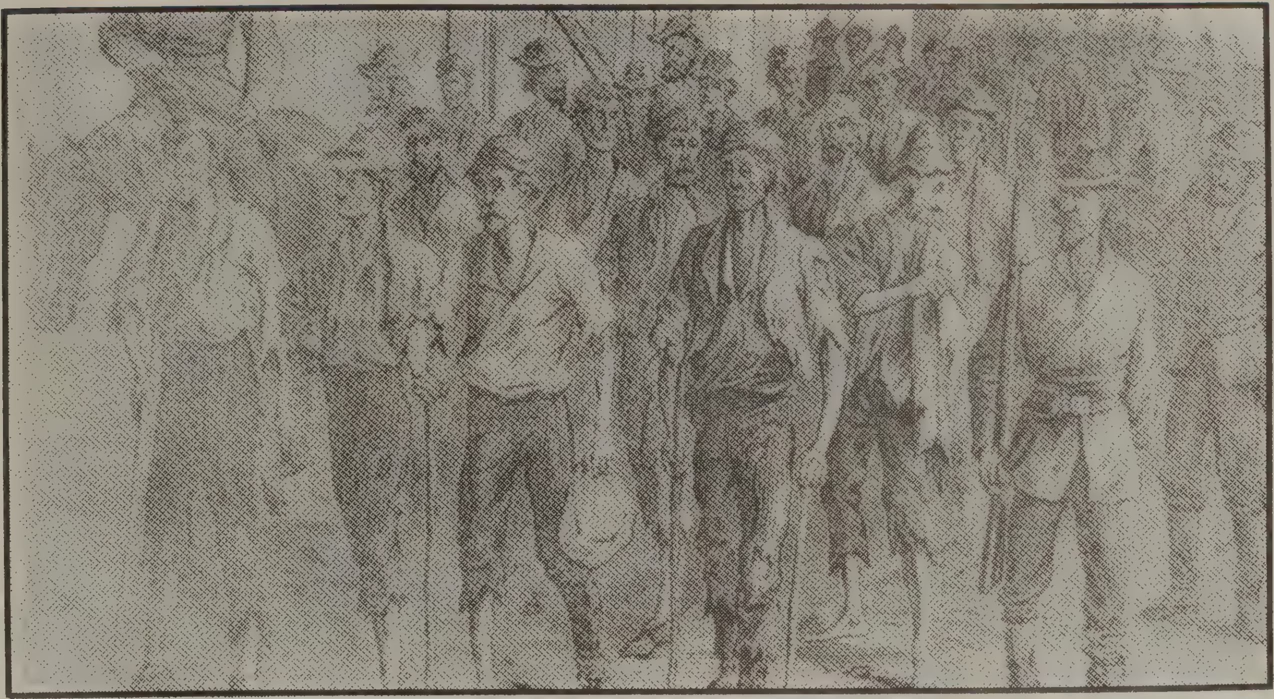
Organized at Kendallville and Michigan City, Indiana, from December 16, 1863, and mustered in March 1, 1864. April 1864, 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 23rd Corps, Ohio. June 1864, 4th Brigade, 2nd Division, 23rd Corps, Ohio. August 1864, 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 23rd Corps, Ohio. December 1864, 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 23rd Corps, Ohio. February 1864, 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 23rd Corps, Department of North Carolina.

Duty at Michigan City till March 30, 1864. Moved to Nashville, Tennessee, March 30-April 7. Attached to 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 23rd Army Corps, Army of the Ohio, to June 1864, 4th Brigade, 2nd Division, 23rd Army Corps, to August 1864. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 23rd Army Corps, to December 1864. 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, 23rd Army Corps, Army of the Ohio, to February 1865, and Department of North Carolina to August 1865.

SERVICE

March to Charleston, Tennessee, April 7-24, 1864. Atlanta, Georgia, Campaign, May 1 to





were taken out of the camp dead. ...I declare when I look upon the sad scene around me I feel very like yielding to despair myself. But knowing this to be one of the surest way to dissolution and destruction and rekindle the deminishing spark of resolution and reiterate my determination to outlive it all...I am getting quite weak from want of enough to eat and some exposure....

November 16, 1863....This makes a month and a day of my captivity-when taken I expected to have been inside our line, exchanged or paroled long ere this and my hopes were good. Now the day seems as distant as ever, even more so. Save that I do not think our government will permit so many of her brave men to remain in so distressing condition during the winter....

November 18, 1863....O dear how sick I was last night with this terrible camp disease. I have not suffered more in one night since I came into the army. Vomiting and purging all night and nearly all day...Intend to starve out the disease but what shall I do to requite upon. No bread but this miserable trash Indian meal soup and sweet potatoes all but the latter well calculated to make one worse instead of better. My God it is perfectly horrible yet ***I shall*** *live through it but an determined that it shall be my last service as am* ***enlisted*** *man....*

November 19, 1863...I must rely upon my own broken constitution and resolution and ever prevailing hopes. These are always better than medicine, even for disease, no I shall not die here. My predecessors all lived to a good old age to do good and bless mankind. I am not made to die younger than they...

November 20, 1863....I am failing quite fast — my complaint is much better but strength is reduced....

November 21, 1863....I feel somewhat better today but I am only able to just walk around a little. I am very weak. Hope that the worst is over and that I shall begin to gain but I need a hearty diet which I cannot get here.....All the cooking in the south is alike. I have never found in but one family a decent cook....Away with the Sunny South I have enough of it....

November 23, 1863...The sickness in camp I notice is somewhat abated. The cool weather I think is the principal cause. I am much better myself today. I think now with proper care I shall regain my health. Govt has actually sent us some rations. But the rascally Rebel officers permitted their own soldiers on guard around us to be well filled with it before the hungry prisoners got a taste....

November 26, 1863. Thursday. Thanksgiving day in all loyal parts of our country. My mind is forcibly carried back over the past, to contrast it with my Thanksgiving dinner on Belle Island. Even but a year ago, while a soldier, I was hospitable entertained by Mrs. Boynton near Grand Rapids and a

September 8. Demonstrations on Dalton, Georgia, May 8-13. Rocky Faced Ridge, May 8-11. Battle of Resaca, May 14-15. Movement on Dallas, May 18-25. Cartersville, May 24. Operations on line of Pumpkin Vine Creek and battles about Dallas, New Hope Church and Allatoona Hills, May 25-June 5. Operations about Marietta and against Kenesaw Mountain, June 10-July 2. Lost Mountain June 15-17. Muddy Creek, June 17. Noyea Creek, June 19. Assault on Kenesaw, June 27. Nickajack Creek, July 2-5. Ruff's Mills, July 3-4. Chattahoochee River, July 5-17. Siege of Atlanta, July 22-August 25. Utoy Creek, August 5-7. Flank movement on Jonesboro, August 25-30. Lovejoy Station, September 2-6. Operations against Hood in North Georgia and North Alabama, September 29-November 3. Nashville Campaign, November-December. In front of Columbia, November 24-27. Columbia Ford, November 29. Battle of Franklin, November 30. Battle of Nashville, December 15-16. Pursuit of Hood to the Tennessee River, December 17-28. At Clifton, Tennessee, till January 15, 1865. Movement to Washington, D.C.; thence to Morehead City, North Carolina, January 15-February 24. Campaign of the Carolinas, March 1-April 26. Advance on Kinston and Goldsboro, March 1-21. Battle of Wise's Forks, March 8-10. Kinston, March 14. Occupation of Goldsboro, March 21. Advance on Raleigh, April 10-14. Occuptaion of Raleigh, April 14. Bennett's House, April 26, Surrender of Johnson and his Army. Provost duty at Charlotte, North Carolina, May 9-August 29.

ACTIONS

Campaign against Atlanta, Georgia, May 1-September 8, 1864; Demonstrations against Rocky Faced Ridge, Georgia, May 8-11, 1864; Battle of Resaca, Georgia, May 14-15, 1864; Skirmish, Cartersville, Georgia, May 24, 1864; Operations on line of Pumpkin Vine Creek and battles about Dallas, New Hope Church and Allatoona Hills, Georgia, May 25-June 5-1864; Operations about Marietta and against Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 10-July 2, 1864; combats about Lost Mountain, Georgia, June 15-17, 1864. Action, Muddy Creek, Georgia, June 17, 1864; Combat, Hoyes' Creek, Georgia, June 19, 1864; General assault on Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 27, 1864; Operations on line of Nickajack Creek, Georgia, July 2-5, 1864; Combat, Ruff's Mills, Georgia, July 3-4, 1864; Operations on line of the Chattahoochee River, Georgia, July 5-17, 1864; Siege of Atlanta, Georgia, July 23-August 25, 1864; Combat, Utoy Creek, Georgia, August 5-7, 1864; Flank Movement on Jonesboro, Georgia, August 25-30, 1864; Engagement, Lovejoy Station, Georgia, September 2-5, 1864; Skirmishes in front of Columbia, Tennessee, November 24-27, 1864; Action, Columbia Ford, Tennessee, November 29, 1864, Battle of Franklin, Tennessee, December 15-16, 1864; Battle of Kinston or Wise's Forks, North Carolina, March 8-10, 1865; Occupation of Goldsboro, North Carolina, March 21, 1865.

Regiment mustered out August 29, 1865.

better filled table I never saw. I remember the Lambs, Turkeys, Pigs, Pastry, Jellies and Fruit of all kinds, devoured in years past. I remember the genuine Prayers, Praise, and Thanksgiving, to almighty God for His Kindness, the gayety, mirthfulness and almost universal happiness of the youthful. The generous donations to the poor, aye everything customary in our Christian, loyal America. But these things seem to have all departed from me as if by some magic influence. We had dinner here to subsist upon the usual allowance of poor cornbread and meat, unless one is lucky enough to trade his rations for a cake or pie which may be found for sale upon the camp streets. I wonder if our president does really think of us in our misfortune here today and if he is not thinking of some honorable mode to accomplish our release. I believe him to be generous, kind and not unmindful, of the wants of the people and if that he really is thinking of Belle Island. O people of America let now your prayers ascend to almighty God for the end of this cruel war and our deliverance from the miserable captivity. Join ye in one accord let all disloyalty and divisions be banished to secure the one great desideratum. I see no immediate prospect of release. I fear we are to remain till the end of the war. If so, God have mercy upon us, for it is the policy of these rebels to let us so far famish that our hearts and spirits are so far broken, that if ever, it will be a long time before we are or can be fit for duty in the field, before relief is granted. Well with such prospects ahead with this book so nearly full, I must economize events and leave it to be filled up whenever it shall please God and my country to grant me more ample time and means.

November 27, 1863...Squad becomes dissatisfied about my management and I told them to get someone else to act as squad sergeant. I feel sorry for the half famished men, yet it does seem as if they might use a little more reason than many of them do....

November 30, 1863...It does almost seem as if this infernal confederate Government desires the reduction of our numbers and was accomplishing it in this slow and barbarous manner of murdering us...

December 1, 1863...Six weeks and two days a prisoner and four weeks on this island. I was in medium health when captured. Just recovered from my hurt in the June fight and the camp disease which annoyed me nearly all summer. The march fatigue, starvation, and miserable food brought the diarrhoea back upon me. It has been very bad ever since, I am now just able to walk around camp a little. Can scarely lift my feet over an ordinary stick of wood.

Sergeant Coburn's diary entries become shorter and to the point. The rations get no better. His health seems to stablilize somewhat. He continues to be optimistic that an exchange of prisoners is near.

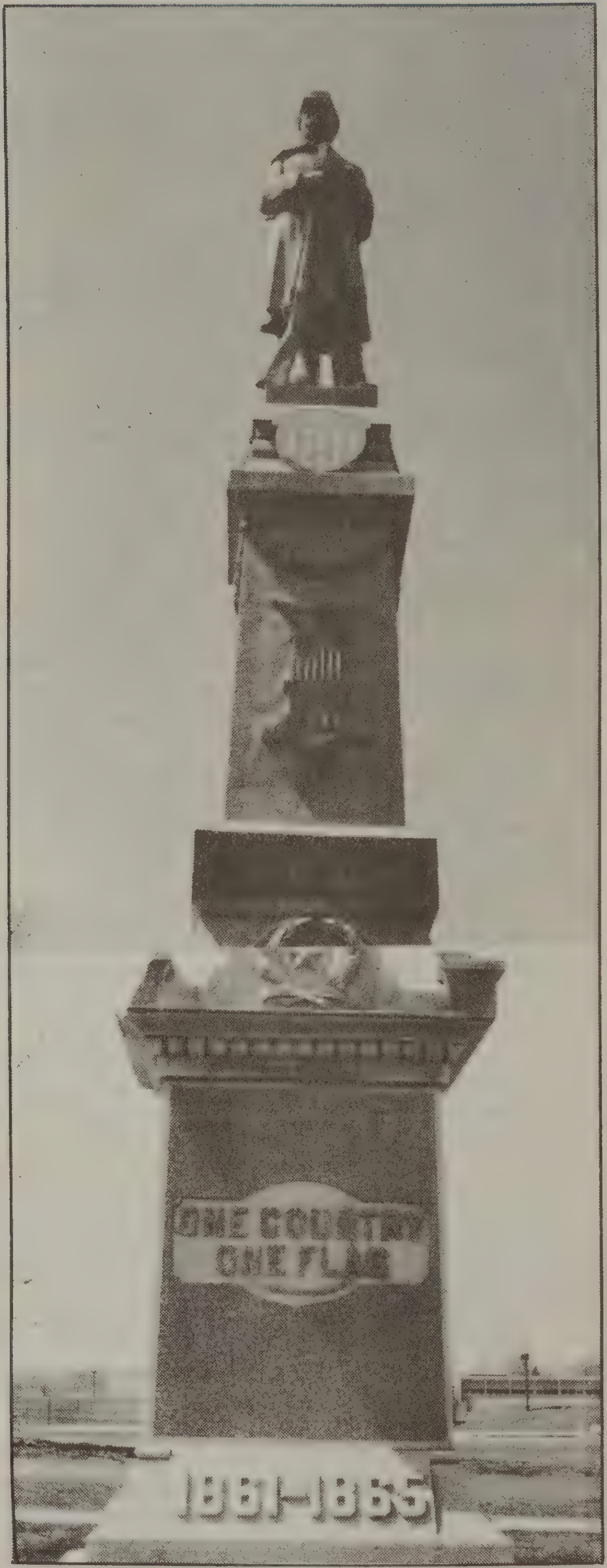
> *December 11, 1863. Weather rain and rather uncomfortable and I am not feeling better, after eating quite a breakfast of stewed crackers and crust coffee, conclude to keep as quiet as possible. But O dear, it does require a stout heart to keep from being utterly discouraged, and yet if I allow myself to indulge in such feeling I shall assuredly go down. I do wonder if it is the final conclusion of our Countries officers to let us remain till the contest is decided by force of arms. If so our release may be near at hand but it appears far more distant than our constitutions will bear up under the treatment we receive here. I do not intend to think hard of my country or her rulers but this suffering is very trying to the soul. O, Lord, remember those here that fought so bravely for a noble cause and do not foresake them in this time of need. I must not fail here to mention the kindness I have received at the hands of Danny Will from Bryan, Ohio, he has done me several favors, today he brought me a sweet Rusk well buttered, O my but it did taste good. Large numbers of express boxes have arrived for the prisoners today.*

The entries continue to be brief.

> *December 21, 1863...Lively reports of Lincoln's Proclamation of Amnesty. The armestice of thirty days and our immediate exchange. The camp was wild with excitement towards night and I almost believed them on account of the tolling of the city bells which we heard.*

Coburn is referring to the offer of President Lincoln of amnesty to all Southerners who take an oath of loyalty to the Union.

> *Christmas. And nothing but the usual rations and am so hungry as a poor dog. Well it is*



War Memorial at St. Joe Cemetery.

Regiment lost during service, two officers and 19 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and two officers and 166 enlisted men by disease. Total 189. —Dyer's Compendium, pages 662-981 and 1156.

26.5BB One Hundred and Fortieth Indiana Infantry Regiment

The single DeKalb County member of the 140th Indiana Infantry Regiment was:

COMPANY C

WRIGHT, Isaac, mustered in Sept. 10, 1864, died at Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 24, 1865.

26.5CC One Hundred and Forty-Second Indiana Infantry Regiment

Those DeKalb County men who served in the 142nd Indiana Infantry Regiment were:

COMPANY A

FRICK, Henry, mustered in as Sergeant Sept. 17, 1864, out June 28, 1865.

MILLS, James C., mustered in as Corporal Sept. 14, 1864, out as private June 28, 1865.

BAXTER, Emmett, mustered in Sept. 14, 1864, deserted Oct. 4, 1864.

BAXTER, George, mustered in Sept. 14, 1864, deserted Oct. 8, 1864.

CAMPBELL, Wm., mustered in Sept. 14, 1864, out June 28, 1865.

GINDLESPARGER, Abraham, mustered in Sept. 14, 1864, out as Corporal June 28, 1865.

GINDLESPARGER, William, mustered in Sept. 14, 1864, out June 28, 1865.

KREGER, George, mustered in Sept. 13, 1864, out June 28, 1865.

KREGER, John, mustered in Sept. 13, 1864, out June 28, 1865.

RIGBY, Aaron, mustered in Sept. 25, 1864, out July 14, 1865.

RIGBY, David, mustered in Oct. 14, 1864, out July 14, 1865.

RIGBY, Eli, mustered in Sept. 17, 1864, out June 28, 1865.

SPEER, Elzie, mustered in Sept. 20, 1864, out as Corporal June 28, 1865.

SPEER, Robinson E., mustered in Sept. 20, 1864, out June 28, 1865.

TREESH, Isaac, mustered in Sept. 13, 1864, out June 28, 1865.

TREESH, Levi, mustered in Sept. 13, 1864, out

Belle Isle Prison Camp.

> *the poorest and most cheerless Christmas that I ever experienced and that I ever expect to....*
>
> *December 27, 1863...the hearts of the prisoners were much cheered when 500 men were called out and left us under the announcement that they were exchanged... New Years 1864. And we are yet here upon this accursed island. O how many anxious ones here had hopes to have spent this day with their friends at home or at least with friends in our own lines instead of which we are dragging out a miserable existence as prisoners of war and I doubt if any prisoners were ever before treated by any people professing to be a civilized nation as are the prisoners here. Thrown into old ragged tents without any bedding, blankets or any thing of the kind. Our allowance of food is about the 1/4 what our own government allows us. It is enough so that a hearty man will not actually starve but not enough to prevent the rapid contracint of disease. Why O, why is this permitted. I have often been exhorted to place my entire confidence and trust in Providence in all kinds of emergency. That He would be our "stay and our support," would care for, protect and provide. No we are here. The enemies cannon is in position to rake us at the first indication of a mutiny. There is no opportunity to assist ourselves can Providence. Will He do anything to relieve us, by our lending him our blind submissive confidence. Well there is yet considerable hope that we shall be relieved soon. So I will not commence to murmur against God and my country yet.*

The weather gets colder and their ration of firewood is exhausted. Osborn thinks only of the necessities. He no longer chronicles the suffering of others. He has not mentioned his faith in God for sometime.

> *January 8, 1864...who called out for clothing and I had to stand weak and emaciated as I am and with frozen feet from 11 O.C. till nearly 2 O.C. till all had drawn. I did not get an overcoat as I expected but got a new shirt.*
>
> *January 14, 1864...at work boiling bones sold 25 cts worth...Diarrhoea coming back on me again so I guess I shall require less ration today...Butler...has been recognized by the Rebel Government as the commission on Exchange and that we are to be paroled immediately which means in a few weeks...*
>
> *January 17, 1864. Shaved my face clean today the first time since I was a soldier...*
>
> *January 18, 1864. I commenced writing to pass away the time. It is three months since I was captured. Then I expected that all enlisted men would be paroled or*

June 28, 1865.

VAIL, Jacob, mustered in Sept. 13, 1864, out June 28, 1865.

WIDENER, Albertus, mustered in Sept. 13, 1864, out June 28, 1865.

COMPANY D

BOWMAN, John W., mustered in Oct. 13, 1864, out July 12, 1865.

BALENLINE, James, mustered in Oct. 20, 1864, out July 14, 1865.

DEBELBUS, John, mustered in Oct. 28, 1864, out July 14, 1865.

FUNK, Benjamin H., mustered in Oct. 13, 1864, out July 12, 1865.

PALMER, Anthony, mustered in Sept. 28, 1864, out June 28, 1865.

PIFER, John, mustered in Oct. 13, 1864, out July 14, 1865.

WORDEN, John, mustered in Oct. 13, 1864, out July 14, 1865.

COMPANY F

OBERHOLTZER, Samuel, mustered in Nov. 10, 1864, out July 14, 1865.

COMPANY G

HETTINGER, John, mustered in Oct. 22, 1864, out July 14, 1865.

POINTS, George H., mustered in Oct. 20, 1864, out July 14, 1865.

26.5DD One Hundred and Fifty Second Infantry

GRISWOLD, Whedon W., commissioned Colonel, March 9, 1865, mustered out with regiment.

CHAMBERLAIN, James N., commissioned Surgeon April 17, 1865, mustered out with regiment.

MERCER, William M., commissioned Assistant Surgeon March 9, 1865, mustered out with regiment.

COMPANY B

CASEBEER, J. O., mustered in Feb. 17, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

CASEBEER, Jacob W., mustered in Feb. 17, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

CASEBEER, Albert M., mustered in Feb. 17, 1865, died at Indianapolis, Ind., March 10, 1865.

FULLER, Andrew C., mustered in Feb. 17, 1865, out May 25, 1865.

Soldier atop War Memorial at St. Joe Cemetery.

FULLER, William M., mustered in Feb. 17, 1865, discharged March 15, 1865.

McCLELLAN, John G., mustered in Feb. 17, 1865, out May 17, 1865.

COMPANY C

LEMASTERS, William, mustered in as Sergeant Feb. 22, 1864, out Aug. 30, 1865.

CHILCOAT, Humphrey E., mustered in Feb. 24, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

BAIR, Loami C., mustered in Feb. 19, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

COATS, William H., mustered in Feb. 24, 1865, died at Columbus, Ohio, March 24, 1865.

DROWLEY, Edward C., mustered in Feb. 24, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

JENNINGS, David, mustered in Feb. 20, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

McGRADY, David, mustered in Feb. 20, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

RHEINEOHL, Henry H., mustered in Feb. 24, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

SWAGER, Uriah, mustered in Feb. 22, 1865, *exchanged and returned to our lines. We were full of health, heart, hope and spirits, we were fleshy, having known but little of hunger, we were confident in our ability to endure almost anything. Now we are down, clear down, starved out. Our flesh as well as hope and spirits are all broken or nearly so. We get peevish and irritable, cross dirty and careless. Eat like beasts, our faces and hands begrimmed with dirt and pine smoke but little inclination to wash them or strength if we had. The weather has been so cold and we with so little wood that we cannot wash but upon warmer days. Yesterday being quite a pleasant one all hands shaved up and took a good wash.*

Most entries describe the poor rations and the ever worsening conditions. He is cheered, though, by a letter from Eva.

January 26, 1864. Hi ho got a letter from Eva, the first I have received since my capture. O bless you Eva, eer faithful and true. I'll try and be to you a good kind husband with God's permission.

Some days are passed with no entries. The weather is improving. He wrote some letters, including one to Eva. There are fewer rumors of exchange.

February 4, 1864. Hereafter I shall not try to keep a daily record of events as this book is nearly full...Suffice it to say here that general propects of our release do not increase....

On February 6, 1864, he again wrote his father at Coburntown:

Belle Island Prison Camp
(Near Richmond) Feby 6 1864

Father.

After so long a silence, I write you again. I should have done so long ago but I had heard nothing from a single person in the North. Last week I received a letter from Eva saying you had written her and that you thought a letter would not reach me. Tis a mistake. Write by all means, but briefly and nothing contraband. I am not well. Have not been since I came here never expect to be again, though I shall weather it through if I remain another year. We have been hoping all along to be released upon some terms. The day is now apparently as distant as ever. The soldiers, great numbers of them have been receiving Expressed boxes of necessaries. I have concluded the circumstances will justify me in asking you to put me up a box of substantial eatables, send to Edgerton or Antwerp and have it Expressed to me. I believe there is no expense to sender or receiver. But what if there is, I need them and know you will send them. Let me suggest. Smoked ham 20 lbs. Maple sugar 15 lbs. cheese 10 lbs coffee 5 lb Dried Beef 25 lb Butter 10 to 15 lbs or in lieu of Butter Lard or Fried meat fat put up in water tight vessels, Tea 2 lbs a little pepper, mustard or any thing say Raddish roots. I (undecipherable) a large box, of course you can make it of any convenient quantities, only the box must not weigh to exceed 100 lbs.

You will watch the news, should an exchange be effected before you are ready to send the box, hold on to it. If not please sent it to Sergt J. O. Coburn U.S. Prisoner of War, Richmond, Va (Belle Island prison) below. Will settle the bill at some future day. Write me a long letter to send in the box giving all news, and a brief one to send by mail addressed in the same manner. All boxes are inspected here in the presence of the owner. Any contraband matter renders the whole liable to confiscation. All Northern money is contraband except gold and silver. ***Send no money of any kind****. Hoping to hear from you soon but that it may be inside our own lines, I am as Ever*

Osborn

There is no record that the box requested was sent or received, although it can be presumed that Rev. Coburn responded immediately.

February 10, 1864. I am quite poorly today but finished another Counterfeit Confederate bill. For a week passed this is the way I keep up extra rations. Pretty business for me making counterfeit money.

His health continued to deteriorate.

February 12, 1864. Still failing I went to Drs. Call again and was unexpectedly ordered over to Gen Hospital, on the whole I was not sorry especially after being nearly all day in getting through I found myself so completely exhausted that I could scarcely stand finding myself greeted as one of the sickest in consequence I took my bunk,

Lt. Egbert Mott.

died at Indianapolis, Ind., March 6, 1865.

WYCOFF, James W., mustered in Feb. 24, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

WYCOFF, William, mustered in Feb. 24, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

WANEMAKER, George, mustered in Feb. 22, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

COMPANY H

MOSS, Holland K., mustered in as Sergeant March 3, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

RICKETS, Riley, mustered in as Corporal March 7, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

BOYLES, Newton, mustered in March 7, 1865, out Sept. 29, 1865.

BRYAN, James, mustered in March 7, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

CROOKS, Albert, mustered in March 3, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

FIKE, Abraham, mustered in March 2, 1865, out June 29, 1865.

FURNEY, Jacob, mustered in March 2, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

HOUSER, Calvin P., mustered in March 3, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

JONES, Edward, mustered in March 7, 1865, out May 16, 1865.

JOHNSON, Uriah E., mustered in March 4, 1865, out July 31, 1865.

KNIGHT, James, mustered in March 7, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

MICHAELS, George, mustered in March 2, 1865, out Oct. 28, 1865.

NUSSDORFER, Philip, mustered in March 3, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

RUMMELL, Owen W., mustered in Feb. 17, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

SUMMERLOT, Hiram, mustered in March 7, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

SHORE, John W., mustered in March 2, 1865, out Aug. 30, 1865.

COMPANY K

SQUIRES, Orville, mustered in March 15, 1865, out May 21, 1865.

The 152nd Indiana Infantry Regiment served only one year and did not see extensive action. Its activities were as follows:

Organized at Indianapolis, Indiana, from September 13, 1864, and mustered in November 3, 1864. November 1864, 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, 20th Corps, Department of the Cumberland. March 1865, garrison of Nashville, Tennessee, Department of the Cumberland.

Left state for Nashville, Tennessee, November 18. Attached to 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, 20th Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, to March 1865. Garrison of Nashville, Tennessee, Department of the Cumberland July 1865.

SERVICE

Assigned to Post duty at Nashville, Tennessee, November 1864, to July 1865. Battle of Nashville, December 15-16, 1864.

ACTIONS

Battle of Nashville, Tennessee, December 15-16, 1864.

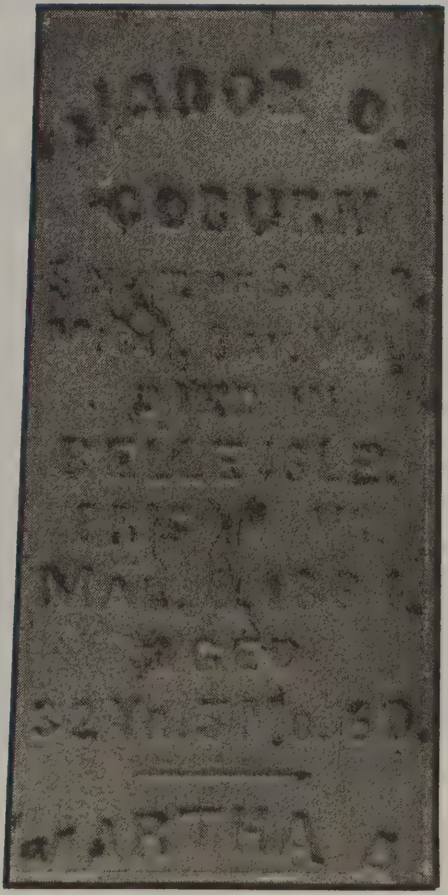
Regiment mustered out July 14, 1865.

Regiment lost during service, 1 officer and 1 enlisted man killed and 70 enlisted men by disease. Total 72. —Dyer's Compendium, pages 662-981 and 1157.

> *kept it and suffered myself to be treated accordingly. I will remark here that I was much surprised from the start in the management of this prison Hospit. Our own boys are far more attentive and kind than I had been led to anticipate reports, while it is the infernal Reb authorities that do nearly all the stealing and swindling. It seems as if it could be, that at the proper time God will curse this sin polluted people. They are nor over run with lice will not all the plagues of Egypt be visited upon them. My own nurse is a true Buckeye boy (1st O. Cav) and has already shown me some attention God help him.*
>
> *February 21, 1864. Today I wrote...Eva. I sent to Hawley (perhaps Captain Cyrus Hawley, Company H, Thirtieth Exchange Infantry Regiment, who was from DeKalb County) for a box of eatables. Wonder if they will ever come. Have been gaining in all respects but strength and courage are good. Have been bunking for several days with a young man by the name of Nichols. Rather an intelligent young man...My nurse favors me a little and I am doing quite well.*
>
> *March 2, 1864. The morning opens bright and clear but cool after a two day rain storm. I feel bright as a dollar got up made up report toasted my bread ate my breakfast, ate heartier than for several days felt far less inconvenienced from it and not very tired as I have generally felt..*

Although still optimistic, the once eloquent, observing prose of Sergeant Coburn is reduced to this cryptic run-on sentence. It is the last entry in the diary. Jacob Osborn Coburn died in the prison hospital on March 8, 1864, at the age of thirty-two. Nurse Albert S. Patrick, of New York, wrote Reverend Coburn telling him of the tragic death of his eldest son:

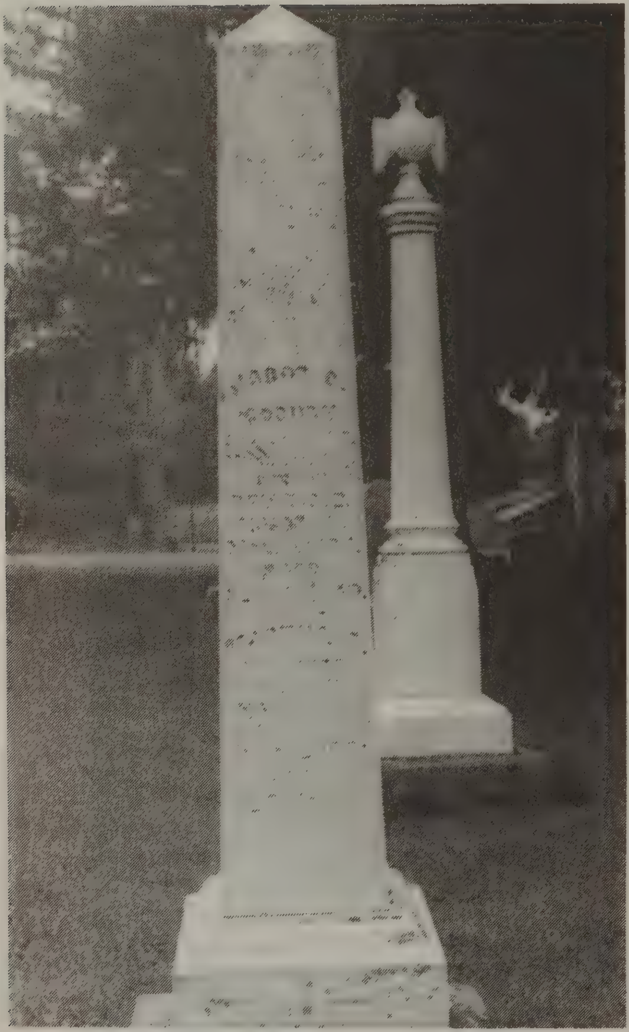
> *Your son fell a victim to the inhuman cruelty and barbarous treatment of our captors and I do not overstate the truth when I say that he literally starved to death on Belle Isle. He came to the prisoners' hospital on the 14th of February, sick with chronic diarrhea. I was acting Stewart at the time, and when he came in, noticed he was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and soon made his acquaintance. I furnished him every comfort possible under the circumstances, and he so far recovered as to come down stairs and try to do my writing. I felt greatly encouraged in regard to his case, and cheered him all I could, but three days had not passed before he relapsed, and in forty-eight hours was dead. His system was completely worn out and nature could not rally. To give you some idea of how fearfully emaciated he was, I will tell you that his ankle was far larger than his thigh, and his hip bones protruded through the skin.... His mind was clear up to his latest breath and he conversed in regard to his approaching end, calmly, and I never before saw a man to whom death had so few horrors; and whenever I think of him, I pray my last end be like his.*
>
> *Three thousand of our men are filling prisoners' graves in Richmond, and this since September 20th, '63. I am in possession of facts and figures taken from the hospital records, that, if compiled in shape, would cause the entire civilized world to cry out. "Shame on the abortion of a Davis Government." *** What think you of 10 oz. of bread made of unsifted meal, 2 oz. of poor beef and one pint of black pea soup, without peas, as a ration for a convalescent sick man? By ration, I mean twenty-four hours supply of food.*



Detail from Jacob Osborn Coburn monument at Alton Cemetery.

Sergeant Coburn's body was apparently brought back to DeKalb County. His funeral was held at the Coburntown Christian Church located at SR101 and CR60A.

What a beautiful human being Jacob Osborn Coburn must have been. He was an intelligent, caring, sensitive man. His tragic death speaks to the tragedy and futility of all wars. Will not human nature ever change?



ALTON CEMETERY

26.5 VIGNETTE 21

"...that branch of the family stayed Democrat for years..."

I'm a Protestant and a Republican, but it seems all my life my best friends are Democrats and Catholics. My mother was a Democrat. Well, I got something to tell about the two Husselman brothers. These two, John Husselman and Sam Husselman, the two brothers that came from Wayne County, Ohio, here; they were very close, and during the Civil War for some reason, Samuel was a Southern sympathizer and they had a falling out over that and they never made up. My grandfather died in 1865, the same year that Lincoln was shot, and he's buried over there. They's a wooden ravine over there off of road 36, just a quarter mile east and up the north side is this cemetery. It's in bad shape. But you know it's kinda funny, that branch of the family stayed Democrat for years and ours are Republican, but I've run in to a few of them now, that are Republicans. But that's bound to happen, so that's kind of a comical reason, you know. Now the Miser family, they were all Democrats. Of course my mother never voted. She died in 1916 and 1920 was the first year that they, women, in Indiana voted, but I can remember mother throught that Woodrow Wilson would make a wonderful president. She leaned that way.

Interview with Clyde Husselman (born 1902) in 1986.

26.5 VIGNETTE 22

"...from Hattie to Henry."

Letters from Civil War Soldiers back home to their wives are relatively common. It is unusual, however, to find the letters from the wife to the husband. Fortunately an exchange of letters between a DeKalb County soldier and his wife at Newville have been preserved by Charles A. Benjamin of New Haven and privately published under the title **Just a Peek Back**.

William Henry Harrison Milliman was born September 26, 1840, in Ohio. His family moved to Indiana in 1843 and settled in the Newville-Coburn Corners area. On October 10, 1861, he married Harriett Elizabeth Monroe who had been born in Ohio on January 20, 1841. He had enlisted in the Union Army on September 23, 1861, and was discharged October 28, 1862, due to health problems.

Within two weeks of their marriage Henry left for Camp Allen at Fort Wayne. The booklet, **Just a Peek Back,** contains the exchanges of letters between Henry and Harriet for about two years. Two of their letters are reproduced here to show a woman's side of the Civil War.

(Harriet E. Milliman to Henry Milliman at Nashville, Tennessee)

(Newville, DeKalb County, Indiana)
Sunday, August the 17th, 1862

Dearest Kind and Affectionate Husband:

This pleasant sabbath morning finds me seated by my window with pen in hand to write a few more lines to you. Know that I am still in the land of the living and blessed with a great deal better health than could be expected under the circumstances in which I have been placed. But I suppose you know what they are, long before this time. I wrote to you last week and told you all the particulars. But should you not, I hope you will not fret and worry about me, for I am getting stout again and feel in hopes that my health may be better than it has been for a long time. But time alone can tell whether or not this can be so. I will hope for the best.

Dear Henry, another week is past and gone. Oh how anxious I have watched the fleeting moments as they glided along until the day arrived when I expected to hear from you. But, alas, when it came it brought no news for me and never was I more disappointed in my life. But this morning I am trying to content myself by writing to you, the one I hold dearest on earth. It is hard, very hard, to be separated from you in this hour of peril. I will try and bear it as patient as I can, for your dear sake, if nothing else.

Well Henry, I guess I have heard from you at last and I feel a little better. Father got a letter from you this week and he says that you have got to the regiment once more. I am glad you have got with some of your mess-mates once more and feel thankful that you stood your journey as well as you did.

Bryant got a letter from Mortimer and he said there was hopes of your getting a discharge, if you only worked it right. Oh Henry, try and do your best to get one. I feel in hopes that they will give you one. Henry, I think you had better get a discharged furlough if you can't get a full discharge. It seems to me as if you would not stand it long away off there when your health is so poor. Let me entreat you to come if you possibly can. I would get some of the rest of the boys to help me get one if you can. I feel in hopes that they will.

Mortimer wrote that you had the diarrhea again. Oh Henry, this was sad news for me to hear. I feel in hopes that you have got it stopped before this time. Oh Henry, be as careful of your health as you can and don't get discouraged. Put your trust in Him who has said, "not a sparrow shall fall un-cared for." I am hoping that you may yet return home and live in the enjoyment of the blessings for which you have so long been suffering.

This is the fourth letter I have written to you and two to Mortimer. I am afraid you will not get the others, for I have not directed them right. I feel in hopes that you will get this one. I know you must feel lonely away off there and not hearing a word from home.

Times are very hard here at present, and very exciting. They have got up another company for the army at Newville. They have taken most all of the men from the place. There are only 2 young men left in town. That is Albert Dawson and William Selah. I wrote you a list of their names in my other letter. If you got that you will know the most of them that enlisted in town yesterday. They all met at Newville and were sworn into the United States Service and elected their officers. Mr. L. J. Blair got in as Captain, Andy Yagly as 2nd

Lieutenant. Who their other officers were, I did not hear. There was 93 sworn in. Some of the soldiers were not there.

I must tell you about the wedding. Philena was married last Thursday. They had a picnic at Mr. Flint's. There was 50 at the wedding. I suppose they had a grand time. I did not go. I thought you was not here to enjoy it with me, so I staid home.

It is a general time of health here. Helen is about as she was when you left. The rest are all well as far as I know. Marion is well and as fat as a china pig.

As my sheet is almost full, I shall have to close. Before I do, let me ask you to try and come home if you possbly can. For my sake, if nothing else. Write as soon as you get this. Let me know all, so that I may share everything with you. Don't keep anything from me. I must close by saying be careful of your poor health and write often.

Goodbye from one that loves you more than all others. Farewell, from

Hattie to Henry

I will send you a list of the names of those that enlisted, for fear you did not get the other letter.

(Henry Milliman to Harriet E. Milliman, Newville, Indiana)

Nashville, (Tennessee),
Sept. 9th, 1862

Ever Kind and Faithful Wife: I take my pen in hand to let you know I am still in the land of the living. I expect you begin to think I am either dead or that I have forgotten you by this time. You will see by this that I am still alive and, as for forgetting you, I might as well try to forget to breathe. Forget you! Never, so long as my heart beats! Death alone can make me forget you. Let me be where I will, or happen what will, you're ever present in my thoughts and your kindness to me will never be forgotten.

I must try and tell you how and where I have been. You will see why I have not wrote for so long a time.

Our division left Battle Creek the twentieth of last month and made a two-days march up the Tennessee River, then had to march back most to where they was before they could cross the mountains. They had a hard time getting over. They had to burn a good many things because they couldn't draw them over. It took them two days, but they got over at last without any accident except some broken down wagons and lame horses. Since then they marched towards this place and passed through here night before last. I expect they will go right ahead into Kentucky. Some say clear to Louisville but there is no telling. The hole army seems to be retreating back north. They have been pouring through Nashville in one continual stream for a week. Now, while I am waiting, the long streams of wagons are rattelin by.

I kept with the regiment till about a week ago. They gave me the privilege of staying with the teams so I could ride when I was a mind to. So I got along the first four or five days very well and kept gaining strength. It was not destined to last long. On the fifth day, I think it was, I was taken quite sick and was pretty bad for several days. I had to ride all the time in the ambulance for there was no place to leave me till they got to Murpheysboro, about thirty miles from here. I was left there the 3rd of the present month and was brought here on the cars the next day.

I stayed with some of our boys that were here guarding some of our baggage that was sent on the cars. When the regiment came they sent after their things and I rode out to camp. There I got three letters — all from you! You can imagine my joy when I received them. But my joy fled when I read the news that one of them contained. I will say no more about it in this sheet. I stayed in camp that night and was sent back to town, with several others, to the hospital. We had hard work to find a place where they could keep us. Mortimer came back with us and helped get a place for us to stay. If it hadn't been for him I guess we would have had to lay in the streets, for he was the only one that was able to run around much to find a place. We finally got a pretty good place. They took us and washed us up and give us clean clothes and a comfortable bed. You may believe I was glad to get a chance to rest. I had jolted around so long and got so sore and my bones ached so I could hardly stand it. I feel a good deal better now, since I got a chance to rest. I feel in hopes that I will be as well as common again in a few days. Mortimer is down to convalescent camp about a mile from here, but he is going on to the regiment the first chance he can get.

Edwin Coburn is here and several others that I am acquainted with, so I am not without company.

You will see by this that we have been on the move all the while and had no chance to write whatsoever. The last letter I wrote I sent by Newton Thomas. I guess I can write ofterner again now. At least I will write when I have a chance. You must not worry about me if you don't get a letter as often as you expect. There is no knowing when the rebels may tear up the track between here and Louisville so as to stop the mail for a while. They burned four bridges but a short time ago but I believe they are about fixed again.

I have had four letters from you by mail and one that David Andress brought to me.

We were all very glad to hear that the men were turning out so freely to help put down this most unholy rebellion. I am sorry that it is necessary, but I know that it is. So the sooner they turn out the better it will be.

It appears in some of your letters that you still worry about my being out of money. Don't worry, for I have had all I wanted to use. I sold Mortimer my revolver and he raised me most four dollars on that. So I have plenty to last me for some time, for I don't need to spend any of any account here. I hated to part with it but it was of no use to me, so I thought I would let him have it. He will pay the rest to you when he gets home. Don't let it all go, for Mr. Rex can wait a little while for part of his pay better than you can do without the money. If I shouldn't get up with the regiment by the time they draw there is no knowing when I can send any money home.

I will have to close this letter but will write more in a few days. I don't expect it will be of any use for you to write to me again till you get another letter from me. I don't know how to have them directed yet so they will come. I will write again in a day or two and let you know.

Don't worry about me, dear Harriet, and keep up good courage. Try and be careful of your health and don't work too hard. I must bid you goodbye. this from one that thinks of you often, to one that is dearer to me than life.

from Henry to Hattie

I guess you will have hard work to make some of this out. I had no place to write, only by taking a book on my knee, laid my paper on that to write, so excuse poor writing.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

Soldiers from 44th Indiana on Old Market House at Chattanoga, Tennessee.

TO
HELL
WITH
SPAIN

Col. Aubry Kuhlman is second from right.

26.6 SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

For nearly three decades America was at peace except for some actions involving Indians in the West. It was a prosperous era in DeKalb County. Most of our railroads were built and our basic industries established during this period. The Civil War had been "the war to end all wars" so military action was not foremost in the minds of our people.

There was, however, a company of the Indiana National Guard maintained in DeKalb County. This was known as the DeKalb County Militia and was headquartered at Waterloo.

Until about 1860, American expansionists had hoped to acquire Cuba as an additional state but this ambition dwindled after the Civil War. Spain controlled Cuba as a colony. Extensive misrule resulted in a revolution in 1895 which could be neither put down by the Spanish, nor won by the rebels. Eastern newspapers agitated for American intervention and often exaggerated conditions there. In November 1897, President McKinley prevailed upon Spain to give Cuba a limited self-government within the Spanish Empire. The rebels wanted nothing less than full and complete independence. In the meantime, pro-Spanish mobs rioted in Havana in protest against self-government. To protect American interests in Havana, the Battleship Maine was dispatched to Havana Harbor on January 25, 1898. On February 15, 1898, an explosion destroyed the ship and killed 260 persons on board. Although there was no proof, the American public blamed Spain, and "Remember the Maine" became their battle cry. On April 19, 1898, Congress passed a joint resolution declaring Cuba independent and on April 25, 1898, officially declared war.

DeKalb County was caught up in the fervor of patriotism and indignity at the destruction of the Maine. On May 1, 1898, Union Memorial Services were held at the Corunna Methodist Episcopal Church in honor of the "Maine" heroes. The address was given by E. E. Campbell and was entitled "Brotherhood of Man", followed by a rousing rendition of "The Battle Cry of Freedom," a Civil War song appropriately modified for the occasion:

"Yes, we'll rally round the flag, boys, rally once again,
  Shouting the battle cry of Freedom,

We will rally from the hillside, we'll gather from the plain
  Shouting the battle cry of Freedom.

Chorus.

The Union forever, Hurrah! boys, Hurrah!
  Down with the traitor, Up with the stars;

While we rally round the flag, boys, rally once again,
  Shouting the battle cry of Freedom.

We are springing to the call of our Brothers gone before,
  Shouting the battle cry of Freedom,

And we'll fill the vacant ranks with a million freemen more,
  Shouting the battle cry of Freedom.

We will welcome to our numbers the loyal brave and true,
  Shouting the battle cry of Freedom,

And altho' they may be poor not a man shall be a slave,
  Shouting the battle cry of Freedom.

So we're springing to the call from the East and from the West,
  Shouting the battle cry of Freedom,

And we'll hurl the Spanish crew from the land we love the best,
  Shouting the battle cry of Freedom."

With the declaration of war four regiments of infantry and two batteries of light artillery were called from Indiana. Preference was to be given to existing units from the state militia and national guard.

It was decided that the regiment numbers would begin where the Civil War numbers left off. Therefore, the first new regiment was numbered 157.

26.6A COMPANY K

Company K of the Third Indiana Volunteer Infantry had been raised in Auburn, January 12, 1898, when the war broke out and was now assigned as Company K, of the Third Infantry. The officers and men were as follows:

COMPANY K, Auburn

James F. Lahnum, Captain
Othello B. Rufner, First Lieutenant
John J. Wolf, Second Lieutenant

Horses were used extensively.

Mess-tent. Camp of Instruction 1912.

Mess tent.

Alligator pond at Port Tampa City.

U.S. training ship "Chase".

Inspection.

SERGEANTS
Morton Hilkey
John W. Brown
Benj. F. Joliff
Irvin E. Rader
Worthy Keller
Charles A. Picker

ARTIFICER
Feagler A. Wilson

WAGONER
Wm. O. Leighty

CORPORALS
Charles T. Elson
Philip Holman
A. McDonald
James Williamson
Geo. W. Wolf
Charles Martin

MUSICIANS
Dick McNanny
Roy McDowell

Ankney, Albert
Ankney, Samuel
Basse, John
Baird, Charles C.
Baker, Bert
Baer, Frank
Bradford, Forrest
Breno, William
Brand, Frank
Bohlke, August
Borland, Edward D.
Budd, E. Manuel
Budd, James
Caldwell, Weber W.
Callender, Oza L.
Carey, Charles
Clement, Guy C.
Curie, Morris
Collins, Geo. F.
Daum, Frank
Deal, George W.
Donley, Frank
Edwards, Calvin
Elliott, Jesse
Elliott, Thomas
Everett, Geo. W.
Foltz, Charles
Fox, Fred
Funk, William B.
Garrett, Roy C.
Grindle, William
Grear, John
Grogg, Wilson
Grambling, H. W.
Gingery, C. C.
Hall, John H.
Hathaway, C. H.
Hensinger, Geo.
Hirsch, Simon
Holderman, T. H.
Holderman, T.
Husselman, M. B.
Heist, Bennett
Jones, J.
Jones, George
Kolbe, August
Krueger, Fred
Lane, F. E.
Lahnum, W. G.
Loveland, L. J.
Luce, Clarence
Maxwell, Hugh
Maxwell, Leslie
Magee, William J.
Markley, Myron
Markwalder, Jno.
Miller, Karl
Miller, Frank
Mills, Morton
Mosher, Edison D.
Nicholas, Clinton
Nichols, Jacob T.
Niles, Fred L.
Olinger, Melvin
Owen, Vinson
Reesch, Frank
Reasoner, O. O.
Robbins, Hugh
Robinson, William
Roseberry, Jas. S.
Ruple, Mark S.
Shreve, Thomas
Smith, Oscar
Sowle, William
Timmerman, W. E.
Towne, William
Trostel, Abner
Vanderbogart, F.
Van Auken, E. C.
Walter, George T.
West, Henry
Wheelock, Hayden
White, James,
Williamson, J. D.
Wolf, Wm. H.
Woodcox, Arthur
Yingling, A. D.
Yingling, L. L.

26.6B COMPANY I

Company I of the Third Regiment had been organized at Waterloo on September 15, 1879, and was assigned as Company A, Third Infantry, afterward as Company I, Third Infantry, Indiana National Guard. At the time of the Spanish-American War the officers and men were:

COMPANY I, Waterloo

Levi L. Denison, Captain
Wilson H. Denison, First Lieutenant
Charles A. McCague, Second Lieutenant

SERGEANTS
D. W. Rohrbaugh
James A. Wallace
Purl J. Geeting
F. L. Moore

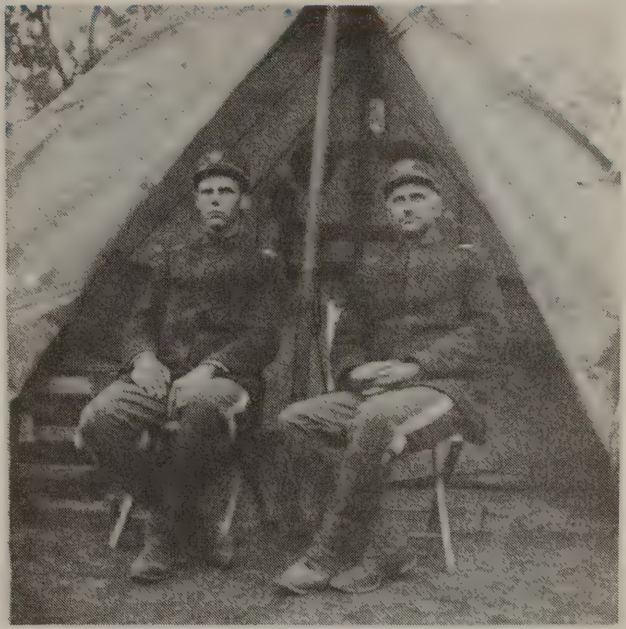
BUGLER
Wm. Beecher

WAGONER
Peter Ankney

ARTIFICER
Thomas Harley

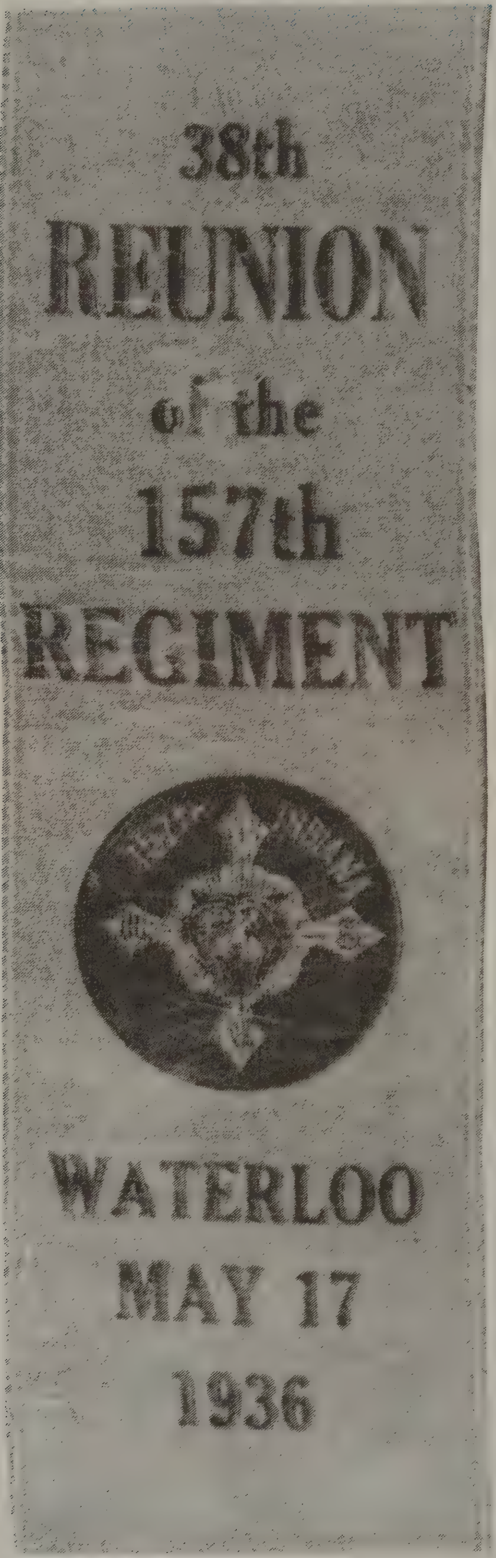
CORPORALS
Guy Farrington
Maynard F. Hine
Harry W. Beidler
Fred W. Beidler
Chas. H. McBride
Edward D. Willis

Anderson, Frank
Ackley, Dell
Bateman, Arthur A.
Bateman, Harry C.
Boorom, F.
Brewer, Dalbert
Brown, Morris
Bryant, Chauncey
Bryant, Eugene
Carter, S. C.
Casselman, E.
Cornes, Garey A.
Crystal, John
Chenney, Wm. E.
Casebeer, Curtis
Coffman, Wm. H.
Clark, Jesse
Diehl, O. B.
DeLong, Orren
Dunfee, John W.
Dunn, E.
Engle, Alva
Eviston, Chas. A.
Edge, Sherman
Enzor, David H.
Enzor, Marshall
Funk, Charles
Geeting, Roscoe
Getts, George W.
Goodrich, Lewis
Greenwood, Geo.
Greer, E. Victor
Harper, Charles
Hall, Ollie
Hitchcock, Wm. H.
Horner, Thaddeus
Heckathorn, O. W.
Hose, William D.
Hook, Orrin
Harper, Jackson B.
Huyck, Chas. L.
Jennings, Eli
Johnson, Elwood I.
Kepler, Benjamin
Kannel, Leeman H.
Kimmell, Claude
Kollman, Barney
Kiner, Clemens L.
Ketchum, D. Mc. D.
Krehl, Wm. F.
Langley, Eugene
Latham, Otis
Lehman, Henry
Lint, Oliver A.
Martin, Allen
McKinley, Otis
Miller, Adolph
Mitchell, Thos. W.
McGowan, Melvin
Monahan, Jno. A.
Mitchell, George
Nodine, Albert
North, Frank
Oberlin, Clyde B.



Capt. and Lieut. Denison.

Fire at Port Tampa City near "Green Goose" Saloon.



Opdycke, Daunt
Opdycke, Holland
Orrin, George
Patchet, Joseph
Perry, Lucius
Penick, Allie
Pettit, Harry
Pulver, John
Rising, Clinton
Resler, Sherman
Rank, Richard
Ramey, Thos. J.
Rohrbaugh, Claude
Rowe, John A.
Ritter, Frederick
Shea, William
Schroeder, Chas.
Sessions, Charles
Singrey, Guy
Shade, Richard
Smurr, David
Smurr, William
Swartz, Barney
Vanscolk, Chas.
Wheaton, Willis
Winegard, G. L.
Walter, Mack
Warner, Todd

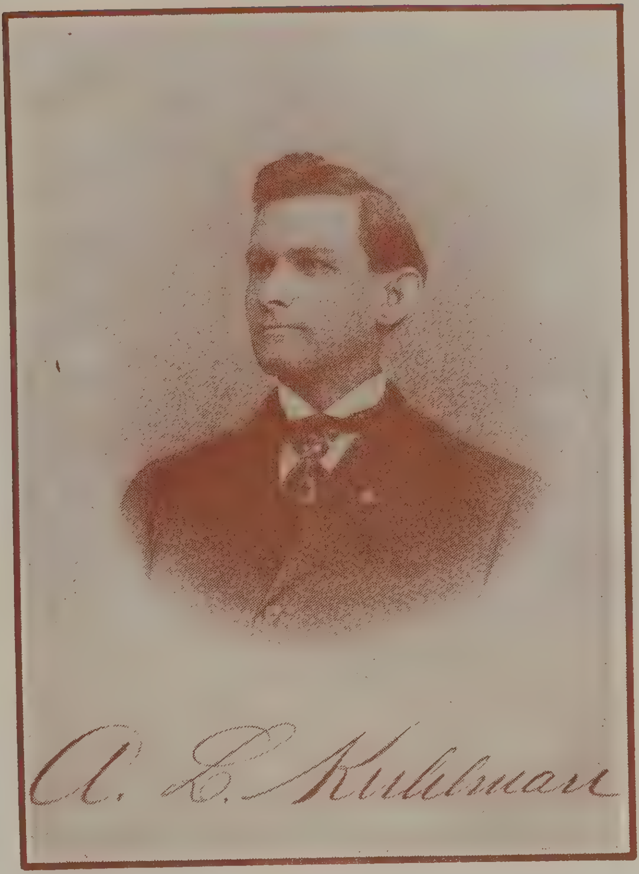
The One Hundred and Fifty-Seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry included companies from Knox, Fort Wayne, Goshen, North Manchester, Elkhart, South Bend, Angola, Waterloo, Auburn, Ligioner, and Plymouth. The regiment got to Indianapolis on April 26, 1898, and on May 10, 1898, was mustered into volunteer service. It left for Camp Thomas May 15, 1898, and then to Camp Thomas, Chicka - Manga, Georgia. It was then at Port Tampa City, and then Ternandino, Florida.

While the DeKalb County Companies were mustering and moving south, the American troops, who were inspired by Teddy Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" Cavalry Troops, were doing well in Cuba. The Battle of Santiago was the final conclusive action and resulted in surrender on July 17, 1898. On July 25, 1898, Puerto Rico was invaded and captured, and on August 13 the Phillippines were invaded and conquered.

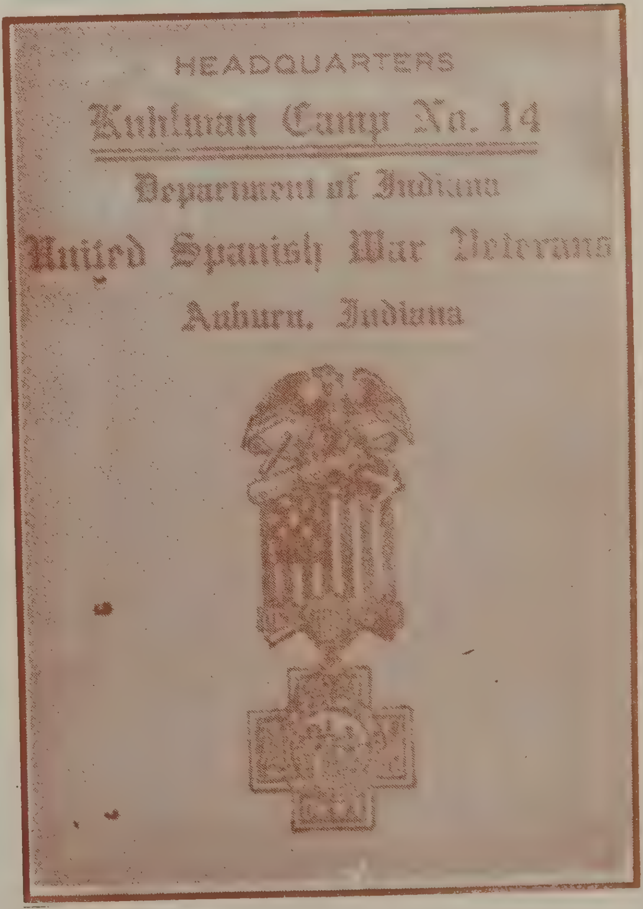
The Treaty of Paris was signed December 10, 1898. Spain granted Cuba independence and "sold" Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Phillippines to the United States for $20,000,000.

Events transpired so fast that the DeKalb County contingent saw no action and was ordered back to Indianapolis on August 30 for muster out of service. There were no casualties in either Company I or K.

Company I was disbanded upon its discharge. Company K was later reorganized as part of the 157th Regiment of the Indiana National Guard under the command of the popular Major Aubrey L. Kuhlman.



A. L. Kuhlman



HEADQUARTERS

Kuhlman Camp No. 14

Department of Indiana

United Spanish War Veterans

Auburn, Indiana

26.7 WORLD WAR I

Space does not permit a history of the causes of World War I. Suffice it to say that it was the culmination of festering relations between Eastern European countries. The war started with the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, at Sarjevo, Austria, on June 28, 1914.

Austria-Hungary blamed the plot on its neighbor Serbia and declared war against it on July 28, 1914. By October 30, 1914, the Central Powers — Austria-Hungary, Germany, and the Ottoman Empire — were at war with the Allies — Belgium, France, Great Britain, Russia, and Serbia.

News of the outbreak of war surprised most Americans. President Woodrow Wilson declared that the United States would be "neutral in fact as well as name." In 1915 a German submarine torpedoed the Lusitania, killing 126 Americans. Wilson was determined to remain neutral but began making preparations for war just in case.

In January 1917, the British intercepted a message from Germany to Mexico indicating that Germany had offered Mexico an alliance in case of war with the United States and, in exchange, promised to help Mexico recover land it had ceded to the United States after the Mexican War. This alerted the United States to the plans of Germany. Frequent sinking of United States merchant ships resulted in a declaration of war against Germany on April 6, 1917. The entry of the United States into the war tipped the scales in favor of the Allies and resulted in an Armistice being signed on November 11, 1918.

DeKalb County reacted very quickly to the declaration of war and held a patriotic rally on the square in Auburn on April 9, 1917, with Mayor J. Y. W. McClellan presiding and patriotic speeches being given by Judge Dan M. Link and Captain A. L. Moody of Company K.

Various committees were formed to assist in recruiting. A recruiting tent was established on the courthouse lawn on April 12, 1917, where it remained until May 9, 1917. Soon 47 men attempted to enlist, with 12 being rejected due to physical problems and 35 being accepted for service.

Miss Nellie Harding volunteered for the ambulance corps of the Red Cross.

Company K was still functioning and was the focus of the recruiting activity. It was formally mustered in on August 9, 1917. On August 10, 1917, Company K left for Fort Benjamin Harrison from the New York Central Depot which was located on the north side of West Seventh Street. The company marched to the station from the square led by bands and fife and drum corps. Patriotic speeches were made. The crowd numbered in excess of 4,000 people.

In September 1917, Company K was sent to Camp Shelby at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, and was later transfered to the Depot Brigade, becoming Company 10 of the brigade. Later the company lost its identity and became part of the 151st Indiana Infantry, with the officers and men being transferred therein. The roster of Company K when they left Auburn was as follows:

OFFICERS:

Capt. Walter D. Stump
1st Lieut. Walter A. Lobmiller 2nd
Lieut. Glen W. Wetzel
1st Sergt. Samuel McIntosh
Sup. Sergt. Henry Imhoff
Mess Sergt. Kenneth Walter

Sergts.:

Edwin Hampshire
Charles Packer
Lloyd Miller
Romine Wolf
Roy Hampshire
Howard Rogers
Herbert D. Fee
Commodore Chorpenning
Paul Lobmiller
Charles Thomas
Paul Kail
Corps:

Albert Funk
Ralph Rugman
Emmett Taylor
Howard Dilgard
Calvin Trumpey
Aaron Osbun
Frank Williams
Bug. Marion Beidler
Cook Fred Brandon
Mech. James Chapman

PRIVATES:

Roscoe Anderson
Fred Bearss
Lester Foltz
Clarence Getts
Russell Morrison
Floyd Moore
Ernest E. Pearson
Elmer E. Rhodes
Roy Stani
Lloyd Stroh
Glen Welden
Lawrence Brandt
Clinton Bloom
Clarence Bookmiller
Lisle Buck
Emil Bapst

Auburn Armory was at northeast corner of Cedar and Seventh Streets. Building still stands but has been substantially modified.

Roswell Bower
Kenneth Briggs
Max M. Colon
William Clark
Lawrence Crothers
Alvin Casselman
Clayton Chorpenning
Harry Boghosian
Paul McCosh
Carl DeWitt
Fred Draggoo
Arna B. Fenstermaker
Riley Folk
Harold Fretz
Clair Grosh
Herbert Grim
Virgil Hurst
Amandis Hampshire
Stanley Hull
Eno M. Hartman
James Irvin
Roscoe Johnson
Austin Kail
Perry C. Lane
Russell Loutzenhiser
Roy Mitchell
James Mitchell
Silas McCosh
Clarence McGinnis
Walter J. Morr
George Mayo
Ora Pence
Forrest Potter
Frank Provines
Earl Ruhl

Chalmer Shoemaker
John Springer
Loren Slentz
Ralph Shanabarger
Leo Sobraske
Henry Stebing
Howard Steckley
Gary E. Stroh
Harrison Smith
Joe Strauss
Carl Strauss
Fred M. Steinmetz
Merritt Silliman
Curt E. Smith
Harry Wetzel
Arthur Welshimer
Din Wise
Harry Wyatt
Stanley J. Zymslony
Lewis Rhodefer
Frank D. Bechtol
George R. Dean
Loren J. Beals
Henry DeMeyer
Donald Schaab
Winfred Thomas
Basil Richards
Ralph Huffman
Carl Warstler
Carl Davidson
Glen Myers
Elmer F. Fretz
Byron Dielman
Lawrence Dilman
Louis F. Staude

The Auburn men who were transferred to the supply company were First Sergt. Karl Knapp, Sergt. Ben Baughman, Sergt. Don Lockner, Blacksmith Elmer Hess, Holland Matheny, Robert Hodge, John Grosscop, William Kessler, and Paul Palmer. Those transferred to the Machine Gun Company were First Lieut. Raymond Rhodefer, Theodore Refner, Peter Aye, Alfred Ruhl, and Willie Goodwin.

The draft law was passed by Congress on April 28, 1917, and Governor James P. Goodrich appointed Sheriff Frank Baltz, County Clerk W. W. Mountz, and I. M. Zent as members of the conscription board. The next step was to register all eligible DeKalb County men. This was accomplished by a registrar in each political precinct. They were as follows:

Butler	Albert N. Thrush
Concord, east	Henry Hathaway
Concord, west	Elza R. Kinsey
Fairfield, east	Oren Bair
Fairfield, west	William Tritch
Franklin, east	Benjamin Lowe
Franklin, west	Edson Beard
Grant, east	Herman D. Boozer
Grant, west	James A. Husselman
Jackson, north	Phillip Carper
Jackson, south	James Boots
Keyser, one	Scudder Shutt
Keyser, two	Ira A. Jones
Keyser, three	Franklin Rodebaugh
Keyser, four	Wesley Keen
Keyser, five	Frank J. Loar
Keyser, six	Arthur G. Houser

Keyser, seven	Howard W. Mountz
Newville	Wallace Abel
Richland, north	Milo J. Thomas
Richland, south	Davis Shook
Smithfield, north	Boyd M. Davis
Smithfield, south	Herman Hamman
Spencer	Clyde G. Rectenwald
Stafford	Cleve Grubb
Troy	Franklin Wise
Union, one	W. W. Willenar
Union, two	Roy Lige
Union, three	Charles M. Brown
Union, four	
Union, five	Frank Draggoo
Wilmington, one	F. H. Retter
Wilmington, two	John W. Krontz
Wilmington, three	Milo D. Husselman
Wilmington, four	Charles C. Cook

The Registrars reported 2054 were registered with 1457 exemptions filed, leaving 597 eligible.

The first draft was held July 20, 1917, and the first name drawn was Lee W. Hodges of Waterloo. The quota for DeKalb County was 218 men, the number in Company K which was approximately 100 men and the number who had volunteered to that point, leaving about 80 to be drafted. Those who were drafted had the option of volunteering with Company K, which Captain Stump encouraged so that he could bring the number up to the full 150 men before muster.

On July 25, 1917, it was announced that DeKalb County must supply 88 men for the new National Army, after getting credit for 41 enlistments in the regular army and 119 enlistments in the Indiana National Guard. Later the number was increased to 97.

Those drafted or voluntarily inducted into the army from DeKalb County are as follows:

Cecil Albright, Lawrence Anderson, Joseph Albright, George Baker, Marion Barnes, Earl Brandon, Charles F. Blaker, Cliffton Beaty, Nick Boules, William Brown, Joseph Buckley, Edward Brown, Monroe Beehler, James J. Boozer, Anthony Bapst, Glendon Baker, Carl Brown, Floyd Creel, Leon Clanta, Albert Cramer, Maurice Crow, Guy Conner, Herbert Adams, Raymond Albright, Vincent Yamszewski, William Baltz, Clyde Brown, Roswell Bower, Moses Bedigan, Harry Blackwell, Harry Bohler, John Bozak, Howard Berry, Robert Bass, Clarence Ball, Carl Bohls, Harry Bonnett, Grover Boyd, Edgar Bumpus, Austin Cusack, Andrew J. Carmer, Floyd Curran, John F. Cutter, George Carroll, Joseph Crist, Dan Cornilla, William Claxton, Orval Corbin, Gordon R. Collins, Marion Colon, Ford Carper, Julius C. Day, Chester A. Deal, Virgil J. Davis, Owen I. Dangler, Earl E. Eakright, Benjamin H. Eastes, Robert N. Elden, Ora K. Enzor, Worthy Forney, Harry Friend, Charles C. Furnish, Elza Forsythe, Allan Foote, Heber Farver, Ray Greenwood, Wayne Gonser, Clarence D. Greenwood, Walter G. Haines, Ralph Hull, Fern E. Husselman, Simon Hendricks, Henry Honzinger, Charles G. Hamm, Harry Harper, Ralph Harding, Arthur A. Handy, Claude H. Harraw, Carl H. Haywood, Vernon Hallett, Ray Imhoff, John Jones, Homer Jackson, Paul E. Kleeman, Winthrop Ketcham, Fred Knapp, William Kennedy, Calvin C. Kahn, William H. Kessler, George Knot (died in army), Fred Lewis, Frederick J. Lindorfer, Carl W. Lockhart, Frank L. Martin, Charles L. Miller, Edward Meis, Cecil Miller, Nathan Moore, Frank W. Maines, Harry C. McIntyre, Frank McCully, Joseph H. McCorkle, Michael McAndrews, James P. McCarthy, Fred Neitzka, Harry E. North, Charles Noonan, Francis H. Owens, George Omohundro, James F. Owens, Harvey Phelps, Fred E. Peters, Stanley Palmer, Paul W. Palmer, William B. Quinlan, Henderson M. Richey, Clarence Robinson, Lynn Reed, Harley Rohm, George Ridgeway, Dane Ridenour, Owen Rohm, Ralph Sechler, Norman Stevens, Henry Springer, Glen Smith, Stanley Shutt, Albert G. Stanley, Arnold Scott, Jay Sailer, Carlisle Smith, Eugene Swenteck, William Schrader, Lymford Stroh, Charles Sarpa, George Tutison, Walter Tomlinson, Arthur Tritch, Simon Uipsiu, Harry Van Lear, Ray Widney, Henry A. Wilt, Charles Wiley, Lena Wilson, Louis I. Bapst, Fred Bowman, Perry Bowman, Carl Budd, Pence Burtoff, Harry Benner, Charles Carbaugh, Frank Clouse, Elgin Currie, Joel Dills, Ora Donley, Clyde Ervin, John Ellert, John E. Fisher, Hershel Greenwood, Roscoe George, William Hilsmier, Edward Hall, Hudson Hayes, Dell Hendershot, John Johnson, Leslie Jordon, Ralph Kressley, Nathan Kammerer, James Cool, Archie Childres, Russell Collins, Zicco Camillo, Paul Curie, James Conner, Floyd Carper, David Davis, Arthur Dinsmore, Albert DeLapp, Alonzo Zeigler, Glen Erickson, Harry A. Eberly, Russel W. Exhert, Theron Wilcox, Cecil P. Flower, Herbert C. Forney, Ray Fike, Harry N. Ferreskas, Frank C. Farley, Herschel H. Fitch, John Gage, Russel Grogg, James Gloy, Chester Geisinger, Frank C. Gingery, Samuel George, Glen Wetzel, Ralph Huffman, Donald P. Husselman, George B. Hart, Christian A. Hoffer, William H. Hathaway, Leon Harnish, Leo Heilen, Archie V. Hines, Albert Houser, Roscoe Houghton, Charles Howard, Earl Weaver, Ray A. Jackman, Daniel M. Jetmore, Don Kooken, Otis Kempf, Walter Kessler, Floyd W. Kast, Heber Krabill, Walter Wineland, John F. Leasure, Nixon Lawhead, Wilbur Walter, Roy Maxwell, John J. Miller, Carl H. Mies, Clarence A.

Myers, Tony J. Metzler, George Moltz, Chester L. Mountz, Stanley Wise, Claude McLaughlin, John L. McCrory, Harry K. McIntosh, William McIntyre, Charles V. Nodine, John Nugen, Ralph Warstler, Charles E. Olson, Zellie C. Odenkirk, William Orande, Charles Paull, Ernest Parian, George E. Palmer, Howard Perrine, Paul Wasson, Edward C. Huhland, Earnest Rohm, Russel R. Ridenour, LeRoy Rottger, John Rathwell, James Roberts, Edwin Rupp, Clyde M. Swander, Fred Strieff, Ben E. Shook, Clarke E. Scholes, Joseph Sobraske, Argel Sechler, Edwin Storck, Ralph Shellhouse, George Stafford, John Styles, Albert Witt, Walter Thomas, Marquis Tyndall, Lawson Talbert, Leo Vergyle, Cecil Van Zile, Alfred R. Wasson, Harry Wolfe, Ralph Weirick, Clayton Weaver, Harry Bruce, Fred Brinkman, Grover Boyd, John Barber, Fred Barnhart, Walter Chilcoat, Floyd Carper, John Chambers, Charles Capp, Homer Donley, Russell Darnell, Earl Enzor, Roy Fike, Pette Guliano, Edward Grischke, William Gulick, Harry Heller, Harold Hurst, Vance Hiatt, Irvin Ingersol, Joseph Jankowski, Forest Kessler, Walter Kessler, Walter E. Kessler, Walter Knepper, Otto Lehman, Stanley Moore, James Muzzillo, Fred Malone, Leone Mitchner, George Musser, Homer McDonald, William McKinley, John Reutebruch, Henry Robinson, John Rugman, Monroe Schletter, August Schram, Walter Schram, Mathew Slessman, Grover Sapp, Leighton Tombow, Herbert Webb, William Armstrong, Arlington Alman, Lewis Ayers, W. R. Albright, W. W. Bleeks, Ben Baughman, Chester Bovee, Clayton Beeber, Harold Beeber, Ora Bennett, Burl Bishop, Frank Benson, Hugh Crandon, E. A. Cisinger, Seward Crew, Burch Clark, Thorlief Christie, Morris Curie, Clyde Crooks, J. O. Denison, J. M. Drugger, Jay Downend, Vaughan Davis, Roy Diehm, Paul R. Ellison, Albert Frank, Harold Fuller, Morris Friend, Walter Griggs, Elmer Hess, Jacob Holman, Dr. D. M. Hines, Floyd Handy, Merit Hull, Leonard Harter, Herbert Kupper, Paul Kooken, Forest Kain, Paul F. Krabill, John Lumm, Don Lockner, Joe Leeson, McKinley Lanning, Earl Mortorff, Charles Monrow, John Morgan, Dewey Miller, Wellington Miller, Merit Monrow, Thomas O'Leary, Carl Osburn, Vincent Palaszicack, Mervin Place, Paul Perry, Ray Radabaugh, Theodore Refner, J. J. Reed, Harold Rodebaugh, Frank Royer, Isaiah Smith, Clyde Snyder, Clarence Sheely, James Schaab, Gary Squires, Walter Schomberg, Karl Sliger, Gerald Schultz, Wade Stevenson, E. Strause, John Schutt, Wayne Stroh, Howard Traxler, Orville Tarney, Hugh Triplett, Peter Trapp, Glenn Van Auken, Dr. Chalmer Weaver, Clarence Wagner, Carl Watt, Willis Woodcox, William Zeigler, Roscoe Anderson, Rex Badman,

Aubry L. Kuhlman in World War I uniform.

Loren Beals, Kenneth Briggs, Clarence Bookmiller, Roswell Bower, Marion Beidler, Max Calon, Commodore Chorpenning, Lawrence Dielman, Herbert Fee, Arma Fenstermaker, Riley Folk, Elmer Fretz, Herbert Grimm, Ervin Hampshire, Amandis Hampshire, Eno Hartman, Harry Hull, Vergil Hurst, Roscoe Johnson, Paul Kail, Paul Lobmiller, Russel Loutzenhiser, Floyd Moore, Clarence Maginnis, Roy Mitchell, Walter Moore, Glen Myers, Paul McCosh, Aaron Osburn, Charles Packer, Ora Pence, Forest Potter, Elmer Rhodes, Basil Richards, Walter D. Stump, Roy Stohl, Donald Schaab, Chalmer Shoemaker, Loren Slentz, Harrison Smith, John Springer, Henry Stebing, Howard Steckley, Carl Strauss, Emmet Taylor, Calvin Trumpey, Glen Wetzel, Romaine Wolf, Glen Weldin, Arthur Welsheimer, Joseph Welondek, Harry Wyatt, Clinton Bloom, Lillo Buck, Perry Lane, Ralph Neidic, Earl Ward, John Laub, Joseph Loffi, Vernie Monroe, Minor Miller, Jesse Musser, George Minard, Wm. McIntyre, Lewis McDougall, James Nussbaum, Lewis Rhodefer, Lawrence Robineson, John Steinmetz, Norman Stevens, Jesse Sperbeck, Earl Schrader, Walter Smith, Emmet Troxler, Clyde Vaughn, Harry Winebrenner, Harry Altenberg, Willard Ayers, Donald Ayers, Charles Anderson, Eugene Baker, Frank Bumpus, Donald Byers, Edgar Beeber, Frank Bevier, Maurice Bragg, Ward Bailey, Paul Benson, George Cottrill, John Crothers, Roy Crawford, James Claxton, Will Carlin, Sherm Childs, Kenneth Creviston, Lyman F. Drews, Chester DeBrular, Russel Davis, Dale Davis, John Engle, Joseph Forsythe, James Freeman, Daniel Farner, Meese Fairfield, Charles Gard, John Horseman, John Hebel, John Hopper, Carroll Hollinger, Leland Hook, H. F. Harwood, Harry Kast, Ora Kuhlman, Clarence Kaiser, Clarence Kraft, John Leas, Wm. Lonergan, Tom Leeson, James Lanning, Leo Madden, Hubert Maurer, Samuel Mortorff, Byron Miller, Paul Maxwell, Carl Novinger, Frank Omil, L. L. Plumber, Lewis Provines, A. J. Place, Oral Radabaugh, Alfred Ruhl, Oscar Rhodes, Wilford Rettig, Camwell Rochette, Wayne Snyder, Riley Schlatterbach, Chessman Summers, Emmet Sharp, Leland Squires, George Saunders, Harry Squires, Paul Steward, Frank Smith, Roscoe Sithen, F. N. Steinmetz, Harry Shuff, Charles Smith, George Teal, Howard Tibbals, John W. Thomson, Lawson Talbert, Charles Van Lear, Ford Wyatt, Herbert Wilcox, Fay Wilmot, Robert Wiley, Camillo Zicco, Fred Brandon, Emil Bapst, Frank Bechtel, Harry Bobhossion, Paul Boren, Gale Baumgardner, James Chapman, Colvin Casselman, William Clark, Howard Dilgard, George Dean, Henry DeMeyer, Fred G. Draggoo, Albert Funk, Lester Foltz, Floyd Farver, Lloyd Foster, Harold Fretz, Clair Grosh, Ray Hampshire, Chester Harner, Ralph Huffman, Stanley Hull, Harry Imhoff, Austin Kail, Walter Lobmiller, James Latson, Lloyd Miller, Russel Morrison, James Mitchell, Isaac Moore, Clifford Myers, Samuel McIntosh, Silas McCosh, Willis Orwig, Earnest Pearson, Walter Polston, Frank Provines, Lewis Rhodefer, Lloyd Ruhl, Gary E. Stroh, Lloyd Stroh, Ralph Shonaberger, Merrett Sillman, Curt Smith, Leo Sobraske, Louis Schoude, Earl Steward, George Still, Joe Strauss, Charles Thomas, Winfred Thomas, Kenneth Walter, Frank Williams, Clair Warstler, Harry Wetzel, Din Wise, Stanley Zmyslony, Lawrence Brandt, James Irvin, George Mayo, Earl Ruhl, Harley Weaver, Moses Getz, Arden Green, Ralph George, Kenneth Gonser, Herman J. Schurr, and Aaron Scissinger.

The foregoing does not include those in Company K or those who enlisted in other army organizations or in the navy. Several other DeKalb County men saw service in other ways:

Captain Herbert W. McBride, Canadian Army
John A. Sperbeck, Navy
Chester Wertenbarger, Navy
George E. Beugnot,
Rev. S. Simons,
John Zimmerman,
and Charles Goodwin;
YMCA service overseas

Many of our men were decorated. Among these was Lieut. George Carroll of Garrett who was awarded the highest French decoration for bravery - the Croix de Guerre, with the Palm and Star.

Twenty-three DeKalb County soldiers gave the supreme sacrifice for the good of their country. Their names and a synopsis of their service and circumstances of their death are as follows:

CALDWELL, ARTIE BLAIR, Private. Son of Winifield S. and Violet M. Caldwell; born June 12, 1894, Altoona, Pa. Moved to Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind. in 1917. Fireman on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Entered service June 14, 1918, Auburn, Ind. Sent to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; assigned to 5th Provisional Ordnance Depot, 3rd Regiment. Died of meningitis February 6, 1919, Base Hospital No. 103, France. Buried in French Cemetery, Dijon, Cote D'Or. Grave No. 154.

DARNELL, RUSSEL J., Private. Son of Thomas J. and Anna E. Darnell (Cooke); born December 23, 1889, Ludlow, Ill. Moved to DeKalb County, Ind. in 1905. Plumber. Enlisted in Motor Mechanics course, Purdue University, April 1, 1918. Overseas in June, 1918; assigned to

Battery D, 345th Field Artillery, 90th Division. Died November 20, 1918, Chaumont, France, from wounds received in action. The first soldier from Auburn to give his life on the battlefields of Europe.

ENZOR, EARL E., Corporal. Son of Marshall and Gertrude Enzor; born March 27, 1891, near Butler, DeKalb County, Ind. Farmer. Called into service April 26, 1918, Auburn, Ind. Sent to Camp Taylor, Ky.; assigned to 5th Training Battalion, 159th Depot Brigade. Promoted to Corporal. Died of pneumonia October 11, 1918, Base Hospital, Camp Taylor, Ky. Buried in Hamilton, DeKalb County, Ind. Survived by widow, Gertrude Jacklin Enzor, Butler, Ind.

FORSYTHE, JASPER PAUL, Private, U.S.M.C. Son of Alexander (deceased) and Martha Forsythe (Cloy); born October 14, 1896, near Auburn, Ind. Automobile mechanic. Enlisted in U.S. Marine Corps October 3, 1917, Detroit, Mich. Trained at Parris Island, S.C.; and Quantico, Va. Won honors as a marksman, and was awarded sharpshooters medal. Died of influenza September 24, 1918, Quantico, Va., Base Hospital. Buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, Auburn, Ind.

GONSER, WAYNE WILBUR, Private. Son of Robert M. and Ruth Gonser; born July 4, 1891, Fairfield Township, DeKalb County, Ind. Farmer. Entered service April 26, 1918, Savoy, Mont. Trained at Camp Lewis, Wash., and Camp Merritt, N.J. Went overseas (date not given); attached to Company K, 361st Infantry, 91st Division. Killed in action October 12, 1918, Battle of Argonne Forest. (Burial place unknown).

HALLETT, VERNON DIETRICK, Fireman, 2nd Class. Son of George and Nina B. Hallett; born April 25, 1894, on a farm near Waterloo, DeKalb County, Ind. Employee in Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shops in Garrett. Enlisted in U.S. Navy December 12, 1917, Indianapolis Naval Recruiting Station. Sent to Portsmouth Naval Station, Va.; given rank of Fireman, 2nd Class. Died of pneumonia January 29, 1918, Portsmouth Naval Hospital. Buried in Waterloo Cemetery, Waterloo, Ind.

HANES, ARTHUR MITCHELL, Private. Son of Mitchell R. and Sara Hanes; born July 5, 1889 on a farm near Auburn, Ind. Farmer. Called into service July 18, 1918, Auburn, Ind., and was sent to Camp Taylor, Ky. Assigned to 2nd Company, 1st Training Battalion, 159th Depot Brigade. Died September 11, 1918, Base Hospital, Camp Taylor. His was the first soldier's funeral held in Auburn. Buried with military honors.

HEADLEY, CHARLES OWEN, Private. Son of Charles R. and Anna R. Headley; born January 12, 1895, on a farm near St. Joe, DeKalb County, Ind. Automobile mechanic. Called into service

May 24, 1918, Auburn, Ind. Sent to Camp Taylor, Ky.; assigned to 5th Company, 2nd Training Battalion, 159th Depot Brigade. Overseas in September, 1918; assigned to 209th Trench Mortar Battery. Invalided home, died on board ship **Seattle**, January 1, 1919. Buried near home, Spencerville, DeKalb County, Ind.

KNOX, GEORGE, Private. Son of John and Phoebe Knox (McNabb); born October 1, 1891, near Sedan, Kan. When one month old his parents moved to DeKalb County, Ind., and settled near Corunna. Deceased was reared on a farm. Enlisted in Coast Artillery March 12, 1918; sent to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. Transferred to Ft. Hancock, N.J.; assigned to 24th Company, Coast Artillery. Died of pneumonia April 26, 1918.

MAY, FRANK H., Sergeant. Son of Henry and Ruth May; born June 24, 1894, Butler, DeKalb County, Ind. Railroad employe. Served with Company B, Indiana National Guard, 3rd Regiment, on Mexican Border in 1916. Re-enlisted in June, 1917. Sent to Camp Shelby, Miss.; assigned to Battery B, 137th Field Artillery. Died of influenzia December 17, 1918, on board ship, enroute to England. Buried in Liverpool, England. Survived by widow, Ruth Longbrake May, Garrett, Ind.

MORTOFF, EARL MONROE, Private. Son of William and Mary Mortoff; born July 30, 1895, Steuben County, Ind. Family later moved to Ashley, DeKalb County. Moved to California, in 1916. Enlisted in U.S. Regular Army in December, 1917. Assigned to 2nd Engineers Corps, and went overseas in February, 1918. Died from wounds July 9, 1918, being the first DeKalb County man to die on foreign soil.

NODINE, MYRON, Private. Son of John and Lovina Nodine; born June 17, 1895, on a farm near Waterloo, Ind. Blacksmith. Called into service July 23, 1918, Auburn, Ind. Sent to Camp Taylor, Ky.; assigned 2nd Company, 1st Training Battalion, 159th Depot Brigade. Died of pneumonia October 3, 1918, Base Hospital, Camp Taylor, Ky. Buried near his home, Waterloo, DeKalb County, Ind.

PALMER, GEORGE EMERSON, Private. Son of William and Nancy Palmer; born June 29, 1895, near Roll, Blackford County, Ind. Moved with parents to Wells County in 1901, and in 1916 moved to Spencerville, DeKalb County. Automobile mechanic. Entered service February 26, 1918, Auburn, Ind. Sent to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.; assigned to Medical Corps, Field Hospital No. 22. Went overseas in August, 1918. Died of pneumonia February 14, 1919, Base Hospital, Toul, France.

RUDE, HARRY ETTINGER, Private. Son of Charles H. and Clara Rude; born September 30, 1895, Pawtucket, R.I. Moved with parents to DeKalb County, Ind., in 1896. After completing a course in civil engineering, Northwestern University, was employed as civil engineer on Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Entered service November 5, 1917, Chicago, Ill. Assigned to Medical Corps; sent to Ft. Riley, Kans. Died of pneumonia January 5, 1918, Ft. Riley. Buried Waterloo, DeKalb County, Ind.

SARPA, CHARLES, Private. Born in 1891 in Italy. Came to U.S. (exact date unknown) and was employed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind., where he entered the service March 8, 1918. Sent to Camp Greene, N.C. Embarked for overseas May 5, 1918; assigned to Company I, 59th Infantry. Participated in the Allied offensive South of the Marne, and died September 27, 1918, from wounds received in action. (Burial place unknown).

SCISINGER, AARON D., Apprentice Seaman. Son of Henry D. and Anna Scisinger; born May 6, 1896, Garrett, DeKalb County, Ind. Employe of General Electric Company, Fort Wayne, Ind. Enlisted in U.S. Navy June 20, 1917, Fort Wayne Recruiting Station. Sent to Newport, R.I.; transferred to Commonwealth Pier, Boston, Mass., where he died of pneumonia February 3, 1918. Buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, Auburn, Ind. The American Legion Post of Garrett has been named in his honor.

STEWARD, LEWIS FREDERICK, Sergeant. Son of Lewis Wallace and Cora Steward; born December 8, 1893, Spencerville, DeKalb County, Ind. Coal and lumber dealer. Entered service June 3, 1918, Auburn, Ind. Sent to Purdue University; transferred to Camp Taylor, Ky., assigned to Battery A, 18th Battalion, Field Artillery. Died of pneumonia October 11, 1918, Camp Taylor. Buried in White City Cemetery, Spencerville, Ind. Survived by widow, Anna Wearly Steward, and one son, Lewis Frederick Steward, Jr.

SUTHERLAND, CLARK CLIFTON, Private. Son of John and Elizabeth Sutherland; born January 15, 1895, Waterloo, DeKalb County, Ind. Farmer. Enlisted in U.S. Regular Army January 20, 1917, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; assigned to 45th Motor Truck Company. Went overseas in June, 1918. Took part in the second battle of the Marne, the Aisne-Marne Drive, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Died of pneumonia February 23, 1919, while with the Army of Occupation, Maria Laach, Germany.

SWENTECK, EUGENE, Private. Son of Steven and Rose Swenteck; born in 1894, Philadelphia, Pa. Moved to Garrett, Ind. in 1913. Employe of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Entered service February 20, 1918, Auburn, Ind., and was sent to Ft. Thomas, Ky. Embarked for overseas May 10, 1918, with Company E, 116th Engineers. Transferred to Company C, 29th Engineers. Died of pneumonia September 12, 1918, and was buried in Langras, France.

TUSTISON, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Cadet. Son of Williard and Lois Tustison; born February 22, 1893, Newville Township, DeKalb County, Ind. Automobile mechanic. Enlisted in aviation service, March 13, 1918, Auburn, Ind. Trained at Kelly Field, Tex., Eberts Field, Ark., and Hempstead, Long Island. Sailed for England in September, 1918, landed at Liverpool, where he died of influenza November 17, 1918. Buried in Liverpool, England.

WALKER, GEORGE ELLIOTT, Private. Son of Wallie M. and Ella Walker; born October 8, 1896, Auburn, Ind. Farmer. Called into service September 1, 1918, Auburn, Ind. Sent to Camp Taylor, Ky., assigned to 22nd Company, 6th Training Battalion, 159th Depot Brigade. Died to pneumonia October 7, 1918, Camp Taylor. Buried with military honors in Woodlawn Cemetery, Auburn, Ind. Survived by widow, Susie Marie Ranney Walker.

WAREHAM, VERDE, Private. Son of Edward and Edith Wareham; born August 8, 1890, Waterloo, DeKalb County, Ind. Barber. Entered service May 21, 1918, Auburn, Ind. Sent to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, transferred to Ft. Snelling, Minn., then to Camp Devena, Mass. Assigned to Company H, 30th Infantry. Died of pneumonia, Camp Devena, September 26, 1918. Buried in Waterloo Cemetery, Waterloo, Ind. Survived by widow, Mary Wagner Wareham.

WHITEHURST, WALTER SCOTT, Private. Son of John and Mary Whitehurst; born August 30, 1893, Newville, DeKalb County, Ind. Laborer. Called into service May 26, 1918, Auburn, Ind., and was sent to Camp Taylor, Ky. Transferred to Camp Beauregard, La. Overseas in August, 1918; assigned to Company G, 154th Infantry, 59th Division. Wounded in action October 11, 1918, Meuse River, and died the following day.

DeKalb County soldiers during World War I.

The people of DeKalb County supported the war effort from the beginning in every conceivable way. The Citizens' Defense League was organized to promote recruiting and for other patriotic purposes. The officers were Major J. Y. W. McClellan, Chairman; W. D. Stump, Secretary; and I. M. Zent, Treasurer.

The DeKalb County Red Cross Chapter was organized and a charter sought from the National Red Cross. Judge Dan M. Link was selected chairman and thirty-six directors were named, each township, town, and city being represented. The organization raised $7600 within two months for the war fund of the American

Red Cross. Over two thousand people became members. The women of the organization obtained the use of the Assembly Room in the courthouse and began making hospital supplies. In 1918 another fund drive raised $18,588 against a quota of $15,000.

The production and conservation of food was a primary concern. The Citizens' Defense League planted the vacant lots in Auburn and induced residents to plant war gardens on their land. Five car loads of seed potatoes were obtained and sold at cost. Sugar was rationed. W. A. Thomas of the Thomas Baking Co. of Auburn standardized the bread loaf and was able to decrease the cost by 2 cents per pound. The County Food Administration later formalized some of these activities.

The Auburn YMCA raised $15,000 for army and navy work. Several DeKalb County men assisted the YMCA in their work with the troops.

Funds for the war effort were borrowed from the nation's patriotic citizens in the form of Liberty Loans. I. M. Zent was chairman of the committee, and the presidents of the several banks in the county were members. By June 13, 1917, bonds in the amount of $279,200 had been sold against a goal of $252,000. The second quota was requested in October in the amount of $340,000. The last quota was set at $650,000 and $818,600 was raised. After the war was over, the government still had huge deficits so the Victory Loan Campaign, to which DeKalb County subscribed $512,800, was established. The Liberty Loan drives were successful largely due to the efforts of V. E. Buchanan, General Manager of the Auburn Printing Company. Many novel means were used to publicize the campaign including flights over DeKalb County by the famous aviator, Art Smith. The Women's Liberty Loan Committee was also of great assistance.

War Savings Stamps were another means of borrowing money from the people. These stamps, in denominations as low as 10 cents, brought sales of $552,000 during the war. Many patriotic citizens spoke at meetings throughout the events in support of the drive.

The County Fuel Administrator was W. H. Mountz of Garrett. Local distributors were appointed for coal. The use of gasoline and kerosene was curtailed. Farmers were encouraged to cut wood and sell it to reduce the use of coal.

The Boys' Working Reserve was organized to place boys under military age in posts which had been vacated by older men. W. A. Benford was director of the program.

The DeKalb County United War Workers and the Victory Girls were organized to promote the

26.7 VIGNETTE 1

GOOD NEWS!

THE WAR IS OVER — OFFICIAL

Kaiser and Son Flees to Holland

News reaches Butler over wire officially reported to Indianapolis from Washington. Butler began celebrating at 7:45 a.m.

The Armistice was signed Sunday at 2 o'clock which will put the world at peace. The terms were signed as laid down by General Foch. Germany is on her knees, a conquered nation, ready to accept any terms the allies hand out. Germany is in the hands of the revolutionanis. — The great Krupp steel works is in the hands of the new peace faction and the whole Kaiser machine is bursted. — The new reformers are proceeding without the shedding of much blood — all the munitions factories have closed — The palace of the Crown Prince has been seized by the revolutionists.

BIG MONSTER PARADE AND CELEBRATION TONIGHT

Leaving Town Hall at 7 O'clock — No autos — Everybody in It — Men, Women and Children. Speaking and singing.

The world is now safe, our brave boys will soon be coming home, God bless them. Come and help celebrate their great victory — at 7 o'clock.

"Extra" issue of **DeKalb County Herald**, Butler, DeKalb County, Indiana, Monday, November 11, 1918.

war effort among civilian workers.

The DeKalb County Home Guard Company was organized in July 1917, to stimulate patriotism and to emphasize the realization of a state of war. Captain L. L. Denison of Garrett was appointed chairman. The company met once per week and drilled for about two months but was soon disbanded as a result of lack of interest.

One of the most difficult civilian positions was that of United States Appeal Agent, which was held by Herbert C. Willis of Waterloo. It was his responsibility to hear the appeals of those who were drafted.

A Committee on Disloyalty was established in August 1917. This later evolved into a chapter of the American Protective League, a secret organization.

The Citizens' Defense League continued to help conserve money and material. All enterprises were tested by the criteria "Will this help win the war?" Later permits were required before construction of any kind could be undertaken.

The war was of relatively short duration, but the citizens of DeKalb County were still very relieved when it was over. Celebrations were held in all of our towns.

On October 9, 1919, the American Legion of DeKalb County was organized and a National Charter requested. The thirty charter members were:

Alfred L. Moudy
Henry E. Wilson
Romaine Wolf
Russell R. Ridenour
Henderson M. Richey
John F. Cutler
Karl C. Knapp
Lloyd Miller
William H. Kessler
Wallace C. Hersh
Lewis Rhodefer
Simon S. Hendricks
Marvin J. Hively
James A. McBride
Fred F. Jenkins
Howard Vernet Dirrim
Aaron C. Osburn
Lawrence R. Rhodefer
Winfred F. Thomas
Emmett M. Sharp
Don M. Lochner
Harry C. Altenberg
Donald C. Schaab
Charles E. Carbaugh
Andrew J. Carmer
Hubert Fee
Ernest E. Pearson
Russell Matson
Charles C. Furnish
C. Pracht

26.7 VIGNETTE 2

"...a great parade..."

Shortly after graduation from Waterloo High School, Mildred Kraft went to Washington, D.C., to help in the war effort. On November 14, 1918, just two days after the Armistice, she wrote to her friend Miss Lois Arthur in Waterloo:

321 E. St., N.E.
Washington, D.C.
November 14, 1918

Dear Lois and Maude:

What do you think of the war now? "All shot to pieces," isn't it? At least we hope it is. We sure had a great parade on Monday. Mrs. Moudy came Friday night and she and I found a place on the stone coping in front of the State War and Navy Building. Of course we had to wait a long time but we saw the President drive by in his automobile, and watched the balloon and eight aeroplanes perform stunts in the meantime. We could see Wilson all the time the parade was passing, too. There were about six bands in it, one a calvary band. It surely was a sight to see them riding by with the music racks hooked to the saddles. There were troops of soldiers, sailors, and marines, and girls from various government departments. The latter were dressed in bright colored costumes, War Dept. group designated by a sword, Navy, a ship; Treasury — a money chest; Justice, the scales, Agriculture, a bundle of corn; etc. There were numerous floats — a Salvation Army lassie was making doughnuts on one, and she would toss one out now and then which always caused a scramble. The prettiest float was a representation of the allied nations. A girl to represent each was draped in the flag of her nation, and by the sides of the truck marched a soldier of each nation, dressed in his native costume and carrying his flag. It was an inspiring sight. There were captured German guns in the parade, too. At night there were camp fires on the Elipse — every state had one or a share in one. Indiana and Michigan were together. We saw many Hoosiers but none we knew. We formed lines and marched all over the place singing Back Home Again in Indiana. Then we wanted to get into the crowds on Pennsylvania Ave. It was like the

Street Fair, only lots worse. We were busy dodging confetti and picking up our hats. But no one got angry — all too glad for that.

26.7 VIGNETTE 3

DISABLED FARMERS

During the conscription (of World War I) it was noticeable how many farmers had found that they were broken in health, and had to rent their farms to their sons, some of the latter not yet being of age. This was only done in cases where the sons had no other dependents and were thought to be needed on the farm. It is safe to say now that ninety-nine per cent of these same farmers are as well off as ever, and that their sons are looking for other jobs in order that their fathers may have the farms to manage themselves.

History of Northeast Indiana, p. 567, 1920.

26.7 VIGNETTE 4

The Cannon

The cannon sits majestically on the southeast corner of the square in Auburn. Where did it come from?

In 1909 the federal government offered a number of old cannons to local communities providing that they paid the freight from the federal arsenal at Watertown, Massachusetts. The cannon was offered to Angola first, but when they learned the cost of the freight they rejected it. Prominent Auburn citizens heard of the rejection and decided to see if they could claim it. They were successful.

A monument committee was formed. W. H. McIntyre donated $50 and Frank Eckhart sent $25 from California. School children donated $11. The cannon was shipped from Watertown on March 10, 1909 and arrived at Auburn on the Vandalia Railroad eight days later.

The monument was quickly erected and was dedicated on Memorial Day March 30, 1909, with ceremonies conducted by the GAR, Veterans of the Spanish-American War, and the Women's Relief Corps.

Originally there was a cast iron fence around the monument and a pile of cannon balls in front of it. At some point these were removed. When the brick courthouse was demolished, the stone lions which had stood vigil on either side of its west door were moved to either side of the cannon.

In 1985 the monument was refurbished by the DeKalb County Commissioners. A new cast iron fence was erected and a brick sidewalk was built around it.

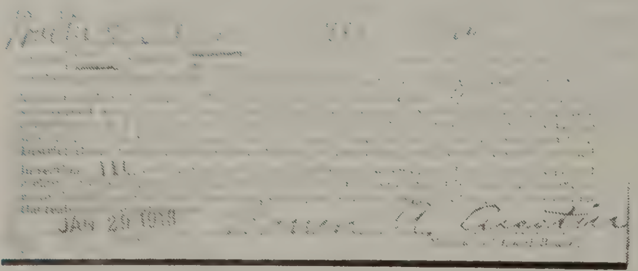
26.7 VIGNETTE 5

"I was a dirty Hunn."

Well, I was a German. I was a (called) a dirty Hunn, I was a dirty Hunn. I wouldn't say discriminated against, exactly, but hell they burned the Kaiser in effigy up here at Corunna Town. I was just a boy at that time, was eight years old, or something like that, when they burned the Kaiser in Corunna Town. I was an unwanted guest, let's put it that way.

I think I was only ten years old and, of course, kids always called me an old Hunn, but I got over it. Maybe I was too young for it to bother me a lot. I just tried to let it go. I held up.

Interview with W.A. Nessel in 1986.



World War I draft classification of Walter D. Creager.

26.8 WORLD WAR II

The causes of World War II are beyond the scope of this work, but a brief background will be useful in placing the efforts of DeKalb County in context with the national and international effort expended in this great conflict.

The principal causes were the problems left unresolved by World War I; the rise of dictatorship in several countries; and the quest of Germany, Italy and Japan for additional territory. It is difficult to ascertain just when this war started. Some regard the German invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939, as the beginning; some feel it started when the Japanese invaded Manchuria on September 18, 1931; and still others regard World Wars I and II as a continuation of the same conflict with only a breathing spell in between. There was not total peace between 1918 and 1939. Many acts of agression and mini-wars flared during this era, and dictators seized power in Russia, Italy, Germany, and other countries.

When war erupted in Europe in 1939, Americans debated whether they should get involved. The United States shifted its policy from neutrality to preparedness and began to expand its forces, build defense plants, and give our allies all-out aid.

Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, was the act that tipped the scales to all out participation in the war. President Franklin D. Roosevelt called December 7th, "a date which will live in infamy." On December 11, 1941, war was declared on Japan, Germany and Italy.

"Uncle Billy" Stafford, Auburn's last Civil War Veteran, died in May 1939, just about the time DeKalb County began preparing for the second "war to end all wars." In September 1940, the DeKalb County Free Fall Fair was cancelled due to the mounting war effort. In October 1940, 2,589 registered in compliance with the Selective Service Law.

Recruiting was begun in the county in the fall of 1940, and on November 22, 1940, Ellsworth K. Saxer and Robert Thrush of rural Garrett and Ragard Whitely of Ashley were the first volunteers.

On April 15, 1941, sixty-six left DeKalb County for the army. On May 20, 1941, forty five hundred soldiers from Camp Custer camped in DeKalb County for the night. On November 18, Warren Lige was appointed DeKalb County Director of Civilian Defense, and on November 26 Earl Fribley was appointed chairman of defense activities in Auburn.

The Declaration of War was received in DeKalb County by radio. Soon the entire county was mobilizing. World War II set in motion an incredible amount of bureaucracy. There was a county committee for every facet of the war effort. Most were federal in origin but were administered through the state.

26.8 VIGNETTE 1

"Mock bomb attacks were staged."

During the war "Black Outs" were held. Mock bomb attacks were staged. Our house was picked for our block and our yard was roped off. The house was supposed to have been bombed and a man injured so the warden called the ambulance. When it arrived, your grandfather (H.M. Brown) was lying on the living room floor groaning terribly. They examined him and decided his leg was broken and he must be taken to Sauders Hospital. They put him on a stretcher, carried him out, put him in the ambulance and took him as far as the door of the hospital. Since he weighed 210 pounds, they told him if he wanted to go in he would have to walk in. All were laughing and having a lot of fun but I was so afraid they would let him fall and he would really get hurt. It wasn't so funny for me.

Narrative of Margarete Wimer Brown to her children and grandchildren written December, 1959.

The first DeKalb County casualty was John Wesley Deetz, whose name was released on May 6, 1942. On May 28, 1942, a memorial service was held for Deetz and Richard Williamson. News of casualties and soldiers missing in action became commonplace but was still hard to accept:

6-15-42

Staff Sergeant Bernard E. Roth died while undergoing surgery at Cochran Field, Georgia.

9-10-42

Lieutenant Commander DuVerne Graham on board U.S. Navy Transport Wakefield, which burned.

1-15-43

Lobertson Clarke on ill-fated ship Northampton, sea one-half hour before picked up.

b County Sailor in front of Commerce Building.

03-43
Word received that Lieutenant Robert tter lost life near South Pacific Island.

11-44
Word received that Seaman First Class ayne Krider Shull, 23, lost life in ship llision.

05-44
Pfc. Ralph Kelly lost life in France.

20-44
Lt. Donald Raub lost life on second ssion.

8-44
Word received that Pfc. James Graham led in action in Burma War Theater.

9-44
Mr. and Mrs. John Larkin received word t their son, Coxwain Robert, killed in ion.

8-23-44
Miss Julia Mott Hodge, retired missionary, prisoner of Japanese.

10-18-44
Word received of death of Pfc. Byron E. Healy from wounds received in France.

11-17-44
Word received that Lt. Verlin D. Lawhead killed in action October 8 in France.

1-15-45
Staff Sergeant Kent H. McKenny lost life in Belguim.

2-07-45
Seaman Second Class Robert E. Wise, 21, died following surgery.

4-02-45
Pfc. William E. Kail lost life on Iwo Jima on March 15, 1945.

4-26-45
Pvt. Richard Thomas freed from German prison camp.

5-04-44
Wallace Hersh killed in Germany.

5-29-44
Sergeant Joseph Williamson died in Europe.

7-20-44
Lt. Donald C. Schaab, Jr., missing in action since July 15, 1944, declared officially dead.

7-21-44
Sergeant Manly G. Surface, killed in action in May post-humously awarded Silver Star.

8-12-45
Miss Julia Mott Hodge, well known missionary, home after being held in Japanese prison camp.

8-01-46
John Spencer witnessed atomic bomb test.

The forgoing represents but a few of the casulaties experienced by DeKalb County soldiers. A complete list will be found elsewhere.

There was not a citizen of DeKalb County who was not affected in some way by the war. Most had a family member in service. Women went to work in factories. Volunteers were solicited for every conceivable activity. DeKalb County school children were called upon to collect milkweed pods, the silk from which was used to make life preservers. In December 1943, 1600 bushels were collected, enough to make 800 life preservers.

Everything was regulated. Most people were frozen in their jobs at a pre-war wage. Many worked seven days a week. People made good money, but there were few items to purchase. Virtually everything was in short supply or not available. Most put their earnings in War Bonds.

Rationing was a way of life. No cars were being manufactured. Gasoline and tires were rationed and available only for necessary use. Most groceries were rationed. Stamps and tokens were required to purchase many items.

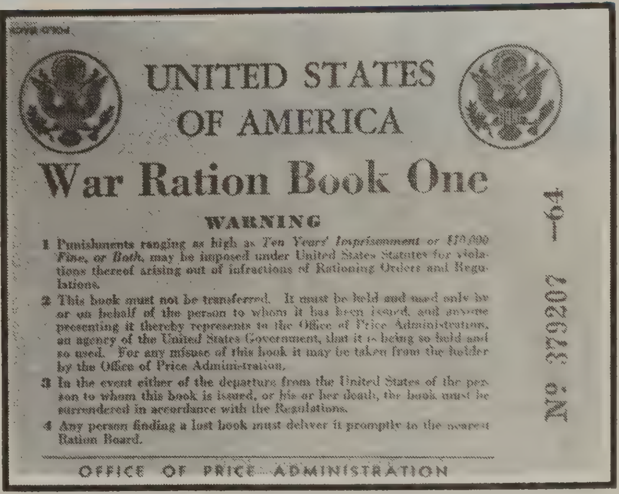
Air raid drills and blackouts were practiced in our towns. DeKalb County was prepared for attack. Our defenses were ready.

It would be impossible to list all of the civilian efforts; however, some will be highlighted here.

26.8 VIGNETTE 2

COURTHOUSE MEMORIAL MONUMENT

The Memorial Monument of Deceased War Heroes, which is located under the rotunda of the courthouse, was dedicated in ceremonies held July 24, 1947. The triangular shaped monument is eight feet high and is placed on a twelve sided base. The names of the war heroes are on bronze plates. Judge Walter D. Stump was the principal speaker.



UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

War Ration Book One

Nº 379207 —64

WARNING

1 Punishments ranging as high as *Ten Years' Imprisonment* or *$10,000 Fine, or Both,* may be imposed under United States Statutes for violations thereof arising out of infractions of Rationing Orders and Regulations.

2 This book must not be transferred. It must be held and used only by or on behalf of the person to whom it has been issued, and anyone presenting it thereby represents to the Office of Price Administration, an agency of the United States Government, that it is being so held and so used. For any misuse of this book it may be taken from the holder by the Office of Price Administration.

3 In the event either of the departure from the United States of the person to whom this book is issued, or his or her death, the book must be surrendered in accordance with the Regulations.

4 Any person finding a lost book must deliver it promptly to the nearest Ration Board.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION

War Ration Book One.

Selective Service Board — The DeKalb County Selective Service Board classified all registrants in the county. They also had to pass upon deferments and exemptions and had to fill their quotas for each draft. This was one of the most arduous civilian tasks of the war. Those who served on the board were:

Harry M. Messenger, Auburn - Chairman	10/15/40 - 5/06/46
Harry C. McIntyre, Auburn - Chairman	5/06/46 - 5/31/47
- Secretary	11/9/45 - 5/06/46
Herbert Joseph Jordan, Garrett - Secretary	10/15/40 - 11/19/45
Rev. Van W. Hinckley, Auburn - Secretary	5/06/46 - 5/31/47
William Potter, Butler - Member	10/15/40 - 5/24/46
Ira Williams, Auburn - Member	6/14/46 - 5/31/47

Governmental Appeal Agent — This position was filled by Attorney Winthrop W. Ketchem, whose duty it was to hear appeals from the Selective Service Board.

Examining Physicians and Dentists — The following doctors and dentists gave examinations on behalf of the Selective Service Board:

Examining Physicians:

D. Monroe Reynolds- Garrett	10/15/40 - 3/31/47
Dorsey M. Hines - Auburn	11/01/40 - 3/31/47
R.P. Reynolds - Garrett	7/01/41 - 3/31/47
Lewis N. Geisinger - Auburn	6/25/42 - 3/31/47

Memorial at Woodlawn Cemetery for Lt. Donald C. Schaab Jr. lost in action in the Central Pacific during WWII.

Examining Dentists:

Roscoe M. Bernard - Garrett	5/31/41 - 3/05/47
L.D. Richardson - Auburn	5/13/41 - 3/05/47

Ralph Griest	1/01/40 - 1/01/46
John R. Wilson	1/01/46 - 6/01/46
Carl F. Stallman	6/01/46 - 10/01/46

Reemployment Committeemen — These persons were to render aid in the replacement in their former positions or in securing new positions for persons who left the service. Those who served were Fred L. Feick of Garrett; H.C. McIntyre of Auburn; and H.E. Hart of Auburn.

Advisory Board of Registrants — This board was to assist persons in preparing Selective Service Questionnaires. It was organized on a district level, and H.L. McKenney served from DeKalb County.

Procurement and Assignment Service — This committee was directed to list all medical, dental, nursing, and veterinarian personnel. These professions had a special classification under the Selective Service System and could be assigned where needed. The DeKalb County Committee included: M.E. Klinger, Garrett, Chairman; A.M. Reynold, Garrett; R.P. Reynolds, Garrett; L.N. Geisinger, Auburn; and D.M. Hines, Auburn.

American Red Cross — The Red Cross carried a large responsibility in the war effort. Thousands of volunteer hours were expended in DeKalb County. Chairmen during the war were: Mary E. (Brandon) Husselman of Auburn served the Red Cross as Staff Assistant in North Africa.

Indiana War Fund — This organization was charged with the responsibility of coordinating the efforts of the nineteen charitable organizations which sought funds for their efforts. Harry M. Messenger served on the state board of directors and the DeKalb County chairmen were William K. Schaab, Auburn; D.E. Messenger, Auburn; and D.L. Haffner, Garrett.

Free Legal Service Committee — Those involved with the Selective Service System were entitled to free legal assistance which was provided in DeKalb County by Attorneys Walter D. Stump, Auburn, and J.D. Brinkerhoff, Garrett.

Victory Book Collection — Books were collected and sent to the armed forces. Information was to be readily available to citizens as to the war effort. The local committee was composed of Alice Weeks and Ruth Mayfield of Auburn, Nora Rudd and Alberta Berg of Butler, Ethalinda Stroh of Garrett, and Alice Phillips of Waterloo.

County Salvage Committee — The war

effort required the recycling of all kinds of necessary substances. Iron and aluminum were especially needed. Scrap drives were held frequently and resulted in the recycling of numerous automobiles, tractors, farm machinery, gasoline engines, and generally anything that was not being used. Waste paper, rubber, tin, silk, rags, and kitchen grease were also collected. Those who served on the county committee were:

George M. Olinger - Auburn, Chairman
Norman Bosell - Auburn Junction, Chairman
Howard N. Rohm - Auburn, Chairman
Wayne T. Van Auken - Auburn, Chairman
Forrest Harding - Auburn, Co-Chairman
Hobart E. Hart - Auburn, Co-Chairman
L.W. Bercaw - Auburn, Scrap Iron Salvage Chairman
Mrs. John W. Thompson - Garrett, Women's Representative
Mrs. Alice Messenger - Auburn, Women's Representative
Mrs. Blanch M. South - Auburn, Fats, Tin Salvage Chairman

United States Department of Agriculture War Board — This board was to determine military and civilian food requirements, allocate the nation's farm production, assign priorities, make allocations of food for all uses, and insure efficient and proper distribution of food supply. The DeKalb County board was chaired by Arthur H. Lautzenhiser.

Home Demonstration Agents — These persons were required to assist in the food conservation effort. Mary L. Moore served in this capacity during the war.

DeKalb County Farm Loan Association — This group co-ordinated the availability of credit for food production. C.E. McClintock served as its secretary.

District Rural Rehabilitation Supervisors — William B. Klock and Gordon E. Sears assisted small farmers in managing their farms for better food production.

Office of Price Administration — This office bore the brunt of the rationing effort in DeKalb County. Those items which were directly rationed were tires, cars, typewriters, sugar, gasoline, bicycles, rubber footware, fuel, oil, coffee, stoves, shoes, meats, fats, processed foods, jams, jellies, and fruit butters. These items were in high demand and short supply. Price controls and rationing assured a supply at a fair price. The local board co-ordinated this effort and heard appeals for exemptions. The Steuben County board was consolidated with the DeKalb County board on Sept. 12, 1946. Those who served are as follows:

Ration coupons were precious.

26.8 VIGNETTE 3

RATIONING AT A GLANCE

Meats, fats — Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through S5, good indefinitely...No new stamps until December 31.

Processed foods - Blue stamps A8 through Z8; A5 through Z5. A2 and B2 remain valid indefinitely. No new blue stamps will be validated until the first of the next month.

Suger - Sugar stamps 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 each good for five pounds indefinitely. Stamp 40, good for five pounds of canning sugar through February 28, 1945.

Gasoline - A-13 coupons in new ration book good for four gallons through December 21. A-14 coupons good for four gallons beginning December 22.

Fuel oil - East and far west -- 1 and 2 coupons good for ten gallons per unit. Mid-west and south 2 and 3 coupons good for ten gallons per unit.

Shoes - Airplane stamps 1, 2 and 3 in book three, good indefinitely.

Office hours of OPA office in Auburn, 1 to 4 p.m. daily.

Undated clipping from the **Evening Star.**

Name	Residence	From	To
Chairmen			
W.D. Stump	Auburn	1-05-42	2-05-42
John Zimmerman	Auburn	2-05-42	1-01-43
Claude P. Fitch	Auburn	1-01-43	6-01-43
John P. Hoff	Auburn	6-01-43	6-01-44
Rex G. Martin	Auburn	6-01-44	11-01-46
Tire Panel			
J.A. Haggerty	Auburn	1-05-42	6-01-42
A.G. Stanley	Waterloo	1-05-42	2-05-42
W.D. Stump	Auburn	1-05-42	2-05-42
Herman L. Brown	Auburn	2-05-42	7-01-42
E.A. Johnson	Auburn	6-01-42	6-01-44
Price Panel			
F.A. Banbury	Butler	11-15-44	11-01-46
James Cather	Butler	11-15-44	11-01-46
Mrs. Philamina Feagler	Auburn	11-15-44	11-01-46
Frank Korsmeyer	Butler	11-15-44	11-01-46
John Paul Price	Butler	11-15-44	5-26-45
Mrs. Martha Paulsen	Auburn	11-15-44	11-01-46
Russell Taylor	Hamilton	9-12-46	11-01-46
John J. Myers	Angola	9-12-46	11-01-46
J.E. King	Angola	9-12-46	11-01-46
Karl L. Cass	Angola	9-12-46	11-01-46
Girt L. Gnagy	Hamilton	9-12-46	11-01-46
Perry L. Gay	Fremont	9-12-46	11-01-46
Information Panel			
Ford L. Griffith	Auburn	8-04-45	11-01-46
Chief Clerks			
Herman L. Brown	Auburn	7-01-42	2-20-45
Mrs. M. Katrina Snyder	Auburn	2-25-45	4-26-46
Mrs. Joanne L. Fitch	Auburn	5-12-46	11-01-46

Other Members

Edward A. Baker
Stanley Patrick
Earl Stinman
H.E. Hart
Charles Van Scoick
Mrs. Miriam Tracy
Fred W. Knott
Minnie Shull
Ira Williams
L.W. Bercaw
Chet C. Hine
Walter S. Painter
Hugh Carper
Charles Kingsbury
John A. Patterson
T.W. Day
Marvel Lambert
Donald C. Schaab
Bertha Dobrick
Warren Lige
Gerald Seagley
Mary Floyd
John Mendell
Lee Shimer
Maxine Grosenickle
Avade Minnich
Rev. Allen K. Trout
Blaine Hamilton
Ralph Manroe
Waite Widney
Mrs. Ruth Hayden
Jesse Oberlin

26.8 VIGNETTE 4

"A walking skeleton with a tight skin stretched over it..."

(Dear ————————————) (May 1945)

Today I saw the most hideous sights in my whole life. At noontime today a truck left our bivouac on an excursion tour of a nearby concentration camp. When we approached the area we saw what resembled a modern penitentiary with its gray cold walls. We parked our truck outside the main gate because we were not permitted to enter due to the filthy condition within the area.

To our left and down the hill we saw a huge barbed wire enclosure with about twenty wooden barracks. Around the barracks wandered many refugees with little or no clothing. This enclosure was outside the main gate. So we walked over to it for a close look. It will be difficult for me to find words which will ably describe the sights I saw. There was a double fence of barbed wire with a guard's path between the two. This whole section was isolated from the other refugees because they all had typhus. Since we were immune to typhus we felt safe to approach the area. A walking skeleton with a tight skin stretched over it is the nearest description that I can find. Some of the refugees had no clothing on and walked around nude so they could get the full benefit of the sunlight.

Our medics are doing as much as is humanly possible, but starvation and lack of resistance against disease will cause many more deaths. As we walked along the inmates begged us for cigarettes. We were warned by a guard not to give them any because they have been deprived of things for so long that they fight like wild animals if one gets something and another one doesn't. Many of the inmates were ghostlike in appearance with high cheek bones, scrawny legs, bulging pelvic bones, a hollow place where their stomachs should be.

Huge red sores were on their bodies in several places, mostly on their legs where we could easily see them. Their eyes, beady in appearance, were deep-set in the eye sockets. Throughout this whole area we were aware of a sickly odor of filth, disease and gangrene. We wondered up to a side gate of the concentration camp and found that some Hungarian and Polish refugees had set up a guide system. They spoke English very well and asked if they could take us in groups of six through the whole camp. These guides had withstood the hardships of confinement much better than many others.

Before telling you about the trip through the camp I'll tell you something about the guide. He was very impressive because he was relating to us his and others hardships from firsthand knowledge. He said. "What I tell I know for a fact. This is no story. You Americans with your democracy cannot fully realize such hardships and cruelty did exist." He showed us how this camp was used as a reception station where the new refugees were stripped of their clothes, given a shower and allowed to wear their underwear.

We were shown the jail in which were many SS troopers. Some of them were in bad shape. They had been beaten up by the refugees when the Americans captured the camp six days ago. A modern kitchen served good food to the Hitlerites but the refugees were given only coffee at each meal and one slice of bread at dinner and supper. The coffee was black and no good. These people were in agony with the lack of food. For five years they survived without sugar or solid food.

I saw the gas chamber in which the people thought they were going to get a warm shower but instead a deadly gas would come out of the pipes. Forty persons would be packed in a small room at a time. Some of the walls were niched from bullets that SS troops had fired at victims who refused to enter the gas chamber. I saw what had been an iron beam where other victims were hung and tortured. In another room was a small blast furnace in which a sliding table carried the unconcious victim so he could be consumed by the heat in twenty minutes.

We noticed a side room table which was a strange contraption. The top was almost flat but it was sloped towards the middle with a drain leading from one end to a pipe to the floor. Above the table was a water faucet. We asked our guide what this was for. He explained that if the victim was too fat to go into the furnace he was put on the table and cut up in small enough pieces to so he would fit into the furnace. The water washed the blood down the drain.

We passed a hospital and the guide told us that it was known as the House of the Optimist. Many refugees upon entering it would hope that they would never come out of it so they could be relieved of their misery. One of the other clerks who was with another guide went into the hospital and watched a doctor operate on an unfortunate cripple. It seems that the skin had grown over the bandage on his leg and the doctor (French) was trying to remove it. The agony of the patient was unbearable and so the

Fort Wayne Area Rent Office — DeKalb County was placed under rent controls on October 1, 1946. This was administered under the jurisdiction of the Fort Wayne office.

DeKalb County War Finance Committee — The federal government needed money desperately for the war effort. They also wanted people to save their earnings rather than spend them on consumer goods, which were not available to any great extent anyhow. The vehicle for enticing savings was the use of War Savings Bonds and Stamps. Bonds could be purchased at banks and post offices in several denominations, the lowest being $25.00. A bond, which cost $18.75, brought $25.00 at maturity. War Savings Stamps were issued in denominations as low as $.10 and were pasted into a booklet. When $18.75 in stamps was accumulated, the booklet was exchanged for a bond. Those who were active on this committee in DeKalb County were:

D.L. Haffner	Chairman, Garrett	1941-1942
C.L. Wilson	Chairman, Garrett	1942-1942
Fisher C.	Chairman, Auburn	1941-1942
West	County Chairman	1942-1947
John D.	Vice-Chairman	1943-1946
	Chmn., Financial Div.	1943-1946
Mabel Ziegler	Chmn., Women's Div.	1943-1946

clerk left the place before he lost his dinner or fainted.

Going a little further we went through a gate and found more barracks in which were more starved inmates. One of the fellows (our soldier) thought he would be generous and give two inmates cigarettes. Immediately he was swamped with others wanting cigaretts. When his supply ran out the inmates argued and fought each other for the precious gifts.

Our guide told us that 800 to 1,000 men were held in the barracks during the winter. They were so crowded that they couldn't lie down to sleep but had to alternate in a standing or squatting position. The size of the barracks was only 25 feet by 75 feet at the most. When I looked in the barracks there were about 60 to 70 men lying comfortably on blankets on the floor. The place is quite clean now that the army has taken over.

Letter written by Norbert Wagner, of Waterloo. He was inducted into the Army in October 1942 and assigned to the 11th Armored Division. He was sent overseas in Sept. 1944 and fought in France, Belguim, Luxembourg, Germany and Austria. He was promoted to corporal in June 1943, and was discharged in Dec. 1945.

RATION
STAMP NO.
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39

Military convoy stopped at Standard Station, Fifth Street and North Main, Auburn, for fuel and service.

26.8 VIGNETTE 5

DEKALB COUNTY'S FALLEN HEROES

Fifty-nine DeKalb County soldiers lost their lives in World War II:

Robert S. Potter, Auburn
Lionel D. Fleming, Auburn
Bernard E. Roth, Auburn
Richard R. Williamson, Auburn
Wayne K. Shull, Auburn
John W. Deetz, Auburn
Maurice R. Hovarter, Ashley
Ellsworth K. Saxer, Garrett
Edward J. Schneider, Garrett
John E. Thomson, Waterloo
Berwyn E. Brown, Garrett
Rexford G. Renz, Auburn
Walter W. Foltz, Spencerville
Joseph W. Oberlin, Butler
Robert L. Hofferman, Auburn
Waldo C. Raub, Auburn
Paul E. Tillman, Auburn
Merwyn H. Greene, Garrett
Carl L. Oberlin, Butler
Earl Evanoff, Butler
James F. Graham, Butler
Robert J. Larkin, Auburn
Thomas W. Ferguson, Auburn
George W. Krueger, Ashley
James A. Payton, Auburn
Raymond J. Bronkoski, Garrett
Howard L. Brown, Auburn
Warren U. Mills, Garrett
Byron E. Healy, Auburn
Verlin Lawhead, Auburn
William J. Loomis, Auburn
Clifton L. Rupert, St. Joe
George H. McIntarfer, Garrett
Allen R. Greene, Garrett
Charles L. Virden, Garrett
Aaron Brand, Ashley
Kent H. McKenney, Auburn
Charles H. Keller, Auburn
Carl D. Bowman, Auburn
Robert E. Wise, Auburn
Harry Evanoff, Butler
Radis A. Vise, Garrett
Devere Provines, Auburn
Oliver H. Gramling, Auburn
William E. Kail, Auburn
Paul A. Brinkman, Garrett
Robert S. Robinette, Butler
Frederick L. Grimm, Garrett
Charles H. Simons, Garrett
Delbert J. Dannenberg, Garrett
Wallace S. Hersh, Auburn
Richard J. Seifert, Garrett
Manly G. Surface, Auburn
Joseph E. Wiley, Corunna
George C. Hankey, Butler
Joseph K. Williamson, Auburn
Harry G. Bohler, Jr., Garrett
Leonard W. Alford, Garrett

DeKalb County Defense Council — This group was very active in DeKalb County and was charged with preparing the citizens for a possible enemy attack. There were many subcommittees involving hundreds of DeKalb County citizens. Those who were in leadership positions are as follows:

Staff

Name	Position
Warren Lige	County Defense Director (to 6-1-42)
D.E. Messenger	County Defense Director (6-1-42 to 2-1-44)
Hugh G. Sanders	County Defense Director (from 3-13-44)
Carl F. Stallman	Deputy Defense Director
Mrs. Maw Thomas	Executive Secretary
Earl F. Fribley	Defense Director, Auburn
Lyman A. Imhoff	Defense Director, Waterloo
L.E. Potter	Mayor of Auburn
Fred L. Feick	Mayor of Garrett
W.E. Bardsley	President, Altona Town Board
Otto T. Hovarter	President, Ashely Town Board
V.B. Robinett	President, Butler Town Board
Frank E. Bard	President, Corunna Town Board
W.L. Hurni	President, St. Joe Town Board
Russell Eberly	President, Waterloo Town Board
Lloyd W. Yeiser	County Commissioner
Nora I. Brown	County Welfare Director
Dr. W.W. Swarts	County Health Director
C.E. Baker	County Agriculture Agent
Dr. A.V. Hines	Member, County Medical Society
Dr. Bonnell M. Souder	Society
Roy J. Mayfield	Representing labor
Mrs. John W. Thomson	Representing women's interests
Mrs. Alice Messenger	Representing women's interests
George E. Mountz	Prosecuting Attorney (to 1-1-43)
Hugh G. Sanders	Prosecuting Attorney (from 1-1-43)

Air Warning Service — This was under the American Legion and required six to eight observation posts which were manned twenty-four hours a day and placed throughout the county beginning December 1941. In November 1943, the service was placed on an alert status. Howard Tibbels was the chairman for DeKalb County.

County Engineering Advisory Committee — This committee was concerned with road maintainence and repair. It was chaired by Wayne T. Van Auken.

Emergency Water and Sewage Service — This group was responsible for mutual assistance in the event of sabotage or an evening attack which would affect water or sewer systems. DeKalb County was in a zone that included Steuben, Allen, and Adams Counties.

Care of Children in Wartime Committee — There was concern as to the care and welfare of the children of working mothers. Later, programs were developed for teenagers. E.E. Holdeman of Auburn was chairman of the Juvenile Deliquency Committee; Lloyd Miller was chairman of the Youth Center Committee; and Rev. E.E. Reed was chairman of the Recreation Center Committee.

Civil Air Patrol — This was a civilian group, but it assisted the military as well as being available for civilian purposes in connection with the war effort. Its major functions were forest fire patrol, industrial courier service, military courier service, flood patrol, and simulated bombings for the purpose of activating air raid wardens, control centers, and other emergency units. Squadron 523-3 was headquartered at Auburn. Its officers were:

26.8 VIGNETTE 6

"...seven boxcar loads of dead men and women..."

(May 30, 1945)
(Eisenach, Germany)

(To Marilyn Ann Brown)
(Garrett, Indiana)

In my travels I went into a concentration camp where there were people who died of starvation. They were naked and piled up like cordwood. Outside of the place were seven boxcar loads of dead men and women which were ready to be shipped to a place where they burn their bodies, but they didn't have time to do it before we got there. It is something I will never forget as long as I live. The commanding officer took the burgomaster of the town and showed him, and the next morning they found him dead, he had shot himself. I guess that was the best way out for him. I now can tell you what army I am in. It is "Blood and Guts" third army with Patton. I was in the First army before the breakthrough last Dec. 16 and what a day. We were transferred to Patton's third army on right flank of breakthrough. Our outfit was fighting with the 101st airborne troops in Bastoigne, which was the turning point of the breakthrough. I was wounded there Jan. 7. Will never forget that day either.

I can now wear the Purple Heart. the E.T.O. ribbon with four battle stars, and Good Conduct ribbon and three overseas stripes (Southwest Pacific ribbon, North American Theatre ribbon and Pearl Harbor ribbon) for time spent in merchant marine.

Well we are getting good food again. When we were on the big drive through Germany and Czechoslovakia we were eating out of tin cans, C rations and K rations, which isn't so good. O, yes, we crossed the Rhine river on invasion barges. What a time and what a thrill. It wasn't so funny then but it is now. One sure does funny things when under artillery fire. You can never find a hole big enough for yourself, but it is surprising how many guys you can get into the hole when they have too.

Letter written by Pvt. Gerald H. Brown to his daughter Marilyn Ann Brown in Garrett.

26.8 VIGNETTE 7

"...there is no cure for these beasts who are so ruthless and brutal in ascendancy but so fawning and servile in defeat;"

(1945?)

"Much and many things have passed in the past few weeks. I am back in France after spending some time in the 1st Army area. Atrocity tales are hard to believe. Even a photo doesn't carry conviction. You don't actually see the Nazis and their victims. You don't smell the flesh. Many read the stories of Lubin and Lidice with the same unconcern that they read the Chicago stockyard report.

"Only after one had picked up the breast, arms or other parts of what was a young woman, dusted off the rubble and thrown the pieces in a blanket; or dug out from under a pile of bricks and broken glass, an old man barely alive but with blood streaming from his ears, mouth and nose off the rubble from a pile of lifeless, discolored jelly, which was once a cute little girl, can one grasp the full significance of the hideous mentality that conceived the use of the diabolic bugg bomb. (How fortunate it is that 90 per cent of them fall in unpopulated areas.)

"Only when one acquires personal battlefield knowledge of the indiscriminate shooting of harmless women and children and the deliberate murder of disarmed G.I.'s do they become so horribly and abhorrently real that one is convinced there is no cure for these beasts who are so ruthless and brutal in ascendancy but so fawning and servile in defeat; or who can afford the destructive instruments of warfare once each generation but are too poor to afford constructive peacetime employment for their people.

"They must be exterminated as they tried to exterminate the Poles, the Jews and the aged and infirm. That's enough for this epistle of hate.

Excerpt from an undated letter from France written by Major W.A. Nessel of Richland Township.

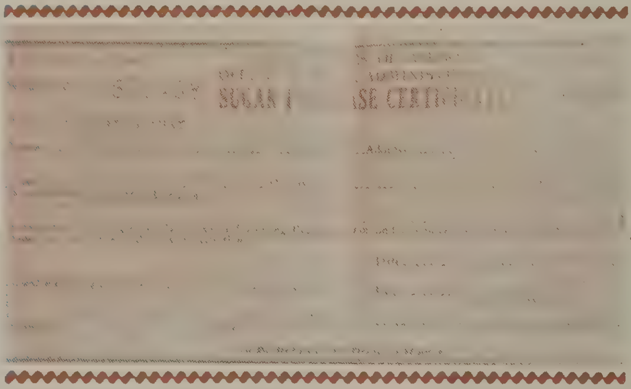
26.8 VIGNETTE 8

"I had to fix him up with all the stamps he needed for food."

(The first rationing books they gave out was for sugar.) You only got so many stamps and that's all you could get. You had to watch your sugar stamps. You would have to make it last. Then groceries and can goods were rationed. The red (discs) was for meat and the blue ones was for vegetables. You get so many and you had to give them to the grocery, so they could get more back when they ordered. You had to bank them just like you did money. You had to take them to the bank and then write a check on them. It would be so many dollars, only it would points. Sugar stamps was different. You had to take them and then you had to give them to the company to get your sugar. That went on for a long time. Then the gasoline stamps, that's another thing. You got so many of them and when they was gone your couldn't get any more of them. At one time Alice's mother was over at Hicksville in the Hospital and we needed a tire. We finally got one at the rationing board, so she could go over and see her mother. Gasoline, well I had a friend that was in the gas business and he give me all the stamps I needed and of course I had to fix him up with all the stamps he needed for food. I didn't have any trouble about that because we didn't use all of ours and all our sugar stamps. Before I took over the store, Mike would be up there at nights and people would come in and say: "Oh, I didn't bring my sugar stamp," and he would leave them have it and, boy, then we didn't have any sugar to give anybody. So I went to the ration board. I got some more sugar, so we would have it. Shortly after that it disappeared off the shelf. We got a list every week through the mail the ceiling prices on things. They called me up on coffee all the time. I didn't have the list so I couldn't do anything about it. It changed, I think it dropped, and somebody turned me in. Turned us in. So I went over to the board and told them about it and it was alright. I got out of that! That was on coffee that time. See, everything had a ceiling price on it and you couldn't go over that.

Things got scarce, you know. Like cigarettes would come in on Tuesday. You would get so many and everybody would be coming in after cigarettes and you could give them only one or two packages to make them go around. That was rough! Oh, some would get mad at you but you couldn't help it. Then too the soap powders was hard to get. Everybody wanted soap. Every week we would get soap in and we tried to divide it up as much as we could. There was a fear that you would make somebody mad too.

OPA Tokens were made of a fibre material.



Sugar purchase certificate.

Interview with Marion Peckhart (born 1902) in 1986. Mr. Peckhart worked at the Mike Lumm's Grocery on South Jackson, Auburn, during World War II.

Squadron 523-3 Auburn

1st Lt. Glenn T. Rieke, CO
1st Lt. Reo Martin, CO
2nd Lt. Frank Alspach
2nd Lt. Homer Aspy
2nd Lt. Raymond Cool
2nd Lt. Harry Deuter
2nd Lt. William C. Dunbar
2nd Lt. Roger Grogg
2nd Lt. Orville E. Hall
2nd Lt. Andrew Herzogg
2nd Lt. Hebert Latham
2nd Lt. Dorsey Likens
2nd Lt. Edward Lockwood
2nd Lt. Vincent Miller
2nd Lt. Chester Smith

Indiana State Guard — When the Indiana units of the Indiana National Guard were activated, the state created the Indiana State Guard. This was Indiana's own army composed of units located in 35 cities of the state which were prepared for any emergency. The state guard was terminated in 1947 when the Indiana National Guard was reactivated. Companies I and K of the Third Battalion were located at Fort Wayne and included DeKalb County men. It is interesting to note that the company designations I and K could be traced to the DeKalb County Civil War Companies.

DeKalb County Veteran Service Center — As veterans returned, the Indiana General Assembly created Veteran Service Centers in each county to assist them in obtaining the benefits due to them. Robert D. White was the DeKalb County Officer.

Bond Sales Committee — This was a post war group which promoted the sale of bonds. Carl Stallman was the DeKalb County chairman.

County Nursing Council for War Service — DeKalb and Steuben Counties shared a council which was responsible for coordinating nursing services for both military and civilian needs. Phyllis Goshorn of Angola was chairman.

The real threat of enemy attack on the United States mainland necessitated the extensive defense efforts outlined above. It was the first time this threat had occurred. Without doubt, World War II had a profound effect on DeKalb County, probably even more so than the Civil War.

The end of World War II generated a massive celebration on the Courthouse square. News reached Auburn shortly after 6:00 p.m. on August 14, 1945. Within minutes, whistles, bells,

26.8 VIGNETTE 9

"Tokyo Rose...welcomed the 9th Bomb Group, so our orders were not so secret."

In a few days we were up and away to Kwajaleiu Island. We landed there and found very few people stirring due to the extremely hot day. Next day it was off to Taiwan Island, the largest airfield I have ever seen; four landing strips, side by side, 10,000 feet long. This was to be our home base; from here we would bomb the Japanese Empire. Our ground echelon had arrived earlier and had listened to Tokyo Rose on the radio. She welcomed the 9th Bomb Group to Taiwan, so our secret orders were not so secret. Now to get in operation; we had a couple of warm up missions, one to Truk, the other to Iwo Jima.

Soon came the mission we trained for; formation bombing of Tokyo at 30,000 feet. We found the target area completely covered by thick and high clouds. The run was made by radar, no enemy fighter, but flak right off our wing tips. Later on, intelligence reported the Japs had German radar at their gun sites. The weather over the Empire was difficult to figure; this factor and bold strategy brought about the low level fire-bomb raids we were about to under take. We hit city after city; night after night, with 200 to 400 B-29's. Bombing altitude was down to 6500 feet; traffic over the targets was not too well controlled. We would take off from Taiwan with full bomb load, 6600 gals. of gasoline plus full equipment gross with total about 166,000 lbs. For the first two or three hours we would stay low over the ocean, about 300 feet. Burning up 750 gals. of gas per hour during this period would take our gross weight down enough to let us climb to a safer altitude, 1000 feet to 1500 feet, economically.

I had an excellent crew and all of us worked together to do the best job possible. Our navigation was so good that not once did we miss our landfall. Just prior to landfall we would climb to our bombing altitude, hit our landfall and make for the initial point to start our bombing run. From your initial point to target you were committed; no deviation from the bombing run regardless of opposition; this was what you were here for. After bombs away, you left the target as briefed and headed back to Taiwan. On the way back we would sing and sirens, and other noisemakers were heard in celebration of the victory.

Most churches were opened for services of thanksgiving. Later, a large crowd gathered on the square. There were many impromptu parades around the square. During the evening Jay Van Zile organized an impromptu band which played near the War Memorial on the southwest corner of the square. The American Legion and the Moose Lodge presented the colors.

Noise was the order of the evening — firecrackers, shotguns, automobile backfire, and a group from the 40 & 8 shot their salute cannon on the square. There were numerous vehicles in the parades, from horsedrawn wagons to large trucks from the Auburn Foundry.

The real celebrations took place one by one as DeKalb County's soldiers came home to their families, sweethearts, and wives.

joke over the interphone.

Narrative of Captain Howard R. Thimlar (born) written in 1969.

26.8 VIGNETTE 10

"...the Emperor's Palace area was off limits, as he was the one man who could halt the war."

The war was going in our favor; we were bombing, mining and burning the Empire of Japan. We were briefed, if shot down, to turn ourselves over to the authorities at once; if not, the civilians would be inclined to do away with the ones responsible for bombing and burning their homes and cities. We bombed and burned Tokyo but were always briefed that the Emperor's Palace area was off limits, as he was the one man who could halt the war.

The Japanese were beaten, their cities destroyed, their waterways unusable, their gas and oil supply very low. It is debatable if the atomic bomb was necessary but the A-Bomb group was flying missions with experimental bombs and the atomic bombs were ready to be used.

Narrative of Captain Howard R. Thimlar written in 1969.

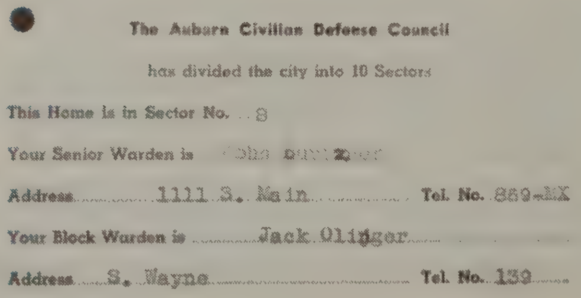
26.9 KOREAN WAR

DeKalb County was no more ready for the Korean War than was the rest of the nation. Our people were recovered from World War II; the economy was good; employment was high; and those who had served long and hard were enjoying the fruits of the democracy which they had so avidly defended. Few were ready for another major military operation. Many were afraid that another world war would result. But they served willingly when the time came.

The Japanese gained control of Korea in 1895 and made it a part of Japan in 1910. When the Allies defeated Japan in World War II, the United States and Russian forces moved into Korea, with Russia being north of the 38th parallel and the United States being south of the 38th parallel. In 1947 the United Nations declared that elections were to be held in Korea to choose one government for the entire country. Russia opposed this concept and refused to permit elections. On May 10, 1948, South Korea elected a national assembly and set up the government of the Republic of Korea. On September 9, 1948, the North Korean Communists established the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea. Both North Korea and South Korea claimed all of Korea.

The war began on June 25, 1950, when communist North Korea invaded South Korea. The United Nations called the invasion a violation of internatinal peace and demanded that the Communists withdraw. The United Nations asked its member nations to give military aid to South Korea. Sixteen member nations sent troops with the United States supplying over ninety per cent. China and Russia aided the North Koreans. The war ended on July 27, 1953, when the United Nations and North Korea signed a truce. A permanent peace treaty has not been signed to date, and the 38th parallel still remains an armed and fortified border.

Over seven hundred DeKalb County soldiers served during the Korean War. Their names are as follows:



The Auburn Civilian Defense Council

has divided the city into 10 Sectors

This Home is in Sector No. 8

Your Senior Warden is [illegible]

Address 1111 S. Main Tel. No. 889-LX

Your Block Warden is Jack Oliger

Address S. Wayne Tel. No. 139

Abbott, Theodore H.; Adams, Addison K.; Akey, Glen A.; Akey, Kenneth D.; Aldrich, Clifford D.; Aldrich, Max E.; Allman, Lee J.; Alwood, Richard L.; Anderson, Paul C.; Andrews, Alvin; Argubright, Charles W.; Armstrong, Ronald D.; Ayers, George C.

Baber, Charles M.; Badman, Russell W.; Bailey, Carl L.; Bailey, James F.; Baird, Frank, Jr.; Baker, Elmer; Baker, Jerry A.; Baker, Ralph A.; Ball, Ronald E.; Balzer, George J.; Balzer, Harry W., Jr.; Bartles, Howard H.; Bassett, Merle E.; Bauer, Richard D.; Baughman, Donald W.; Baughman, Floyd A.; Baughman, Munson M.; Baughman, Robert B.; Baum, Charles L.; Beattie, Roger E.; Beaty, Robert E.; Bellamy, William E.; Bender, James W.; Bender, John J.; Bender, LaVon M.; Benner, Gale W.; Bennett, William H.; Berry, Lynn C.; Berry Warren P.; Best, Ralph O.; Betts, William L.; Bice, Joseph; Billings, Dale E.; Bishop, Thurman D.; Blair, George W.; Blanchard, Richard L.; Bleeks, Louis E.; Bloom, Paul J.; Blue, Lafayette P.; Bobay, Alfred G.; Bock, Robert W.; Bonkoski, James F.; Bonnett, Howard P.; Bonnett, Stanley K.; Bower, John W.; Bowers, Elmer L.; Bowers, Leon C.; Bowers, Loren E.; Bowman, Melvin E.; Bowman, Paul J.; Brandeberry, Frederick H.; Brokaw, Joseph R.; Brooks, Andrew H.; Browand, Robert E.; Brown, Lawrence E.; Brown, Olin M.; Brown, Ralph B.; Brown, Robert E.; Brown, Ronald L.; Brumbaugh, Harry E.; Buchmeier, Richard F.; Bungard, Oliver W.; Burns, George A.; Burns, William, Jr.; Butler, Donald F.; Butler, James P.; Buss, Claude A.; Buttermore, Harrold R.;

Call, Lyle Jr.; Campbell, Chester C.; Campbell, Gene L.; Campbell, Jerry L.; Campbell, Ralph L.; Carbaugh, Paul M.; Carlin, Charles E.; Carmer, Harold W.; Carnahan, Cecil D.; Carnahan, Charles A.; Carnahan, Edward D.; Carpenter, Albert L.; Carpenter, Lloyd L.; Carper, Floyd P., Jr.; Carper, George, Jr.; Carper, Gerald W.; Carr, Norman R.; Carson, Jack L.; Casebere, Grover C.; Chapman, David B.; Childs, Jay B.; Chisholm, Robert J.; Chorpenning, John L.; Chorpenning, Russell B.; Christlieb, Dale F.; Christlieb, Richard; Clark, Charles L.; Clark, Jack L.; Clark, Max K. L.; Clark, Maynard L.; Clark, Robert G.; Clark, William W.; Clarke, Robertson B.; Cline, Robert L.; Clouse, Richard L.; Clyburn, Billy R.; Coil, Keith A.; Collins, Daniel B.; Collins, Donald K.; Collins, LaVon L.; Collins, Maurice D.; Conrad, James R.; Conrad, Paul E.; Cook, Weldon D.; Cook, Wilbur L.; Cooper, Wendell W.; Cornell, Dean E.; Cox, William J.; Crabill, Alva L.; Creager, Roy, Jr.; Crooks, James A.; Crooks, Robert W.; Croy, William M.; Culbertson, Donald K.; Culbertson, Herbert D.;

26.9 VIGNETTE 1

BOY - POWERED RADAR

During the Korean War my friend's dad, Jim Hoffer, organized an aircraft warning center at Butler. He and several others erected two utility poles north of the Butler Company adjacent to the New York Central tracks and then built an observation platform on top of them. The platform itself was about eight feet square and had a railing around it. A telephone was installed. Butler residents were recruited to staff the observation tower 24 hours per day.

I was only 13 or 14 at the time but was permitted to work a shift from time to time. When an aircraft was heard or seen, I had to call the center in South Bend where they tracked all aircraft. Apparently, radar of the era would not detect low flying aircraft so it was, therefore, done manually by this means. The tower can still be seen but is no longer used for any purpose.

The Waterloo Aircraft Warning Center was much more elaborate. It was also part of the Ground Observation Civilian Filter Corps put into operation July 14, 1952. Loren Dunn, who was then an implement dealer in Waterloo, organized the center. It was located on county owned property near the Waterloo High School. It was a building eight feet square and eight feet high with the top half being made of glass. The building was heated and was staffed year around for about a year.

Had any planes penetrated into United States territory and been reported by the ground observer, a jet plane would have scrambled from the nearest base and investigated. During the first six months of operation 15,003 planes were reported.

Money for maintenance of the center was raised in a novel way. A clothes line with spring clothes pins on it was strung across the Waterloo Dairy Bar, and dollar bills were put on the clothes pins by interested people. Whenever strangers asked what the dollar bills were there for, they were told and usually cajoled into hanging one up themselves. The major expense was bottled gas for heat. When the gas distributer delivered gas he went to the Dairy Bar to collect for it.

Narrative of John Martin Smith, born 1939.

Curie, Harold G.; Custer, Robert G.; Custer, Waldo H.;

Dancer, Harry E., Jr.; Dancer, Jack E.; Dangler, David L.; Davis, Charles D.; Davis, Donald F.J.; Davis, Lowell L.; Davis, Robert L.; Dawson, Jerald E.; Days, Alfred E.; Deetz, Walter Eugene; DeLucenay, Edward N.; DeLucenay, Edward N.; Dennison, Luther E.; Derrow, Donald E.; Derrow, Robert J.; Deuitch, Robert J.; Deventer, Merton B.; DeVille, LeRoy R.; DeWitt, Thomas L.; Dickman, Thomas L.; Diederich, Melvin F.; Diederich, Robert D.; Diederich, Wayne M.; Dills, Dolores J.; Dinn, Jack Harrigan; Doll, Davey L.; Donaldson, James M.; Donaldson, Joe E.; Donaldson, Ralph L.; Douglas, Harold L.; Drew, William R.; Durst, Wayne E.; Dwyer, James L.;

Easterday, Willard W.; Ebersole, Glee; Edsall, Kenneth W., Jr.; Emenhiser, Jerry S.; Englert, Harold L.; Ervin, William H.; Esselburn, Wilford V.;

Farmer, Carl E.; Farver, Robert W.; Fee, Kenneth D.; Fee, Maynard C.; Ferguson, James E.; Fetters, Arnold L.; Fluke, Elton N.; Fluke, Franklin A.; Fluke, Philip W.; Foulk, Robert L.; Frederick, Eugene C.; Freeburn, Charles E.; Freed, Charles R.; Freed, Everett L.; Freeman, Robert H.; Freeman, Robert L.; Freidenberger, Richard L.; Frick, William C.; Friedel, Paul J.; Friend, Stanley K.; Frost, Alson H.; Fry, Keith O.; Furnish, Richard L.; Funk, Dayton D.;

Gaff, Max E.; Gearhart, Norman R.; Gee, Charles R.; Geiser, William A., Jr.; Gengnagel, Edward W., Jr.; Gerber, Carl L.; Gerber, Kenneth L.; Gerig, Ardon B.; Gerig, Joseph W., Jr.; Glant, Thomas A.; Glass, Clifford G.; Glass, Max E.; Goings, Gerald L.; Goings, John W.; Goodwin, Richard W.; Graham, Harley L.; Grate, Duane L.; Gray, Pamela F.; Greene, Richard D.; Greenwood, Gilbert F.; Greuter, John M.; Griffin, Dallas E.; Grimm, David W.; Grimm, Dale H.; Grimm, Edgar A.; Grobis, John T.; Grogg, Maurice L.; Groves, Richard D.; Guinn, Elmer M.;

Haas, James A.; Haffner, Cloyd F.; Hagerty, Wayne E.; Hall, John E.; Haller, Allen S., Jr.; Hamm, Charles G.; Hammond, James D.; Hammond, Raymond L.; Hammond, Robert L.; Hampshire, Harold C.; Hampshire, Roy, Jr.; Harding, Robert L.; Hardy, Dean E.; Harmes, Richard L.; Harmon, Charles, Jr.; Harper, Leslie L.; Harris, Dwayne W.; Harrold, Robert K.; Harter, Clarence D.; Hartle, Charles K.; Hartman, Marion J.; Hartman, Maynard L.; Hathaway, Richard F.; Hauck, Raymond C.; Haynes, Richard L.; Haynes, Wayne E.; Hays, William H.; Haywood, Robert L.; Healy, Alfred H.; Heffley, Wayne L.; Heileman, Harold W.; Heinzerling, Otto C.; Helbert, Ronald G.; Hellesen, Robert A.; Helmick, Louis P.; Hendrickson, Jon T.; Higgins, Normand G.; Hilkey, Richard E.; Hines, David B.; Hines, Hubert M.; Hire, Jack E.; Hodge, Robert H.; Hofferman, Billy C.; Hollis, Richard Jr.; Hook, Raymond L.; Hook, Samuel D.; Hook, Wayne L.; Hoover, Herbert A.; Hornaday, Charles E.; Hornett, Dennis D.; Horntop, Vernon W.; Houlton, George; Housel, Frederick E.; Houser, Donald G.; Houser, Maurice D.; Howard, Edward; Howard, Edward A.; Howe, Paul H.; Hubart, Glenn A., Jr.; Hubart, William W.; Huffman, James L.; Hughes, Jack B.; Hughes, Jack E.; Hulbert, Laurenz L.; Hullinger, Elden M.; Humphrey, Shirely L.;

Imler, Robert E.; Inlow, Donald K.; Ish, Naomi P.; Ish, Roger E.;

Jacobs, Harold R.; Jennings, Dale L.; Jennings, Ralph D.; Jinnings, Loren E., Jr.; Johnson, Clifford H.; Johnson, Darrell H.; Johnson, Donald D.; Johnson, Gerald R.; Johnson, Harold E.; Johnson, Howard E.; Johnson, John R.; Johnson, Rolland E.; Johnson, Verl L.; Johnston, John T.; Jones, Everett A.; Jordan, Franklin D.;

Kail, Walter M.; Kaiser, Robert C.; Kane, Alex; Kandel, George V.; Keen, Blake F.; Kees, Harry L.; Kees, Jack M.; Keesler, Glenn D.; Keesler, Jacob D.; Keester, Norman G.; Keller, Earl C.; Kessler, Daniel R.; Kessler, Marion D.; Kimmel, Clifford L.; Kimmel, Wayne E.; Kinsey, Robert E.; Kline, Lavon H.; Knapp, Hadley C.; Knapp, Ivan L.; Knight, Grayson D.; Knop, Donald G.; Knott, Harry R.; Kobiela, Edward J.; Koch, James D.; Kohl, Dale F.; Kokenge, Robert E.; Kraft, Wendell H.; Krehl, Norman D.; Krontz, Floyd; Krontz, Kenneth; Krontz, Samuel D.; Kruger, Richard G.; Kryder, Clarence A.; Kuckuck, Ernest O.; Kummer, Richard D.;

Ladd, Gerald D.; Lahr, Harvey; LaRowe, William W.; Leech, William W.; Leeson, Roger H.; Lehman, Herman R.; Leins, Ballard E.; Leins, Lesla, Jr.; Leonard, John H., Jr.; Lepard, Donald E.; Lewellyn; Richard C.; Lewis, Beryl A.; Lewis, Meryl C.; Lightle, Charles F.; Likes, Glenn L.; Little, Max A.; Lloyd, Russell E.; Lochner, Richard D.; Lockwood, Willis H.; Long, Bill, Jr.; Lothamer, Richard A.; Lott, Charles E.; Loutzenhiser, Dale L., Jr.; Lyons, Russell, Jr.;

McBride, Richard L.; McClellan, Alpheus H.; McClellan, Dallas E.; McClish, Glenn W.;

McComb, William R.; McCosh, Paul W.; McDaniels, Howard W.; McKee, Glen C.; McNutt, William L.; McPhetters, James G.; McPhetters, Maurice L.;

Madajewski, Robert W.; Maggert, William J.; Magnuson, Theodore E., Jr.; Maier, Donald D. ; Maier, James W.; Mann, Jack W.; Marks, Cleo L.; Marks, Robert E.; Marshall, William D.; Martin, DuWayne E.; Martin, Richard E.; Martz, Harvey F.; Maurer, Herbert E.; Mavity, William P.; Maxwell, Ellis; Meek, Richard D.; Mefford, Donald T.; Mercer, Thurman L.; Merriman, Paul E.; Merritts, Paul D.; Messenger, Edward M.; Mettert, James H.; Miller, Charles W.; Miller, John J.; Miller, John O.; Miller, Joseph A.; Miller, Joseph C.; Miller, Kenneth L.; Miller, Kenneth M.; Miller, Merle W.; Miller, Rudolph J.; Michael, Alan R.; Michael, Wayne L.; Mitchner, Clayton E.; Mock, Earl H.; Mock, Hubert D.; Molargik, Aloysius A.; Mossberger, Franklin D.; Moughler, Raymond L.; Muhn, Roland; Mullet, Donald C.; Mullet, Keith E.; Murphy, Raymond L.; Mutzfield, Ralph W.; Muzzillo, Barbara J.; Muzzillo, Louis W.; Muzzillo, Stanley K.; Myers, Arthur L.; Myers, Clayton E.; Myers, George B.; Myers, Ross E.; Myers, Walter C.;

Newcomer, Charles H.; Newcomer, Paul D.; Nichols, Jacob T.; Nodine, Glen C.; Noel, Bennett A.; Norris, Jay W.;

O'Brien, Charles E.; Obendorf, Allen L.; Oberlin, Charles C.; Oberlin, Charles E.; Oberlin, Harry A.; Oberlin, Jack E.; Oberlin, Robert, Jr.; Oberlin, Robert W.; Olinger, George M.; Openlander, Olan W., Jr.; Ort, Kenneth W.;

Packer, Ralph E.; Palumbo, Vito D.; Pankop, Harley J.; Pankop, Ronald A.; Panning, Robert W.; Patrick, Earl F.; Patterson, William E.; Paulsen, Robert L.; Payton, Claude M.; Pearson, George M.; Pepple, George A.; Perkins, Elzie W.; Perry, Paul L.; Pinney, Robert L.; Poer, Meredith V.; Porter, Donald E.; Prentice, Wallace E.; Pulver, Benjamin A.; Putt, William R.;

Quinlan, William J.; Quinn, Edward J.;

Raeke, Robert T.; Raney, Charles M.; Refner, Jack B.; Rennecker, Wayne L.; Resor, Forrest W.; Reynolds, Jimmie L.; Reynolds, Max H.; Rhoadarmer, David P.; Rhoads, Irvin H., Jr.; Rice, John F.; Richardson, David L.; Richmond, Raymond D.; Riddle, Robert W.; Ridenour, Melvin R.; Ridenour, Richard I.; Ridgway, Russell; Ridlen, Richard A.; Ritter, Harold L.; Roberts, Dale L.; Robinson, Ernest M.; Robinson, Francis S.; Rodecap, George W.; Rodecap, Paul E.; Rohlop, Raleigh E.; Rohmn, Carl E.; Rohm, Norman N.; Rosenbury, Charles W.; Ross, Harold W.; Rottger, Bobby J.; Rowe, Charles B.; Rowe, Virgil E.; Rowe, William L.; Royal, Melvin E.; Rudolph, Kenneth G.; Rudolph, William P.; Runnels, Lewis J.;

26.9 VIGNETTE 2

"...all bomb impact photos were destroyed..."

Our heaviest loss of aircraft was the night we bombed the hydro-electric plants on the Yalu River. The flak was intense and for the first time we encountered air to air rockets. Going in for our run we saw another B-29 in a slow turn engulfed in flames. We made a good drop and came off the target area clean. We returned to the Yalu targets several nights later and found it as before. We heard all bomb impact photos were destroyed as they showed we had to be over Manchuria (China) on our breakway from the targets and we were not supposed to be there.

Narrative of Captain Howard R. Thimlar in regard to the Korean War. Written in 1969.

Saber, Richard E.; Sarpa, Frank J.; Sattison, Jimmie L.; Sauder, Richard E.; Sawyer, Lige, Jr.; Schendel, Melvin L.; Schimpf, William R.; Schlotterback, Earl M.; Schopf, Stanley L.; Schortgen, Francis M.; Schramm, Jim D.; Schulthess, Norbert D.; Schutt, Bernard; Scofield, Russell D.; Scott, Forrest G.; Scott, John O.; Sebert, Archie C.; Seigel, Richard E.; Shambaugh, Gene A.; Shaw, James R.; Shenk, Argyl L.; Sherck, Robert E.; Shoudel, Carl W.; Shoudel, Charles W.; Shoudel, Cleo A.; Shoudel, Donald C.; Shoudel, Leonard A.; Shoudel, Richard L.; Shuff, Robert H.; Shultz, Harold F.; Shultz, Richard D.; Shumaker, Charles F.; Shumway, Ralph F.; Sicard, Armand H.; Siders, Raymond F.; Siebenaler, Donovan A.; Simon, Neil K.; Simonton, Richard G.; Slentz, Herbert L.; Sliger, John R.; Sliger, Kenneth P.; Sliger, Robert J.; Smith, Clarence F.; Smith, Dale B.; Smith, Donald E.; Smith, Gail E.; Smith, John D.; Smith, Lloyd G.; Smith, Loren I.; Smolinske, Don L.; Smurr, James R.; Smurr, Jay H., Jr.; Snyder, Donald W.; Snyder, William H.; Snook, Rodney G.; Sobasky, Michael E.; Souder, Allen D.; Souder, Donald N.; Speer, Leland D.; Sprague, James W.; Sprague, Orval W.; Sproat, Edward B.; Squires, William D.; Stafford, Maurice E.;

Stebing, Vernon E.; Steckley, Gerald L.; Steffen, James L.; Steigmeyer, James C.; Stemen, Lyle E.; Stevens, Henry; Steward, Donald D.; Stewart, Robert E.; Stomm, Larry G.; Stoy, Paul C.; Strauss, Edward L.; Strock, Kenneth R.; Stroh, Kenneth R.; Stuller, William V.; Surfus, Glenn W.; Swager, Richard W.; Swander, Gerald M.; Szaman, Emerson L.;

Tagliareni, James D.; Taylor, Estil E.; Teegardin, William L.; Teeters, Harold A.; Thimlar, Howard R.; Thompson, Charles K.; Till, Merwood J.; Timmerman, Louis L.; Timmerman, Victor E.; Tincher, Edward B.; Titler, Lynn M.; Treesh, Aubrey D.; Treesh, Don E.; Treesh, Garland L.; Treesh, Kenneth E.; Treesh, Robert J.; Triplett, Ellsworth C.; Troyer, Delano C.; Tustison, Paul G.; Tuttle, Frank E.; Tuttle, George E.;

Upp, Keith H.;

Vanderpool, William R.; Vaughn, Edwin R.; Venderly, Buddy R.; Vian, Lyle O.;

Wade, Albert E.; Waggoner, Larry G.; Wagoner, Billy D.; Wagner, Keith B.; Wagner, Thomas J.; Walburn, William L.; Walker, George M.; Walter, Jack C.; Walter, John E.; Walter, Joseph E.; Walter, Marion E.; Walter, Max E.; Walters, Bill L.; Walters, Chalmer E.; Walters, Robert L.; Wandrei, Richard R.; Wappes, Merlin L.; Warner, Donald E.; Warner, John E.; Warstler, Blaine H.; Warstler, Ronald G.; Waterbeck, Charles Jr.; Watson, Guy C.; Weaver, Bernard L.; Webb, Gaylord E.; Webb, James S.; Webb, Max L.; Webb, Theo R.; Weimer, Wayne R.; Werner, Darwin L.; Wertenberger, Roger J.; Wertman, Herbert W.; Western, Hugh J.; Westfall, William M.; Whitney, Robert L.; Whitecar, James J.; Wilcox, Jack L.; Wilcox, Edwin, Jr.; Wilhelm, Harold E.; Wilhelm, John R.; Williams, Merritt L.; Williams, Ronald P.; Wilmot, Durward R.; Wilson, Gene M.; Wilson, William W.; Withrow, Norval E.; Wolf, Robert L.; Wolfe, Ralph D.; Wolfe, Robert M.; Woodcock, Ralph A.; Woodcox, Martin G.; Woodcox, Ronald E.; Woodring, Donald L.; Woods, Henry O.; Woodward, Donald L.; Woodward, Harold N.; Worthington, Blaine L.; Wright, Charles A.; Wright, John E.; Wright, John M.; Wyson, Dean A.;

Yanuszeski, Richard S.; Yard, Robert D.; Yates, Donald L.; Yates, Russell D.; Yeiser, Donald K.; Yoder, Stanley R.;

Zehner, Richard G.; Zeider, William H.; Zerns, Eugene E.; Zimmerman, Douglas E.; Zimmerman, Ned A.; Zimmerman, Wesley L.; and Zulick, Ronald L.

Those who gave their lives in defense of the Korean War were:

SUPREME SACRIFICE

Joseph Manuel Castro
Robert Earl Donley
William J. Bowerman
Allan Earl Grimm
Tom Clark Harner
Robert Eugene Hill
Ross L. Howey
Robert Maurice Knott
Richard E. Mullett
George W. Ridenour, Jr.
Edward Franklin Ross
Paul E. Schock
Anthony Raymond Szeman
Emmett Lorenzo Traxler, Jr.

Korean War veterans were honored at the DeKalb County Veterans Appreciation Day at Garrett on November 27, 1955. Harold D. Stump was Master of Ceremonies and introduced the principal speaker, George M. Davidson, who was a Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army.

U.S. soldier in Viet Nam.

26.10 VIETNAM WAR

The Vietnam War began in 1957 when North Vietnam Communist troops began attacking South Vietnam. The circumstances were similar to the Korean War. In 1965 combat units of the United States began to take part, first as "advisors," then in direct combat. The United States never officially declared war, but the number of troops in South Vietnam reached a peak of more than 543,000 in February 1969, some of which were from DeKalb County.

The United States participation in the Vietnam War became a very devisive policy as the war continued and as casualties increased. Chances for victory seemed dim indeed. By March 1969, the casualties in Vietnam exceeded those of the Korean War. A gradual withdrawal of troops began and finally, on January 27, 1973, a cease fire was signed in Paris.

The Vietnam War is remembered most for its unpopularity and for the civil disobedience it brought about at home. While the war was as unpopular in DeKalb County as elsewhere, there was no more than widespread grumbling here. There were no demonstrations or incidents of civil disobedience.

Nine DeKalb County soldiers were killed in the Vietnam War as opposed to fourteen in the Korean War and fifty-nine in World War II. Those who lost their lives were as follows:

SSGT William Mark Croy, Auburn, died August 15, 1966
LCPL Everett Davis, Butler, died March 13, 1968
LCPL James Edward Fore, Spencerville, died December 23, 1969
SGT John Ellsworth Hefty, Waterloo, died March 25, 1968
EO3 Glen Charles Ludham, Garrett, died June 30, 1969
PFC Earl David Miller, Garrett, died December 1, 1967
CPL Gordon Allen Shaw, Auburn, died May 13, 1970
HN John Bryan Smith, Butler, died August 29, 1968
SP4 Rex Alan Vogelpohl, Butler, died January 11, 1971

General Westmoreland

WELCOME TO THE VUNG TAU AIR CE

Welcome to Viet Nam!

U.S. soldiers preparing mess.

DeKalb County soldier, Gary George, in Viet Nam.

Ships in Vietnamese waters.

U.S. soldiers

Street scene in Viet Nam.

26.10 VIGNETTE 1

"...we have the beginning of a sick, corrupt and selfish society with this sort of thing."

(November, 1965)

[Mr. and Mrs. Maurice L. Bashore]
[215 West Jefferson Street]
[Auburn, Indiana]

[Dear...]

[In expressing his feelings about the American Protestors during the Vietnam War, SP. 5 M.L. (Jim) Bashore, Jr., an eighteen year veteran from Auburn, stated in a letter to his parents:]

These people are entitled to behave as they wish because of their birthright. They are guaranteed by the Constitution of the U.S. the right to freedom of speech, freedom of movement, thought, assembly and so on.

However, when it comes to protecting these rights and defending them they are the ones who protest the loudest. If they could only be over here in Europe or Viet Nam I am sure they would think differently.

You cannot imagine the harm that these incidents and also the racial incidents have done to the image of America abroad. It grieves me greatly to know that such cowards are the ones who make the headlines when such drivel as this deserves no recognition.

The best thing that could happen to such persons is for them to be living in the Eastern part of Germany. I would like for each and every one of them to take a look at the Wall in Berlin. I have seen it.

Then they should go to Viet Nam and see what happens to innocent women and children and helpless old men who have defied the Viet Cong or who have been friendly towards the Americans.

I am telling you they would be shocked and horror strickened and perhaps sick to their stomachs! I am not a violent person but when I read of these things that go on at home, my blood boils.

I can only say one thing and that is I certainly hope that I never have to rely upon such people to protect myself or any one else from threat that exists against our way of life. As long as I am able to draw a breath I shall do as I have sworn-to protect my God and my country and my peoples from any and all enemies and to me these kind of people do not deserve my allegiance.

They are the enemies of freedom, liberty, and justice. They are the ones who will cry the loudest when and if America is ever attacked. They will cry the loudest, but to no avail. No one will hear them.

I do not presume to judge these people, for only God can do this. May God be merciful upon them and those who are responsible for their upbringing and education for I believe that is where it all begins in the first place.

There has to be a beginning place for thoughts and ideas that are festered in their minds. I believe that we have the beginning of a sick, corrupt and selfish society with this sort of thing. I believe that in due time this society will destroy itself. May God forbid.

There is only one thing that can save this society and you know as well as I know that this is God himself who shall send his son, Jesus Christ. Man is incapable of saving himself. If man has not learned from past experiences the horrors of war, lust and greed, then he shall never learn until the Lord himself returns to teach him. May God speed this day as I feel time is fast running out.

Sp. 5 M. L. (Jim) Bashore, Jr.

EX A VOGELPOHL

Rubbing of name of Rex A. Vogelpohl from Viet Nam Memorial in Washington.

Auburn G.A.R. Drum Corps.

26.11 VETERANS' ORGANIZATIONS

DeKalb County's veterans have organized themselves into several veterans' organizations. The first was the DeKalb County Monument Association, which was formed at Waterloo in 1868. Later, the Union Soldiers' Association was formed at Auburn. In the early 1880's five G.A.R. Posts were formed. These were prominent organizations of the era. They even warranted their own suite of rooms when the courthouse was built.

American Legion Posts were formed following World War I. These remain active throughout DeKalb County.

26.11A Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) and other Civil War organizations.

There were five Grand Army of the Republic Posts formed in DeKalb County. The G.A.R., as it was usually called, was a national organization of Civil War veterans with posts in nearly every town in the Union states.

The DeKalb County Posts were DeLong Post No. 67 at Auburn, which was organized May 8, 1882; John C. Carnes Post No. 144 at St. Joe, which was organized March 1883; Charles Case Post No. 233 at Garrett, organized in 1883; Waterloo Post No. 52, organized March 1882; and Meade Post No. 44 at Butler, which was organized February 1882.

As the Civil War veterans died, membership in the individual posts declined. Eventually all were consolidated in the DeLong Post at Auburn. The county commissioners set aside a suite of offices for the G.A.R. in the southwest corner of the third floor of the present courthouse. These offices are now occupied by the DeKalb County Prosecuting Attorney. Many photographs and other mementoes of the G.A.R. presently hang in the courthouse, and its records are stored in the courthouse basement.

There were two other Civil War veterans' organizations formed in DeKalb County. On July 15, 1865, the DeKalb County Monumental Association was formed at Waterloo pursuant to the following premise: "Whereas the Recent Rebellion against the United States, which has been put down by the valor of Brave Citizen's thereof, many of whom have heroically fallen, we deem it suitable that the memory of those from DeKalb County thus fallen should be perpetuated in some suitable and permanent manner." The monument was to be erected in sections 3, 4, 9, or 10 in Union Township (now Grant Township) which would have been Waterloo. The members of the association were Jason Hubbell, Solomon DeLong, G. R. Hoffman, R. G. Daniels, A. T. Casebeer, E. H. Taylor, N. H. Mathews, J. W. Case, John Sinclair, H. W. Ford, Frank Willis, A. B. Smith, Mrs. Mary A. Hines, David Buchanan, C. R. Wanamaker, A. Provines, R. M. Lockhart, Radcliff and Long, Willard Childs, Harrison Jones, Isaac B. Smith, H. C. Smith, Solomon Stough, Joel E. Thompson, William J. Knapp, D. R. Riddell, H. A. Hall, G. W. Trout, C. K. Baxter, T. W. Dickenson, and Henry Willis. It is not clear whether a monument was actually built. If so, its location is unknown.

Prior to the formation of the G.A.R., there was a Union Soldiers Association in Auburn.

Several Civil War Soldiers Reunions were held in DeKalb County.

26.11B1 Butler Post 202, American Legion

Butler Post 202, American Legion, is located at the southwest corner of North Broadway and West Green Streets in Butler. It is an active post with a relatively new building.

No further information was made available regarding their activities.

26.11B2 DeKalb Post 97, American Legion

Donald C. Schaab is credited as being founder of DeKalb Post 97, American Legion. Through his efforts a temporary charter was issued on October 2, 1919. The permanent charter was issued August 1, 1920. A supplemental charter was issued to the post upon its incorporation on April 26, 1939.

Butler American Legion Color Guard leading Memorial Day Parade from downtown to Butler Cemetery.

Kids on decorated bicycles in Memorial Day Parade.

G.A.R. Drum Corp. competition held at Auburn.

Butler Band in Memorial Day Parade.

AMERICAN
LEGION

DeKalb Post 97, American Legion, Auburn.

The American Legion Post was organized following World War I as an organization for veterans of that war. It originally shared rooms with the G.A.R. on the third floor of the courthouse. Members who joined DeKalb Post 97 prior to November 11, 1919, were designated charter members. They were: Alfred L. Moudy, Lewis Rhodefer, Karl C. Knapp, Marvin J. Hively, Aaron C. Osburn, Don M. Lochner, Romaine Wolfe, Henderson M. Richey, William Kessler, Fred E. Jenkins, Winfred S. Thomas, Donald C. Schaab, Andrew J. Carmer, Charles C. Furnish, Russell R. Ridenour, Lloyd Miller, Simon S. Hendricks, Howard V. Dirrim, Emmett M. Sharp, Charles E. Carbaugh, Russell Matson, Ernest E. Pearson, Harry E. Willson, John F. Cutter, Wallace C. Hersh, James A. McBride, Laurence C. Altenberg, Hubert Fee, and W. C. Pracht.

The post rented various second floor rooms for a meeting place. During 1933-1934 plans were made to build a permanent location for meeting. A building committee of members Campbell, Kain, Kuhlman, Rhodefer, Carper, Showers, and Kail retained L. W. Bradley of Fort Wayne as architect at a fee of $125.00. Attempts were made to make the building a Civil Works Administration Project. When this did not work out, they proceded alone.

The building was finished in 1934. The first meeting was held in the new building on June 25, 1934. An open house was held for the public on July 4, 1934.

The post has been active in honoring and recognizing DeKalb County veterans. Flags have been placed on veterans graves; ceremonies have been held on Memorial Day; veterans have marched in parades; and in general, the post has had a high visibility in DeKalb County.

After World War II the post had slot machines and held a federal gambling stamp. At first eight machines were leased from Bill Houser with the post getting twenty per cent of the profits. Later fifteen machines were purchased. The post netted $1500 per week from these machines. During the administration of Governor Schricher the machines had to be removed. Attempts were made to put the machines back into the post during the administration of Governor Craig; however, the attempts failed.

The post building was remodeled in 1981. Various other improvements have been made since then.

Those who have served as commanders of DeKalb Post 97 are: Russell Ridenour (1919-1920); Walter Stump (1920-1921); Arthur Larson and Karl Knapp (1921-1922); George McDowell (1922-1923); Wallace Hersh (1923-1924); Earl Smith and Robert Schooley (1924-1926); Harry Van Showers (1926-1928); Ralph Rugman (1928-1929); Calvin Kain and Addie Bolinger (1929-1930); Hugh Carper (1930-1931); Dan Kreamelmeyer (1931-1932); Frank Weathers (1932-1933); Paul Ulman and Austin Kail (1933-1934); Earl Fribley (1934-1935); John Crothers (1935-1936);

George Olinger (1936-1937); Lawrence Ray Rhodefer (1937-1938); Donald C. Schaab (1938-1939); Harry Reinchield (1939-1940); Wilbert Campbell (1940-1941); John Nugen and Hobart Hart (1941-1943); Rev. Allen K. Trout (1943-1944); Stanley Potter (1944-1945); Donald Messenger (1945-1946); Dan Kreamelmeyer (1946-1947); Paul Krise (1947-1948); Charles Sheridan (1948-1949); Robert White (1949-1950); Charles Englebert (1950-1951); Richard Johnson (1951-1952); Jack Cook (1952-1953); Herbert Thomas (1953-1954); Howard Tibbals (1954-1955); Richard Thomas (1955-1956); William McComb and Jack Cook (1956-1957); Gene Browand (1957-1958); Wilbur Guild (1958-1959); Virgil McNabb (1959-1960); Robert Browand (1960-1961); William Bellamy (1961-1962); Earl Patrick (1962-1963); Robert Beard (1963-1964); Maurice Frownfelter, John McCollough, and Robert Beard (1964-1965); Del Mar Johnson (1965-1966); Joe Harter and Robert Beard (1966-1967); Marion Rink (1967-1968); Richard Thomas (1968-1969); Ronald Armstrong (1969-1970); George Harris and Hubert Geisinger (1970-1971); William Akey and Robert Browand (1971-1972); Gary Morton (1973-1974); Michael N. Frownfelter (1974-1975); Randall Morton (1975-1976); David Greenfield (1976-1977); William Morningstar (1977-1978); Richard D. Lochner (1978-1979); Richard L. Thomas (1979-1980); Estell Crum (1980-1981); Myrtle K. Browand (1981-1982); Jay Kern (1982-1983); Michael Fee (1983-1984); Forrest Harter (1984-1985); Joseph Gerig (1985-1986); and Robert Holben (1986-1987).

26.11B3 Garrett Post 178, American Legion

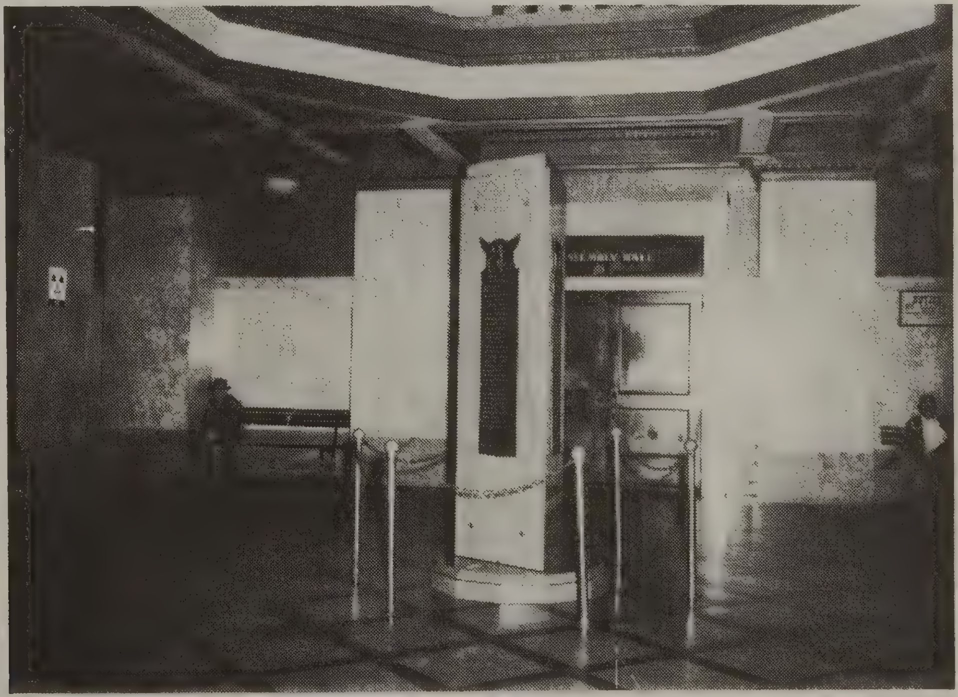
Henry Clark Springer was instumental in organizing Garrett Post 178, American Legion, and served as its first commander. The post was named after Aaron Scisinger, a sailer from Garrett who died at sea. He was the first Garrett casualty of World War I.

Charter members of the post were Ed Beeber, Ed Grischke, George C. Carroll, John Rothwell, Allan Smith, William Hathaway, Glenn Erickson, Charles Van Lear, Joe Sobraske, Kenneth Creviston, Roscoe Sithern, Archie Childers, Arthur T. Brown, Bernard Elam, R. C. Hersh, L. Dale Green, B. B. Johnson, Harry Ferris, Paul Steward, G. R. Deam, Clayton Beeber, Fred Lindoerfer, Carl Mies, Dean Bechtol, Dan Farmer, Harold Fuller, Carl Weaver, and George Heiniger.

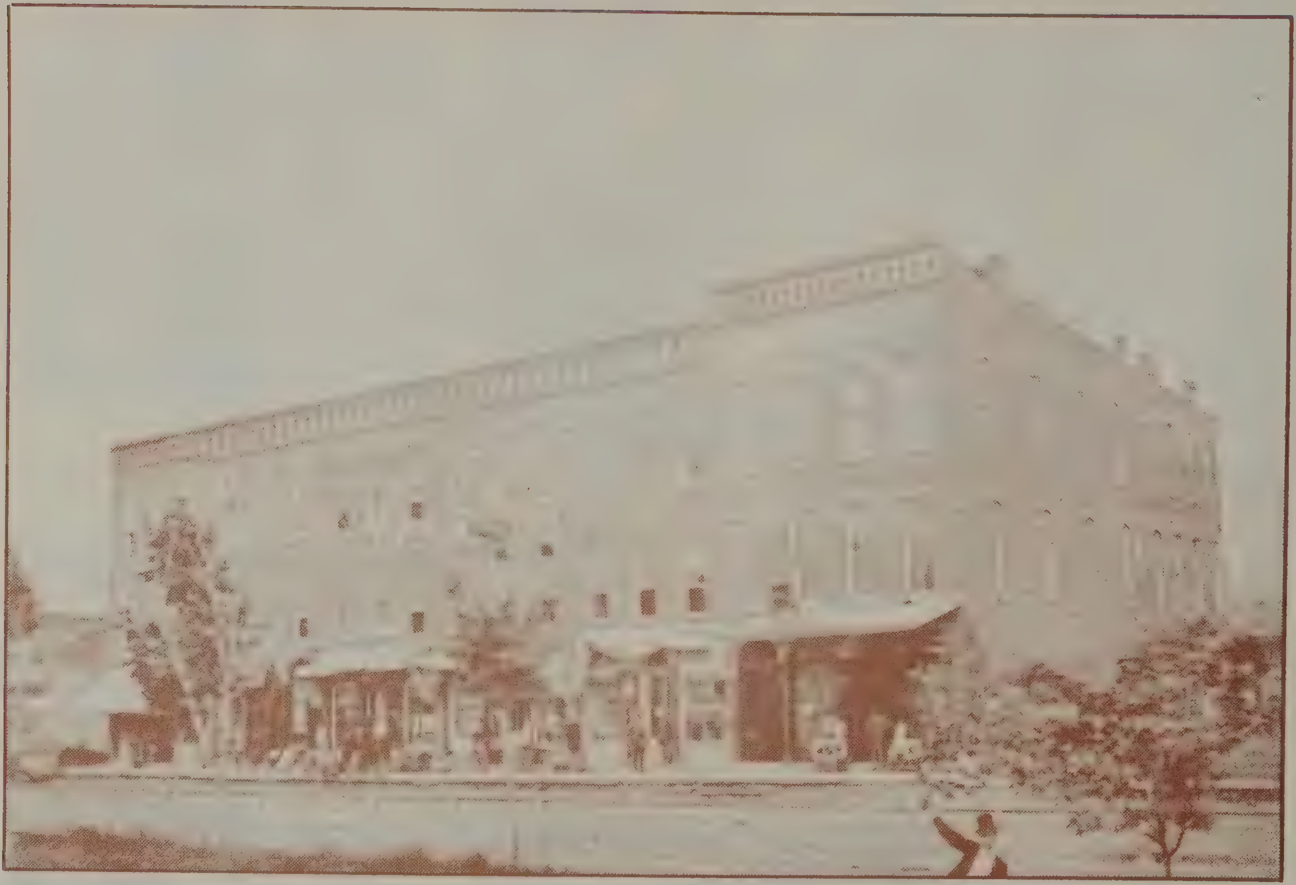
No further information was made available about Garrett Post 178.

26.11C Veterans of Foreign Wars Posts

There are two V.F.W. Posts located in DeKalb County. The Waterloo Post is located at 905 North Wayne Street, and the Garrett Post is located at 118 North Cowen Street. No further information was received concerning these organizations.



War Memorial in rotunda of DeKalb County Courthouse was dedicated in 1947.



Early photograph of the north side of the square, Auburn. Note fence which was erected to keep stray animals out of the town square. Auburn Art Gallery is on second floor. Many merchants have merchandise displayed on the board sidewalks. Streets are dirt.

CHAPTER TWENTY SEVEN

VILLAGES, TOWNS, CITIES, AND PLACE NAMES

27.1 OVERVIEW

This chapter contains a brief history of the origin of the villages, towns, and cities of DeKalb County, the derivation of their names - where known and their civil structures.

The earliest DeKalb County towns were located on the St. Joseph River and on Cedar Creek. Spencerville, Newville (or Vienna) and Orange were on the St. Joseph River; whereas, Uniontown and Auburn were located on Cedar Creek. Later towns were founded along the railroads. Butler, Waterloo, sedan, and Corunna were built along the Michigan and Lake Shore & Southern Railroad; Summitt was built on the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad; and St. Joe and Garrett were built ~~on~~ the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Obscure place names such as Buck Hill, Cheesetown, Israel, and Mt. Hope are recorded. Other spots such as Hash Bridge, Deadman's Curve, and Mile Corner are noted. Other place names are found in the chapters covering post offices, churches, schools and transportation.

ALTONA
TOWN
HALL

Main Street of Altona.

Looking north on CR79 toward Artic.

27.2A ALTONA

Altona now appears to be a ''suburb'' of Garrett, but actually it was founded about ten years prior to its larger neighbor. Around 1866 Robert Showers acquired the land that is now the northwest part of Altona. Soon therafter George Cady and ———————— Rich started a sawmill in the area now north of the railroad tracks. This became quite a large enterprise and required numerous laborers. Mr. Showers and other landowners in the area began laying out lots for homesites. Altona was named after a town in Germany from where one of the early settlers had come.

When the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was projected through the area, the division point was to have been four miles east of Albion, but suitable land could not be purchased economically so an attempt was made to buy land on the west edge of Altona. Again, land was priced out of reach,forcing the railroad to buy cheaper swampland east of Altona, later the site of Garrett.

As the supply of timber was exhausted, the sawmill was moved to Waterloo. No new industry came into the town, but its residents soon obtained jobs with the railroad.

Altona had its own post office from 1874 to 1913 when mail was received from Garrett. Altona was incorporated as a town in June 1906 and has been governed as a town since that time. Kenneth E. Cutler, Jr. is president of the town board, and Rudy Fuentes and Kim Swander are members. Tony High is clerk-treasurer. Garrett tried to annex Altona and the addition to the north of Garrett in 1915. This attempt was defeated in the courts, not so much by the town of Altona, but by John F. Mitchell, who owned the land to the north.

Altona remains a town of proud working people.

27.2B ARTIC

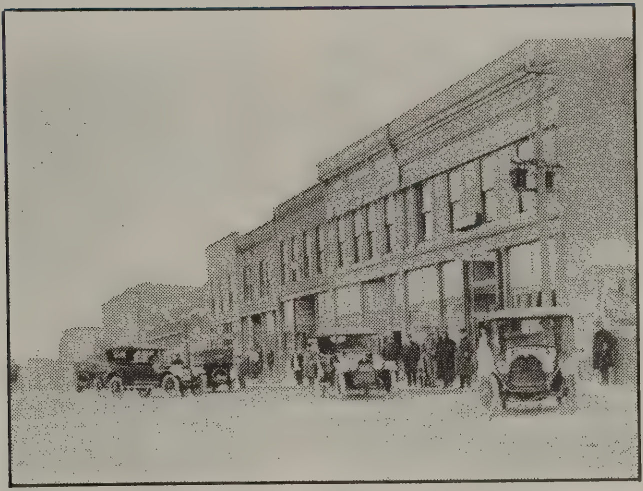
Artic, the only village in Troy Township, first had a post office on September 5, 1848. For a time the village was known as Troy Station, a stop on the Wabash Railroad.

The post office was discontinued in 1865 but resumed in 1884. Postal service continued until 1903, when service was changed to Butler.

Artic is located at CR 16 and CR 79.

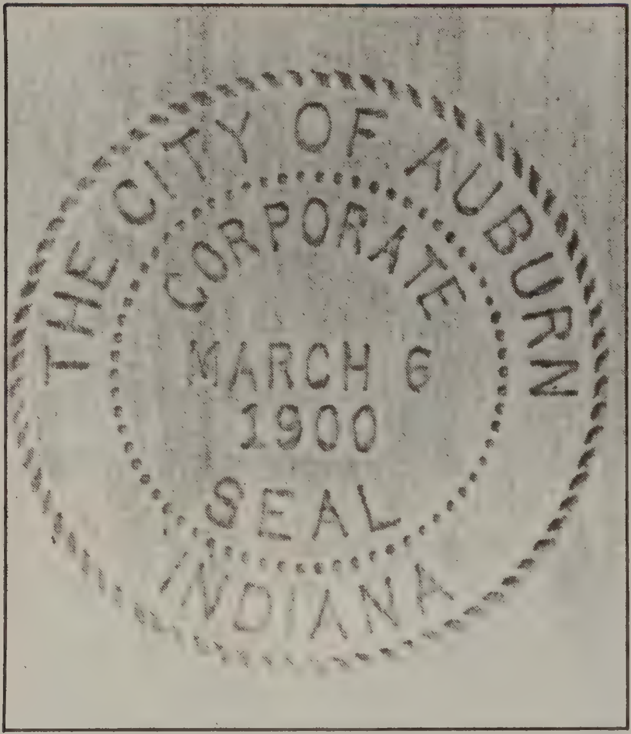
27.2C ASHLEY

Ashley was plotted by the Indiana Improve-



Downtown Ashley in 1920s.

Ashley in 1988.



ment Company and incorporated as a town on July 18, 1892. It was named for Ossian W. Ashley, who was president of the Wabash Railroad from 1882-1892. The principals of the Indiana Improvement Company were William L. Wright of Webster Groves, Missouri; Theodore Garg of Macon, Missouri; and William V. Stuart of Lafayette, Indiana. The town straddles the DeKalb-Steuben County line.

The town was a division point for the railroad and was very prosperous during this era. In 1915 the division point was moved to Montpelier, Ohio, and thereafter the town declined in population.

The Ashley post office was established in 1892 and has served the town since.

In 1985 Ashley and Hudson, its neighbor to the northwest, attempted to merge. Both towns turned out 87% of their eligible voters. Hudson voted 130 for the merger and 83 against. Ashley voted 71 for the merger and 114 against. The law required that a majority of the residents of both towns approve the merger; thus, the concept was defeated.

Both towns continue to share many services and have been particularly successful in recruiting industry in recent years. This industry has produced a prosperity reminiscent of the railroad division point era.

Ashley is known by travelers on I-69 by its unique "smileface" water tower.

27.2D AUBURN

Auburn was founded by Wesley Park in 1836. Mr. Park was from Licking County, Ohio, and came to northeastern Indiana with George Stone and Hiram Johnson in the fall of 1835. They first went to Lima, now Howe, in La Grange County where Stone and Johnson established a tannery. Mr. Park was not satisfied at Lima so he went to the Fish Creek area of DeKalb County and entered land adjacent to John Houlton.

Park immediately left for Ohio, but in February 1836 he returned to Indiana with a drove of cattle and a load of dried fruit, which he sold at Lima. While there he met John Badlam Howe, who was a lawyer and a member of the Indiana General Assembly. In the spring of 1836 Park and Howe went to DeKalb County and sought a site suitable for a county seat. They chose land where Auburn is now located. Wesley Park entered the land and with the help of John Badlam Howe got it named the county seat of the new County of DeKalb by the commissioners appointed for such purpose.

After the land was entered, Park put up a shanty measuring ten by twelve feet for a

John Badlam Howe

temporary shelter. He then built a cabin eighteen by twenty feet. In the summer of 1836 he went to Ohio for his wife Sophia and his son Amos. They all returned to Auburn on August 6, 1836, accompanied by Lancelot Ingman and family.

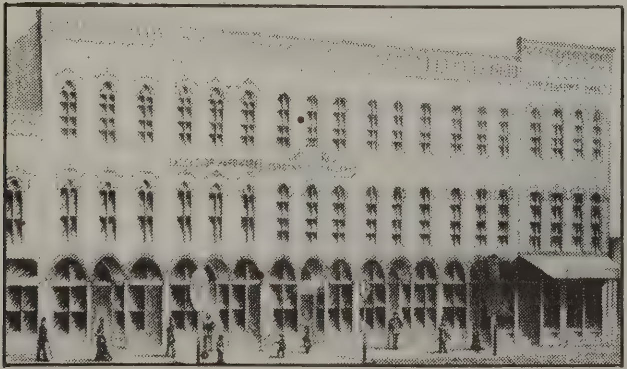
The name "Auburn" probably came from the poem by Oliver Goldsmith entitled **The Deserted Village** which begins "Sweet Auburn: loveliest village of the plain, ..." Many other theories have been advanced but have been rejected in favor of this conclusion.

Wesley Park was a good promoter, and the village grew substantially. A post office was established on March 5, 1839.

The unincorporated village became a town pursuant to an election held September 22, 1849. The first meeting of the newly elected trustees was held September 26, 1849. The first trustees were Orlo A. Parsons, Wesley Park, Nelson Payne, James T. Bliss, and Joel E. Hendricks. The first president of the Auburn Town Board was Joel E. Hendricks; the first clerk was Timothy R. Dickinson, an Auburn attorney; and the first treasurer was Egbert B. Mott, also an Auburn attorney. The early minute books of the town contain the names of many early residents.

Auburn became a city on March 26, 1900, and has been governed as a city since that time. Those who have served as mayor of the city of Auburn are:

1900 - 1902	Donald Garwood
1902 - 1904	Thomas H. Sprott
1904 - 1906	James McClellan
1906 - 1910	George O. Dennison
1910 - 1914	Hugh Culbertson
1914 - 1918	James McClellan
1918 - 1922	Eli Walker
1922 - 1935	Warren Lige
1935 - 1948	Lodie Potter
1948 - 1952	Hal G. Hoham
1952 - 1964	H. Gerald Oren
1964 - 1968	Clarren L. Boger
1968 - 1972	Donald M. Allison
1972 - 1976	John Foley
1976 - 1983	Jesse (Jack) A. Sanders
1984 - .	Burtis L. Dickman



27 VIGNETTE 1

THE DESERTED VILLAGE

By Oliver Goldsmith

Sweet Auburn! loveliest village of the plain,
Where health and plenty cheered the laboring swain,
Where smiling spring its earlies visit paid,
And parting summer's lingering blooms delayed:
Dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease,
Seats of my youth, when every sport could please!
How often have I loitered o'er thy green,
Where humble happiness endeared each scene!
How often have I paused on every charm,
The sheltered cot, the cultivated farm,
The never - failing brook, the busy mill,
The decent church that topped the neighboring hill,
The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade,
For talking age and whispering lovers made!
How often have I blest the coming day,
When toil remitting lent its turn to play,
And all the village train, from labor free,
Led up their sports beneath the spreading tree;
While many a pastime circled in the shade,
The young contending as the old surveyed;
And many a gambol frolicked o'er the ground,
And sleights of art and feats of strength went round,
And still, as each repeated pleasure tired,
Succeeding sports the mirthful band inspired;
The dancing pair that simply sought renown,
By holding out, to tire each other down;
The swain mistrustless of his smutted face,
While secret laughter tittered round the place;
The bashful figin's sidelong looks of love,
The matron's glance that would those looks reprove:
These were thy charms, sweet village! sports like these,
With sweet succession, taught e'en toil to please;
These round thy bowers their cheerful influence shed,

These were thy charms, - but all these charms are fled.

Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the lawn!
Thy sports are fled, and all thy charms withdrawn;
Amidst thy bowers the tyrant's hand is seen,
And desolation saddens all thy green:
One only master grasps the whole domain,
And half a tillage stints thy smiling plain;
No more thy grassy brook reflects the day,
But, choked with sedges, works its weedy way;
Along thy glades, a solitary guest,
The hollow - sounding bittern guards its nest;
Amidst thy desert walks the lapwing flies,
And tires their echoes with unvaried cries.
Sunk are thy bowers in shapeless ruin all,
And the long grass o'ertops the mouldering wall;
And, trembling, shrinking from the spoiler's hand,
Far, far away thy children leave the land.

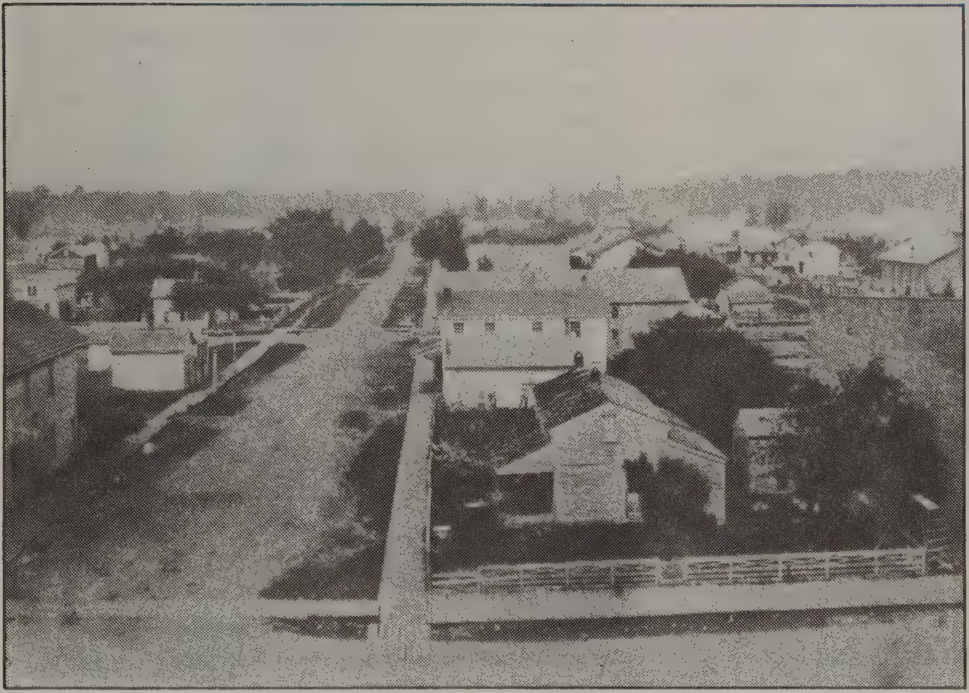
Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay:
Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade;
A breath can make them, as a breath has made:
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

A time there was, ere England's griefs began,
When every rood of ground maintained its man;
For him light Labor spread her wholesome store,
Just gave what life required, but gave no more:
His best companions, innocence and health:
And his best riches, ignorance or wealth.

But times are altered: trade's unfeeling train
Usurp the land, and dispossess the swain;
Along the lawn, where scattered hamlets rose,
Unwieldy wealth and cumbrous pomp repose,
And every want to opulence allied,
And every pang that folly pays to pride.
Those gentle hours that plenty bade to bloom,
Those calm desires that asked but little room,
Those healthful sports that graced the peaceful scene,
Lived in each look, and brightened all the green, —
These, far departing, seek a kinder shore,
And rural mirth and manners are no more.
Sweet Auburn! parent of the blissful hour,
Thy glades forlorn confess the tyrant's power.
Here, as I take my solitary rounds,
Amidst thy tangling walks and ruined grounds,
And, many a year elapsed, return to view
Where once the cottage stood, the hawthorn grew,
Remembrance wakes, with all her busy train,
Swells at my breast, and turns the past to pain.

In all my wanderings round this world of care,
In all my griefs - and God has given my share -
I still had hopes my latest hours to crown,
Amidst these humble bowers to lay me down;
To husband out life's taper at the close,
And keep the flame from wasting by repose;
I still had hopes - for pride attends us still -
Amidst the swains to show my book-learned skill,
Around my fire an evening group to draw,
And tell of all I felt, and all I saw;
And, as a hare, whom hounds and horns pursue,
Pants to the place from whence at first he flew,
I still had hopes, my long vexations past,
Here to return, - and die at home at last.

O blest retirement! friend to life's decline,
Retreats from care, that never must be mine,
How happy he who crowns in shades like these
A youth of labor with an age of ease;
Who quits a world where strong temptations try,
And, since 'tis hard to combat, learns to fly!
For him no wretches, born to work and weep,
Explore the mine, or tempt the dangerous deep;
Nor surly porter stands in guilty state,
To spurn imploring famine from the gate:
But on he moves to meet his latter end,
Angels around befriending Virtue's friend;



Early photo of Auburn. Looking west on Seventh Street from Main. Former Baptist Church is on right.

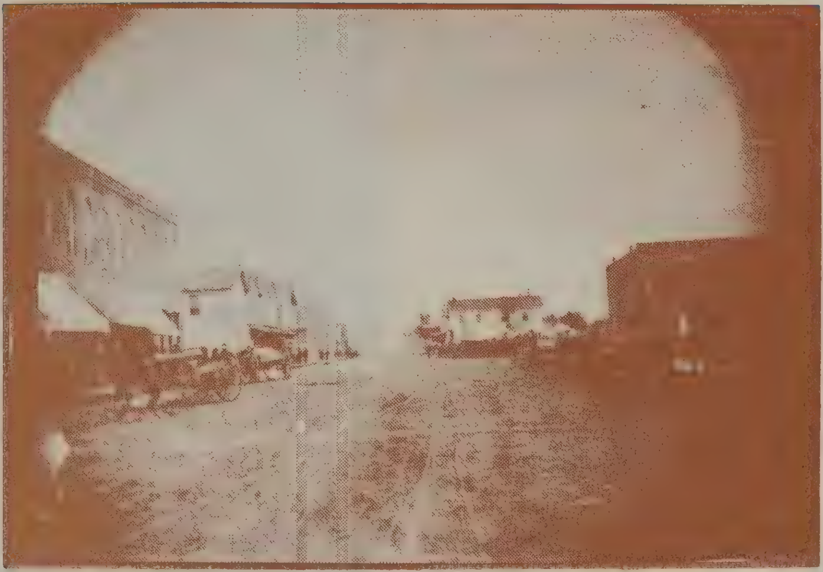
The location of this handsome federal style Saltbox house in not clear. Sign on left reads "Tinware and Job Work."

Bends to the grave with unperceived decay,
While Resignation gently slopes the way;
And, all his prospects brightening to the last,
His heaven commences ere the word be past.

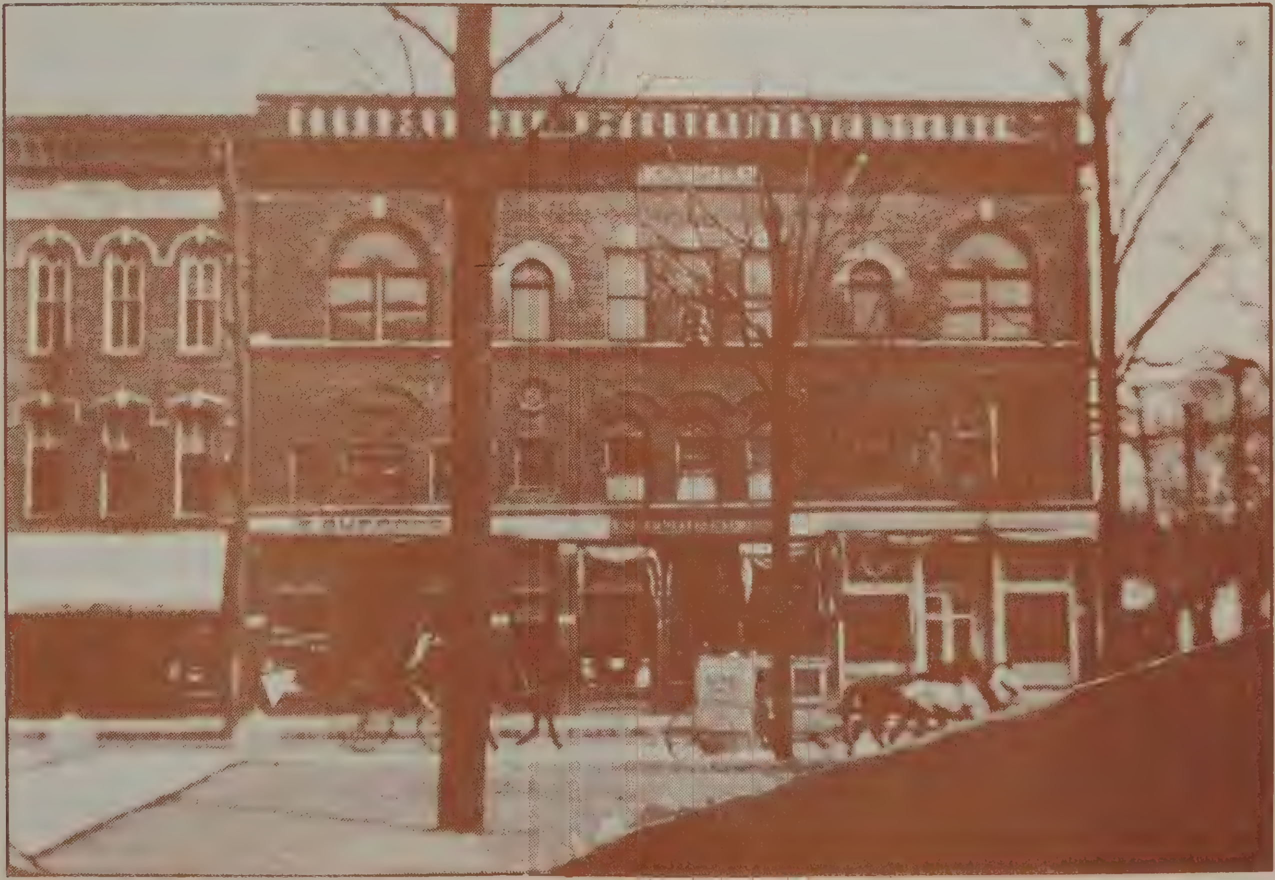
Sweet was the sound, when oft at evening's close
Up yonder hill the village murmur rose;
There, as I passed with careless steps and slow,
The mingling notes came softened from below;
The swain responsive as the milkmaid sung,
The sober herd that lowed to meet their young;
The noisy geese that grabbled o'er the pool,
The playful children just let loose from school;
The watch - dog's voice that bayed the whispering wind,
And the loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind:
These all in sweet confusion sought the shade,
And filled each pause the nightinggale had made.
But now the sounds of population fail,
No cheerful murmurs fluctuate in the gale,
No busy steps the grass - grown footway tread,
For all the bloomy flush of life is fled:
All but yon widowed, solitary thing,
That feebly bends beside the plashy spring;
She, wretched matron, forced in age, for bread,
To strip the brook with mantling cresses spread,
To pick her wintry fagot from the thorn,
To seek her nightly shed, and weep till morn;
She only left of all harmless train,
The sad historian of the pensive plain.

Near yonder copse, where once the garden smiled,
And still where many a garden flower grows wild,
There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The village preacher's modest mansion rose.
A man he was to all the country dear,
And passing rich with forty pounds a year;
Remote from towns he ran his godly race -
Nor e'er had changed, nor wished to change, his place;
Unpracticed he to fawn, or seek for power,
By doctrines fashioned to the varying hour;
Far other aims his heart had learned to prize,
More skilled to raise to raise the wretched that to rise.
His house was known to all the vagrant train;
He chid their wanderings, but relieved their pain;
The long - remembered beggar was his guest,
Whose beard descending swept his aged breast;
The ruined spendthrift, now no longer proud,
claimed kindred there, and had his claims allowed;
The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay,
Sat by his fire, and talked the night away;
Wept o'er his wounds, or, tales of sorrow done,
Shouldered his crutch, and showed how fields were won.
Pleased with his guests, the good man learned to glow,
And quite forgot their vices in their woe:
Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
His pity gave ere charity began.

Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And even his failings leaned to virtue's side;
But in his duty prompt at every call,
He watched and wept, he prayed and felt for all;
And, as a bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its new - fledged offspring to the skies,
He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way.
Beside the bed where parting life was laid,
And sorrow, guilt, and pain, by turns dismayed,
The reverend champion stood. At his control,
Despair and anguish fled the struggling soul;
Comfort came down the trembling wretch to raise,
And his last faltering accents whispered praise.
At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks adorned the venerable place;
Truth from his lips prevailed with double sway,
And fools, who came to scoff, remained to pray.
The service past, around the pious man,

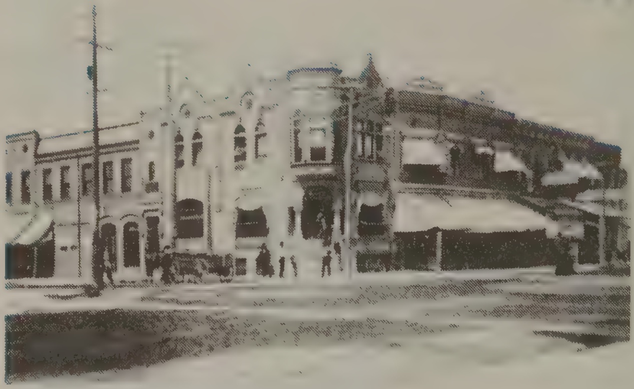


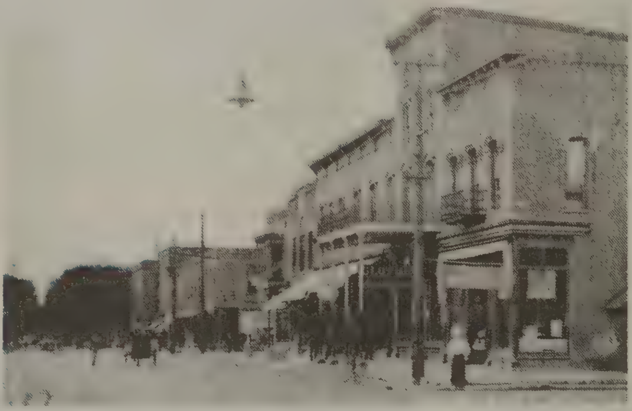
Main Street, Auburn, looking north from Ninth Street.

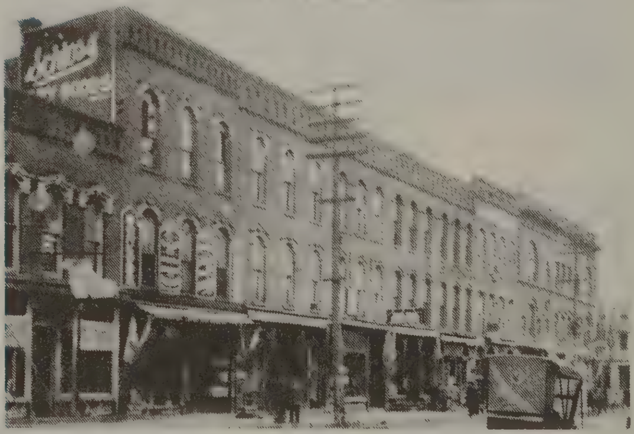


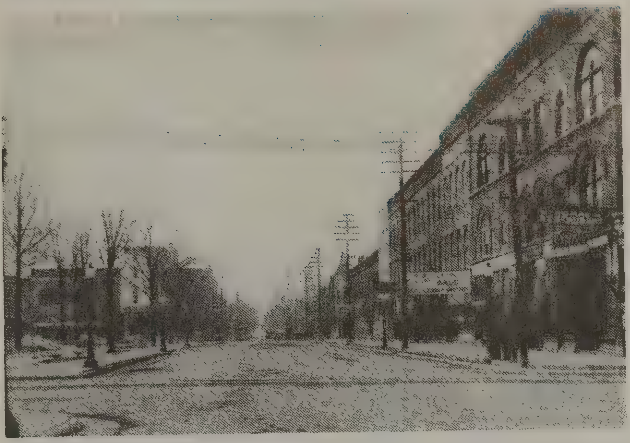
K of P Building was built on north side of square in 1901.

With steady zeal, each honest rustic ran;
Even children followed, with endearing wile,
And plucked his gown, to share the good man's smile.
His ready smile a parent's warmth expressed,
Their welfare pleased him, and their cares distressed;
To them his heart, his love, his griefs, were given,
But all his serious thoughts had rest in heaven.
As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.
Beside yon straggling fence that skirts the way,
With blossomed furze unprofitably gay,
There, in his noisy mansion, skilled to rule,
The village master taught his little school.
A man severe he was, and stern to view;
I knew him well, and every truant knew:
Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face;
Full well they laughed, with counterfeited glee,
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he;
Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned.
Yet he was kind, or, if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in fault.
The village all declared how much he knew;
'Twas certain he could write, and cipher too;
Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage,
And even the story ran that he could gauge;
In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill,
For even though vanquished he could argue still;
While words of learned length and thundering sound
Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around;
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew.
But past is all his fame. The very spot
Where many a time he triumphed, is forgot.
Near yonder thorn, that lifts its head on high,
Where once the sign - post caught the

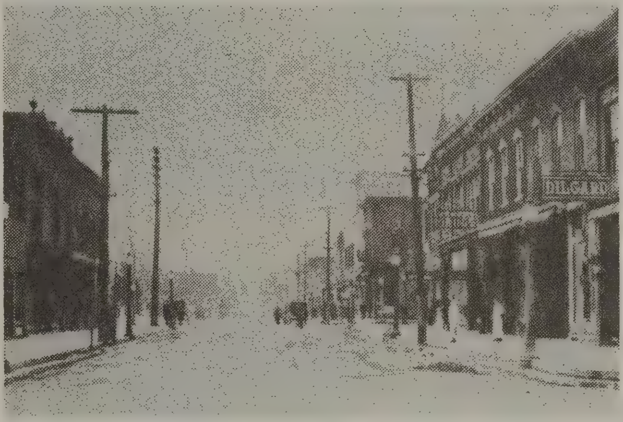

Northwest corner of Main and Seventh, Auburn.


Main Street, Auburn, looking south from Seventh Street.

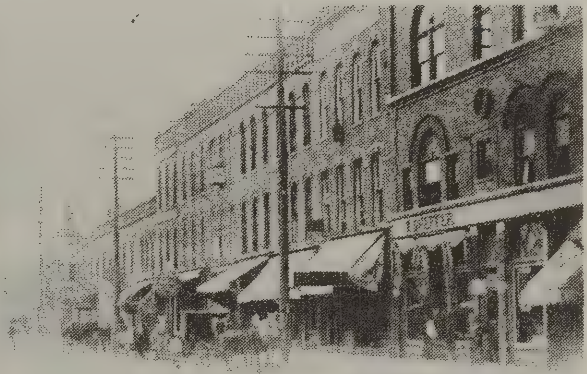

Seventh Street, Auburn, between Main and Cedar.



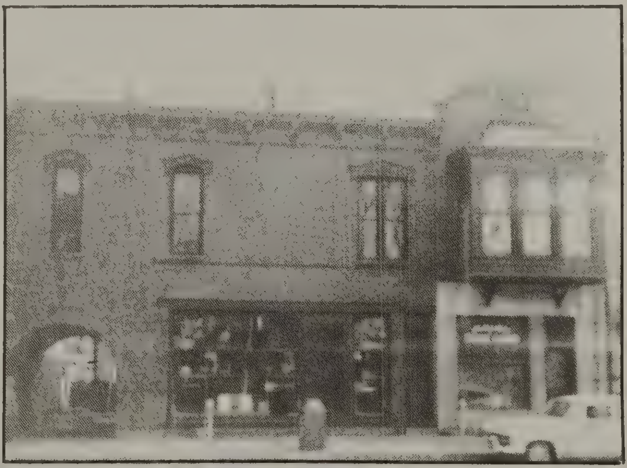
Seventh Street, Auburn looking west from Cedar.



Main Street, Auburn, looking south from Sixth Street.



North side of square, Auburn.



South side of square, Auburn.

passing eye,
Low lies that house where nut - brown draughts inspired,
Where gray - beard mirth and smiling toil retired,
Where village statesmen talked with looks profound,
And news much older than their ale went round.
Imagination fondly stoops to trace
The parlor splendors of that festive place:
The whitewashed wall, the nicely sanded floor,
The varnished clock that clicked behind the door;
The chest contrived a double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day;
The pictures placed for ornament and use,
The twelve good rules, the royal game of goose;
The hearth, except when winter chilled the day,
With aspen boughs and flowers nad fennel gay;
While broken teacups, wisely kept for show,
Ranged o'er the chimney, glistened in a row.

Vain, transitory splendors! could not all
Reprieve the tottering mansion from its fall?
Obscure it sinks, nor shall it more impart
An hour's importance to the poor man's heart;
Thither no more the peasant shall repair
To sweet oblivion of his daily care:
No more the farmer's news, the barber's tale,
No more the woodman's ballad shall prevail;
No more the smith his dusky brow shall clear,
Relax his ponderous strength, and lean to hear;
The host himself no longer shall be found
Careful to see the mantling bliss go round;
Nor the coy maid, half willing to be pressed,
Shall kiss the cup to pass it to the rest.

Yes! let the rich deride, the proud disdain,
These simple blessings of the lowly train:
To me more dear, congenial to my heart,
One native charm, than all the gloss of art:
Spontaneous joys, where nature has its play,
The soul adopts, and owns their first - born sway;

Auburn Mayors Clarren Boger, Hal Hoham, Gerald Oren, Don Allison, and Lodie Potter.

Auburn City Council 1942-1946. Left to right: Councilmen Davis and Pearce, Attorneys: Hugh Sanders and Edgar Atkinson, Mayor Lodie Potter, Treasurer F. Potter, and Councilmen Brown and Feagler.

Arial view of Auburn in 1950s.

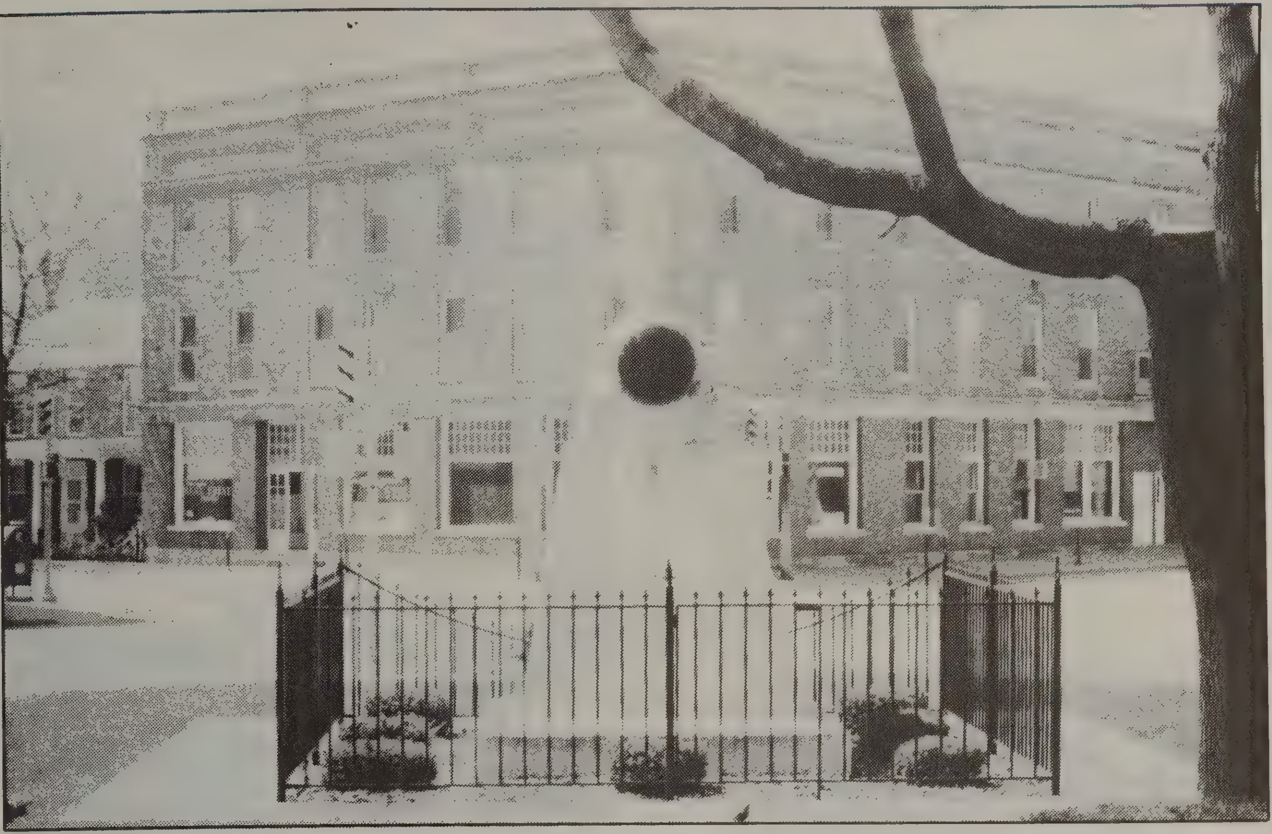
Courthouse was decorated elaborately in 1950s.

Lightly they frolic o'er the vacant mind,
Unenvied, unmolested, unconfined:
But the long pomp, the midnight masquerade,
With all the freaks of wanton wealth arrayed, -
In these, ere triflers half their wish obtain,
The toiling pleasure sickens into pain;
And, e'en while fashion's brightest arts decoy,
The heart, distrusting, asks if this be joy.

Ye friends to truth, ye statesman, who survey
The rich man's joys increase, the poor's decay,
'Tis yours to judge, how wide the limits stand
Between a splendid and a happy land.
Proud swells the tide with loads of freighted ore,
And shouting Folly hais them from her shore;
Hoards e'en beyond the miser's wish abound,
And rich men flock from all the world around.
Yet count our gains. This wealth is but a name,
That leaves our useful products still the same.
Not so the loss. The man of wealth and pride
Takes up a space that many poor supplied;
Space for his lake, his park's extended bounds,
Space for his horses, equipage, and hounds:
The robe that wraps his limbs in silken sloth
Has robbed the neighboring fields of half their growth;
His seat, where solitary sports are seen,
Indignant spurns the cottage from the green;
Around the world each needful product Its vistas strike, its palaces surprise;
While, scourged by famine from the smiling land,

Seventh and Main Streets, Auburn, looking northwest in 1987.

Seventh Street, Auburn, looking west, in 1940s.



Southwest corner of square, Auburn, in 1987.

GALLERY
VIDEO
DOMINO'S PIZZA

Ninth Street, Auburn, southwest corner of Cedar.

Main Street, Auburn, between Eighth and Ninth Streets.

Main Street, Auburn, between Seventh and Ninth Streets.

Ninth Street, Auburn, between Main and Cedar Streets

Main Streets, Auburn, between Eighth and Ninth Streets.

Auburn Hotel, Auburn.

Auburn City Hall.

Commerce Building, Auburn.

J.C.PENNEY CO.

West side of Main Street, Auburn, between Sixth and Seventh Streets.

East side of Main Street, Auburn, between Fifth and Sixth Streets.

North side of Seventh Street, Auburn, between Main and Jackson Streets.

Cunningham Pharmacy, Auburn.

Northeast corner of Main and Seventh Streets, Auburn.

YMCA, Auburn.

Former commercial building at Auburn Junction.

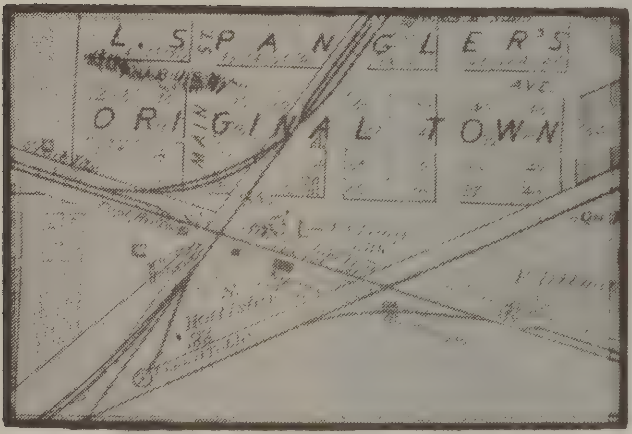
27.2E AUBURN JUNCTION

The name "Auburn Junction" was prominent on many railroad timetables over the years. At this point three major railroads intersected. The Baltimore and Ohio depot was a "Union Station" for all three lines. In addition, the Interurban line also received and discharged passengers at Auburn Junction.

There were hotels, restaurants, and stores at The Junction. Most of these are now gone. The depot is now located at the northwest corner of Fifteenth and Union Streets, Auburn. The tower, which was manned twenty-four hours a day, was razed in October 1965.

Auburn Junction was never incorporated as a town or city. It is located in both Jackson and Union Townships at the intersection of CR 48 and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Auburn Junction had its own post office from 1884 until 1931.



Plat of Auburn Junction shows intersection of three railroads.

27.2F BUTLER

In 1840 Charles Norris purchased a tract of land extending one mile north and one mile east of what is now the intersection of Main and Broadway, Butler. Norris built a log house on Big Run Creek at about the center of this tract. In 1842 Norris acquired another tract which was south and west of Main and Broadway.

A log school was built in 1842, and a small village called Norristown began to develop.

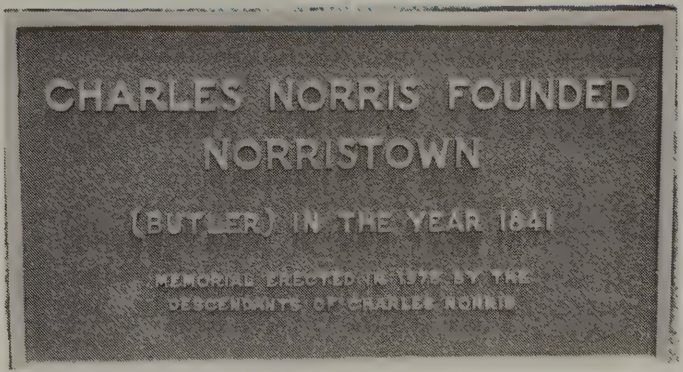
Daniel Tomlinson acquired land north and west of Main and Broadway. In 1855 Tomlinson and Norris joined to plot what is now the main part of Butler.

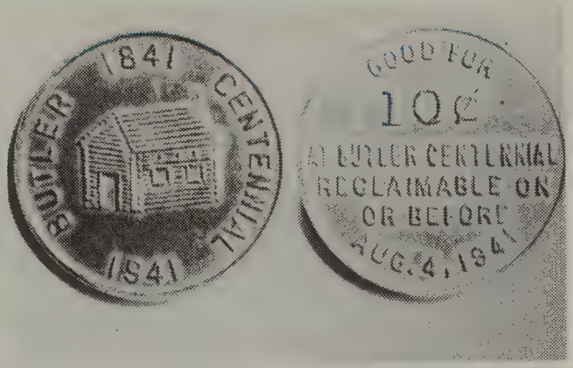
The name of the town has been changed several times. It was first called Norristown, obviously after Charles Norris who had plotted a few lots at the southwest corner of Main and Broadway Streets. On March 8, 1855, Amasa Smith plotted twenty-five lots lying west of the Norris plot. He called these lots "West Butler." This is the first use of the name "Butler" encountered in DeKalb County records.

On July 31, 1856, the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad joined with the Logansport and Northern Indiana Railroad and filed the plot of the "Village of Butler." A mechanics lien dated November 24, 1857, uses the wording "...town of Norristown." Another mechanics lien dated July 15, 1858, refers to a lot in "...the Village of Butler." Thus, during this period, the town was referred to as both Norristown and Butler.

The first post office in the area was established in 1851 and was located south of

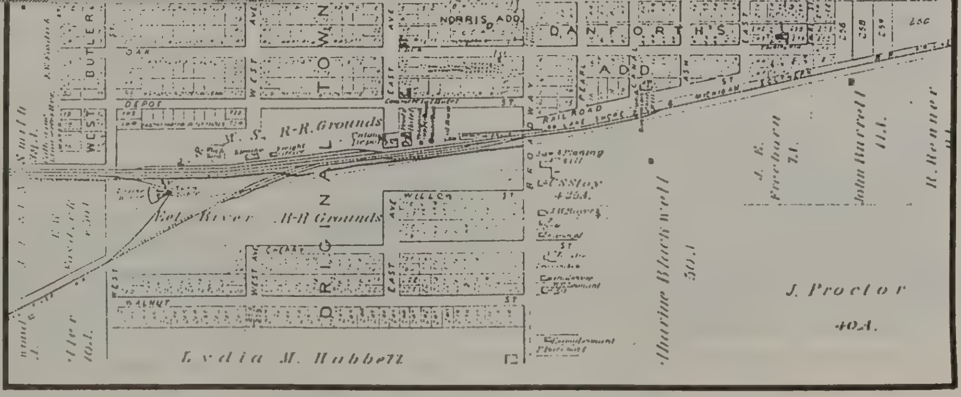
Former commercial building at Auburn Junction.


CHARLES NORRIS FOUNDED
NORRISTOWN
(BUTLER) IN THE YEAR 1841
MEMORIAL ERECTED IN [illegible] BY THE
DESCENDANTS OF CHARLES NORRIS


1841
BUTLER
CENTENNIAL
1941
GOOD FOR
10¢
AT BUTLER CENTENNIAL
RECLAIMABLE ON
OR BEFORE
AUG. 4, 1941

Early photo of Butler, looking north from the intersection of Main and Broadway.

Early photo of business block on West side of Broadway, north of Main.


BUTLER
WEST
DEPOT
R-R Grounds
Eel River
R-R Grounds
NORRIS ADD
DANFORTH'S
ADD
TOWN
Railroad
Alzarine Blackwell
50.1
J. Proctor
40A.
John Burrell
R. Renner
Lydia M. Hubbell
WALNUT

Plat of Butler shows prominence of railroad.

Butler at Oak Hill. In 1853 the post office was moved to Norristown and became known by that name. In 1859 the name of the post office was changed to Jarvis, probably after John B. Jervis, who was chief engineer and a director of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad. The same Jervis was instrumental inplotting Corunna and Waterloo. The names Jarvis and Jervis were used interchangeably.

The railroad apparently began calling the stop "Butler Station" at some point. A certificate of election recorded September 6, 1866, uses the name Butler Station. A deed recorded March 17, 1866, uses the name Jervis, suggesting that these two names were used simultaneously for a while.

On July 6, 1868, the name of the post office was officially changed to Butler. There had been a post office known as "Butler" in Butler Township from February 7, 1840. On January 14, 1868, the name of the post office was changed to New Era, thus freeing the name Butler for use by the town. The origin of the name Butler remains a puzzle.

Butler native Richard Leslie Brown has extensively researched the origin of the name and concludes that Butler was named after Charles Butler, who was a director of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad at the time it was built through the town. Charles Butler was a lawyer and businessman. He was the founder of Hobart College at Geneva, New York, and the Union Theological Seminary at New York City. He was an early proponent of the village of Chicago, and his brother-in-law served as its first mayor. Indeed, the name could have originated with the railroad and the site could have been named in honor of Charles Butler, although its use as early as 1855 tends to refute this theory.

Another strong possibility is that the name originated from the Butler family, early settlers in the southeast corner of DeKalb County. It is likely that Butler Township was named after this family. Contrary to this theory are the facts that the Butler family was probably the second family to settle in DeKalb County, although there is no place name "Houlton" (except for a school), and the area where they settled in the northeast part of the county was much closer to the town of Butler.

There appears to be no conclusive answer to this question without additional evidence coming to light. The town may have also been called Junction for a while, due to the junction of the original two railroads, and perhaps Mudd Junction or Junction Mudd, probably in derision.

Butler was incorporated as a town in 1866 with W. P. Carpenter, J. A. Campbell, and Elihu Ocker as the first trustees, with A. A. Howard as

Broadway, Butler, looking north.

N. BROADWAY, BUTLER

Broadway, Butler, looking north from Oak Street.

Broadway, Butler, looking south from Oak Street.

clerk, and, R. H. Weamer as Marshall.

Butler first became a city in 1903 and remained such until 1934 when the Indiana General Assembly enacted legislation which raised the population requirement for cities to a minimum of 3000 residents. Butler did not meet this qualification and reverted to a town status.

In 1956 a special act of the Indiana General Assembly again permitted Butler to become a city, a status which it has held since. Those who have served as mayor are:

1903 -	Sam G. Stone
	John Hiazelet
1906 - 1910	Wallace Webster
1910 - 1914	Walter J. Mondhank
1914 - 1918	Dr. A. J. Kramer
1918 - 1921	George L. Rowe
1921 - 1930	Leighton F. Tombow
1930 - 1934	Charles C. Cook
1956 - 1959	Leighton F. Tombow
1960 - 1970	Raymond McCann
1971 - 1972	Howard Freidenberger
1972 - 1974	Robert Jones
1974 - 1979	Joseph Baldwin
1980 - 1987	Guy Mausteller
1987 -	Jerry Markle

Butler has enjoyed a good industrial growth, thanks largely to the recruitment efforts of the Indiana and Michigan Electric Company in the 1950's and 1960's.

BROADWAY, BUTLER, IND

Broadway, Butler.

Broadway, Butler, looking north from railroad.

27 VIGNETTE 2

"Emery just trudged out the door with his shotgun and didn't bother anybody."

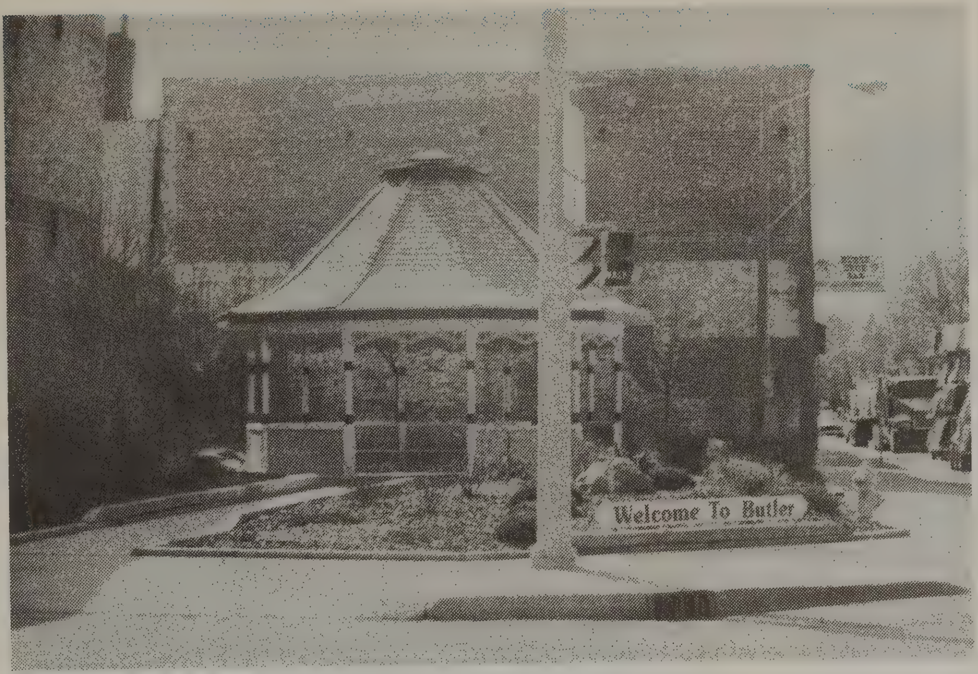
One little thing that happened kind of funny in the tavern (at Butler). One day Emery Dunn came in. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon. Business was real slow, the fall of the year. Emery had been out squirrel hunting. He came trudging in. I was the only one there, about two or two thirty. Emery drank Old Crown Ale. He said, "Give me a Old Crown Ale." I asked him to sit his shotgun back by the rest room. After I got his beer to him I said, "Emery, do you care if I move your shotgun around, so it won't be so conspicuous there?" I said, "Now, is it loaded?" "My God, you wouldn't think I would bring a shotgun in here loaded!" That's the way he talked, you know. So I moved the shotgun just around the corner. He saw where I put it. Now remember this. He and I are the only ones that knows this shotgun is there, no one else! Finally my brother Jake came on duty at six o'clock. He was bartender in the evening. Later on in the evening, along about seven thirty or eight o'clock, Cowboy Hall, was a character, Cowboy Hall came in. Now Cowboy was a Republican and Emery was a Democrat. They got into a whale of an argument over politics, which was nothing unusual, they had done that before. Didn't fight but just wanted to argue. Jake made Emery go to one end of the bar and Cowboy to the other. Took their beer and separated them, anyway. After a while, of course, there were other customers that heard the argument. They fired back and forth there for a little while. They couldn't get it out of their system. Finally, Emery got up like he was going to go to the rest room. But he was going after his gun. Now Jake didn't know the gun was back there, only Emery. Cowboy didn't know it. Nobody, cause I'd went home. Somebody looked up and saw Emery get his gun. And he was going to go home. "Oh my God, he got his shotgun!!!" Jake fell down back of the bar. Everybody ducked for cover. Cowboy went out the door and he never came back for six or eight weeks, just scared the damned life out of him! Emery just trudged out the door with his shotgun and didn't bother anybody.

Interview with Blaine Rex, (born 1912), 1986.

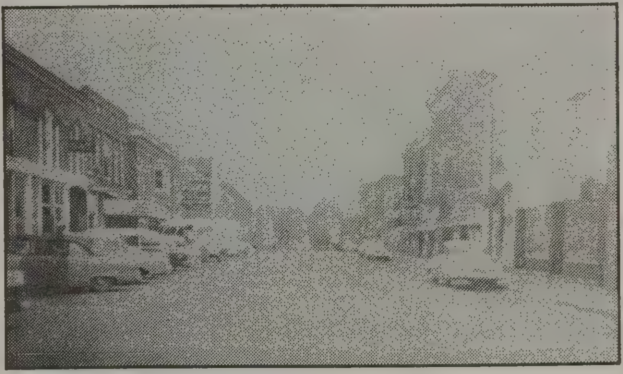
Demonstration of free sewing machine at Butler.

GEO. W. GEDDES

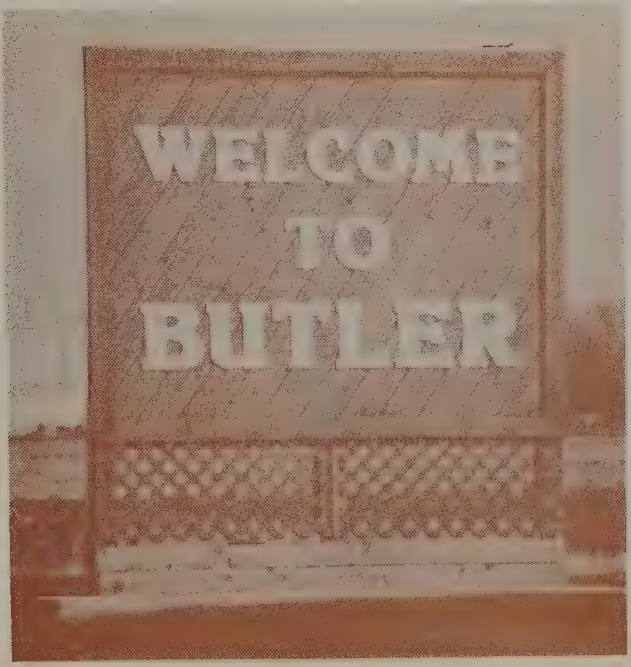
Bigger Better Butler!

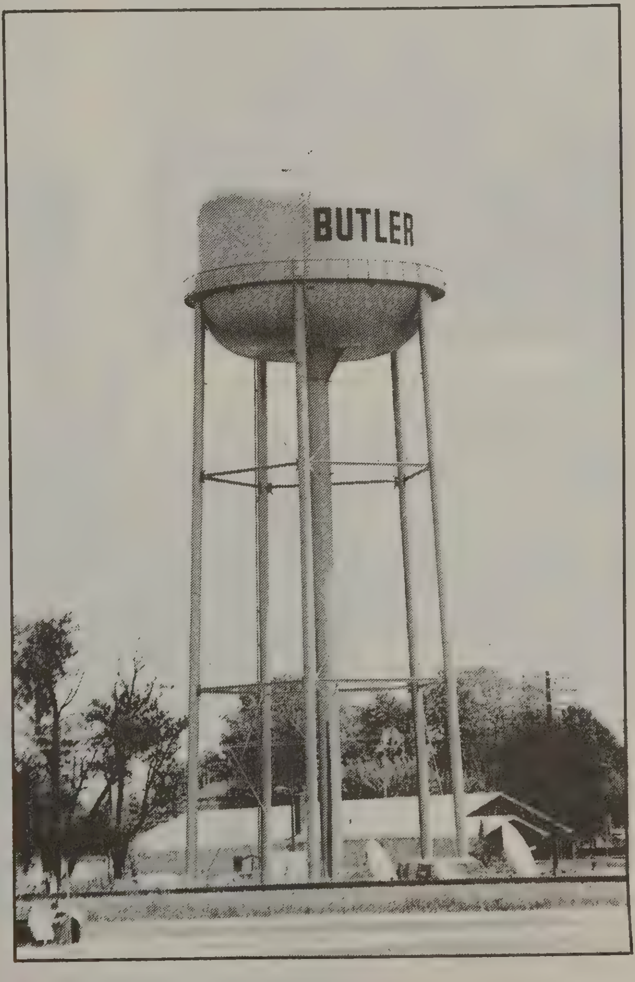

Welcome To Butler

Gazebo at southwest corner of Main and Broadway, Butler.

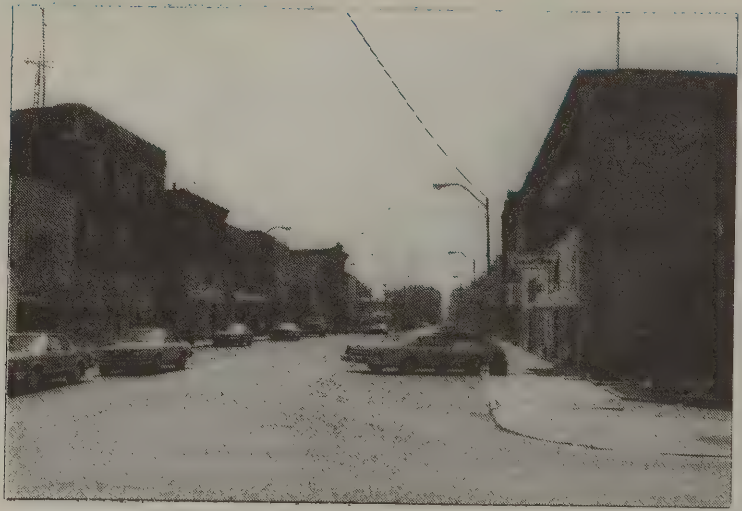


Broadway, Butler, in 1950s.

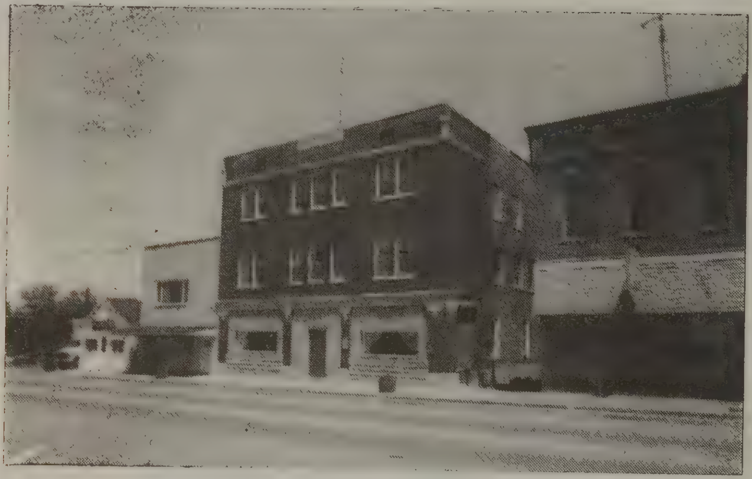

WELCOME
TO
BUTLER



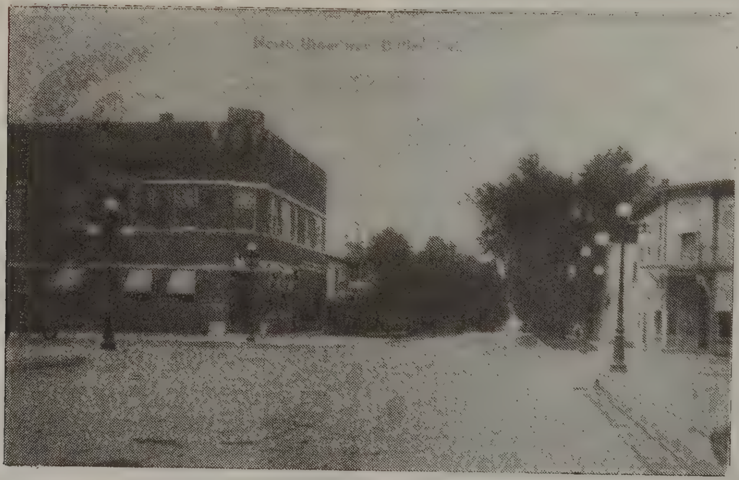
Butler water tower.



Broadway, Butler, looking south from Main, 1987.



East side of Broadway, Butler, 1987.


Main Broadway, Butler, Ind.

Intersection of Main and Broadway, Butler, looking north, 1920s.

East side of Broadway, Butler.

West side of Broadway, Butler.

Knisely National Bank, Butler.

South side of Main Street, Butler.

27.2G CONCORD

The village of Concord is located in Concord Township at the intersection for CR 56 and CR 51. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad borders the north edge of Concord.

James Power, Michael Knight, and Caleb Day all owned land where Concord is now located. Power and Day had a store or tavern at the site. The Widney Family also lived in the area and were instrumental in starting the Concord Methodist Church, which was built in 1853. They emigrated from Concord, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, suggesting that the name of Concord came from that source.

Fred B. Draggoo opened a general store in 1854. Joe Link also ran a general store at the southwest corner of CR 51 and CR 56.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was built along the north edge of Concord in 1875. The railroad built a freight house, stock yards, and a flagstop station. It was thought that the town would grow, but neighboring St. Joe was the principal beneficiary of the railroad.

Concord has never been incorporated, although there was a post office there from 1876 until 1929.

27.2H CORUNNA

Corunna is located on the former New York Central Railroad in Richland Township. It was plotted by John B. Frothingham, a railroad official who was also a proprietor, with others, of Waterloo.

A post office was established in 1858 and has served the community continuously since. It is likely that the name Corunna was chosen by Mr. Frothingham from the Battle of Corunna (Belgium) during the Napoleonic Wars. Henry A. Link, however, maintained that the name originated from a call boy who worked on the construction of the railroad. When he yelled Come Runner, he began stammering and yelled "Co...Co...Come Runna...Co...Runna....Corunna." Corunna has had a town government since about 1940, although the exact date has not been ascertained.

Corunna, looking north from bridge.

Milo Thomas General Store, west side of Bridge Street, Corunna.

A later view of Milo Thomas General Store.

West side of Bridge Street, Corunna, 1987.

27 VIGNETTE 3

"...we was well supplied with drinking water."

Yes, we had a town pump there right on the street right there on the boardwalk on the south side and over on the north side of the track in behind the drug store we had another well -a pump there, so we was well supplied with drinking water. Open wells were also behind Harvey Knauer's store. We had an open well there.

Interview with Archie McDonald (born 1890), of Corunna.

Railroad bridge, 1987.

Postcard with humorous message.

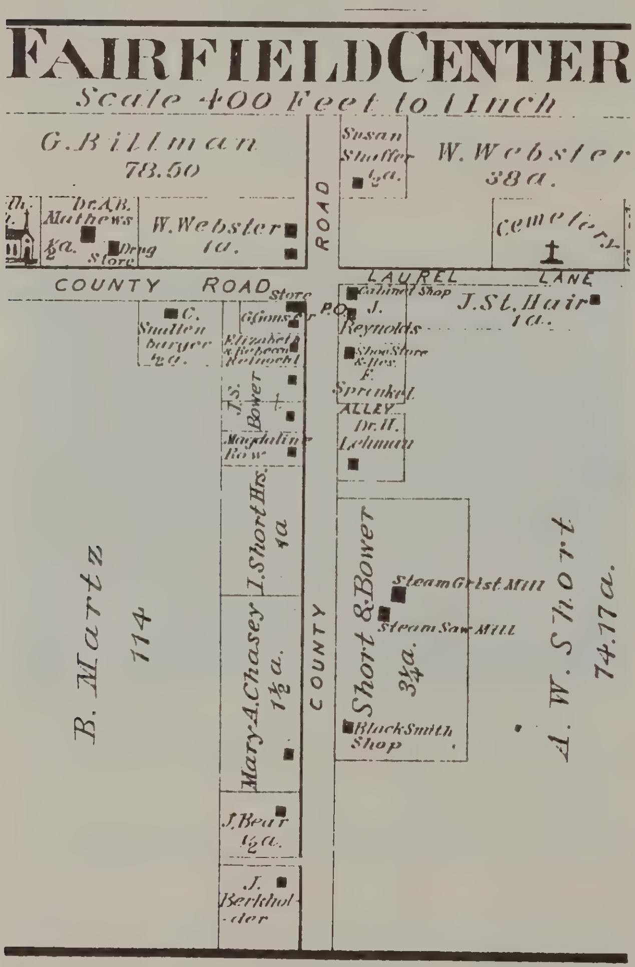
Bridge Street, Corunna, 1920s.

27.21 FAIRFIELD CENTER

Fairfield Center is located near the geographic center of Fairfield Township at the intersection of CR 13 and CR 12. A school was built there in 1848 and was called the Fairfield Center School. The name of the village has been spelled both "Fairfield Center" and "Fairfield Centre".

The village was never formally plotted but was an important business center for many years. The Fairfield Center Elementary School and the Fairfield Township Community Center are presently located in the village.

There was a post office established as Fairfield Centre in 1852. In 1893 the spelling was changed to Fairfield Center. The post office was closed in 1906 when mail service was transferred to Corunna.


FAIRFIELD CENTER
Scale 400 Feet to 1 Inch
G. Billman 78.50
Susan Stauffer ¼a.
W. Webster 38 a.
Dr. A.B. Mathews ¼a.
Drug Store
W. Webster 1a.
ROAD
cemetery
LAUREL LANE
COUNTY ROAD
Store
C. Smaltenbarger ½a.
P.O.
Cabinet Shop
J. Reynolds
J. St. Hair 1a.
Shoe Store & Res.
F. Sprenkel
ALLEY
Dr. H. Lehman
J.S. Bower
I. Short Hrs. 1a
B. Martz 114
Mary A. Chasey 1½a.
COUNTY
Short & Bower 3¾a.
Steam Grist Mill
Steam Saw Mill
BlackSmith Shop
A. W. Short 74.17 a.
J. Bear ½a.
J. Berkholder

Plat of Fairfield Center.

27.2 VIGNETTE 4

"...AN ANVIL SHOOTING."

This story is true and occurred in Fairfield Center, DeKalb County, Indiana. Fairfield Center was and still is a small village in a community of farmers. These people were pioneers who came to this section of Indiana when it was still heavily timbered with giant trees of all kinds. Among these pioneers were imigrants from Ireland, Scotland, Germany and Swit-zerland, all ambitious, resourceful and skilled in the trade they chose to follow. I am of German and Swiss descent. The village boasted of all these people which were about fifty inhabitants. There was a church, red brick school, a general store, sawmill, post office, blacksmith shop and a broom factory.

I was eleven years of age when this incident happened and recently celebrated my eightieth birthday. My brothers and sister and friends came to congratulate me and insisted I tell of some interesting event that happened in my childhood years.

The election of Grover Cleveland left an impression on me I will never forget. He was the only president who served two terms, but not consecutive. All the imigrants were naturalized and they took a very active part in the election. The younger generation also were interested before and after election. When the results were known, all joined in the celebration that produced an anvil shooting. It took quite a lot of preparation for such an event.

Early November having short days and long evenings and there were no lights except lanterns, as electricity was not in use for that purpose, so we had to have a big torch.

My father had an idea. We had a farm adjoining the village and on this was still nearly one hundred acres of virgin timber. It was there that we found a large hollow elm tree. My father with some help, cut this down and cut off a log about sixteen feet long. Then we hauled this hollow log to the village square and set it up on end. Next we cut a hole about six inches above the ground in this upended log for a draft for the fire and to put in the iron rod we needed to fire the anvil explosive. We needed fuel for this fire. We had just reroofed our barn and had a lot of clapboard shingles that had been removed form the roof so we loaded these on wagons and hauled them to the village and filled the log to the top with old shingles. From the village store *we obtained a supply of kerosene, poured it in the top to saturate these old shingles; this would make a big torch and we were ready to light up the village.*

The anvils from the blacksmith shop were now brought over and set up, one right side up and the other to set on it upside down. The base of an anvil is concaved somewhat and will hold about a half tin cup full of black powder. From the general store we obtained a keg of gunpowder. An iron rod was then tied to a long fish pole to be heated in the base of the big torch we had set up. A cloth saturated with kerosene was thrust in the opening of our - ready - to fire -torch and lit. Quickly the flame shot out the top and we had a big flame that lit up the little village. The anvil was now loaded with gunpowder and a short fuse made of candlewick and the other anvil set on top. The iron rod thrust in the opening at the bottom of our torch was soon red hot and touched to the fuse we had set, a big boom resulted. The anvil raised about two feet. The sound of this explosion could be heard for miles and would echo and reecho until we had another shot ready to shoot. Shot after shot was fired and we really had a noisy evening.

We also had a supply of skyrockets and my part of this celebration was to shoot these rockets and I did without any failure or injury to anyone.

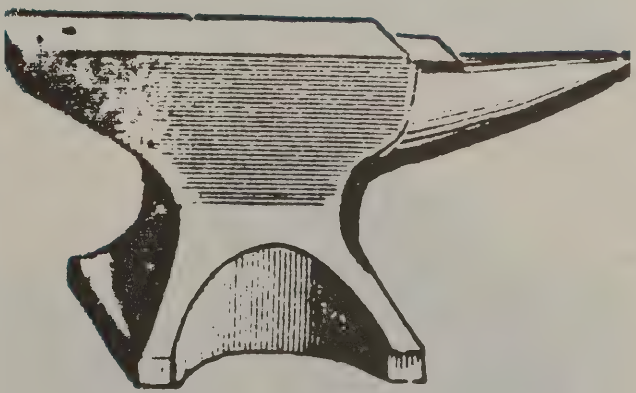
Auburn is the county seat of DeKalb County where this village is located. It published a weekly paper and we had invited their news reporter to witness our fun. He made a very interesting report of this affair. He also sent a copy to the Washington Post in Washington where Grover Cleveland noted the event. We also had an orchard on our farm and some ripe apples. A few days before this all happened, I helped to get enough apples to make a barrel of sweet cider and the crowd enjoyed the best sweet cider you could wish for.

The big torch lasted nearly two hours before it burned out. Not many of the people who attended this event are living today. Most of them have been laid to rest in a beautiful cemetery in this village. All that remains of the village is the church and a few houses. The steeple was knocked off by lightning but the building was saved. The little red school house has been replaced with a modern centralized school house building. All other industry that was here once is gone.

*A sort of aftermath of this event followed when Grover Cleveland was inaugerated. An imigrant from Switzerland who lived near this village, Mr. Martin Lehman, attended the inaugeration. He was proud of the opportunity and privilege to see Washington and witness an inaugeration. He carried with him a copy of the **Auburn Courier** that had reported this event. This report when presented to the guards, gained him an audience with President elect, Grover Cleveland. Mr. Lehman had some difficulty because of language, he spoke only German, his native tongue, but that did not dampen his ambition to talk with the President elect. Mr. Lehman often visited at our home and played dominos with my father and would retell his experiences while in Washington D. C. and how proud and thankful he was to be a citizen of these United States.*

Nearly seventy years have passed since all this happened. I still enjoy good health and often tell of experiences from my early youth. The younger generation today likes to hear me talk of the past and always ask to hear the story about shooting the anvil at Fairfield Center, Indiana.

Narrative of Otto C. Mertz (undated).



27.2J GARRETT

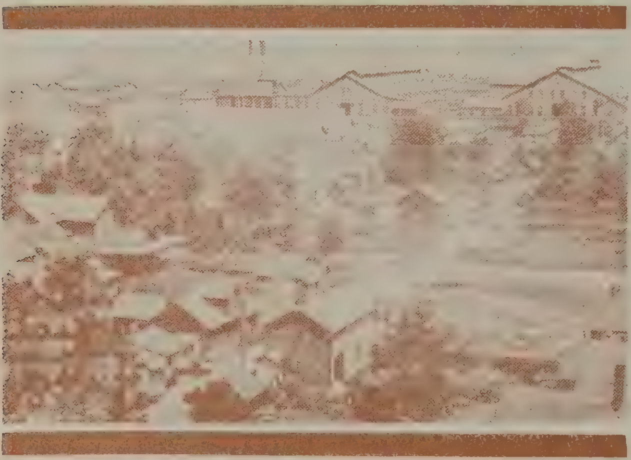
Garrett was founded in 1875 as a division point of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was named for John W. Garrett, who was the president of the railroad.

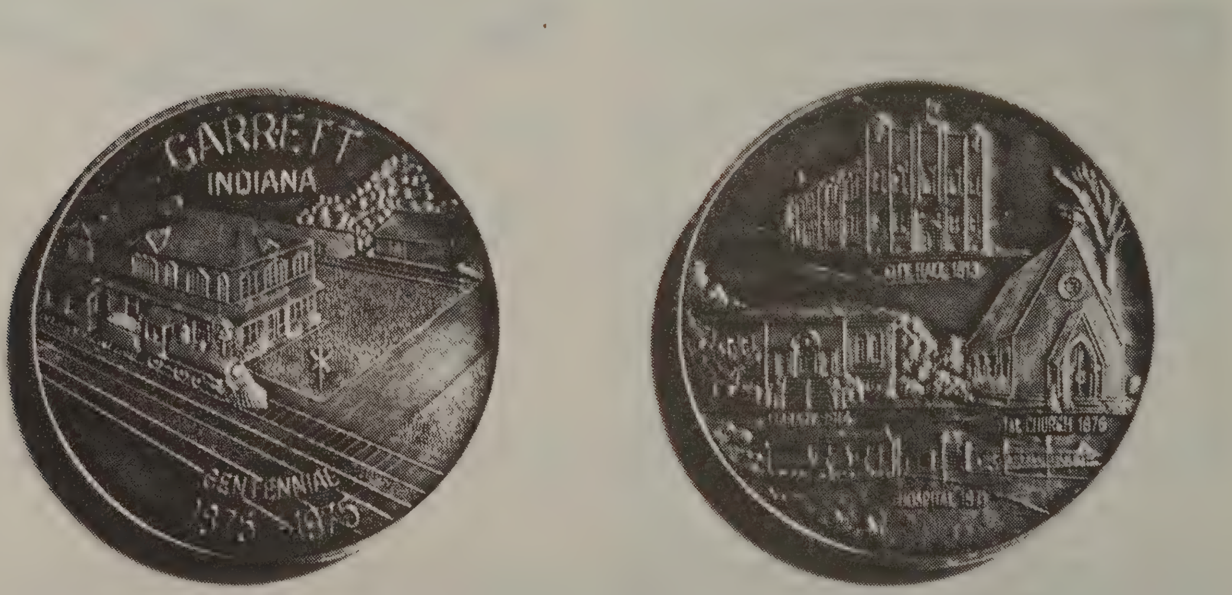
Garrett was incorporated as a town in 1876 with Charles Linkenhelt, Hiram Hogue, and W. E. Pratt as the first trustees.

In 1893 Garrett became the first incorporated city in DeKalb County. Those who have served as mayor of Garrett are:

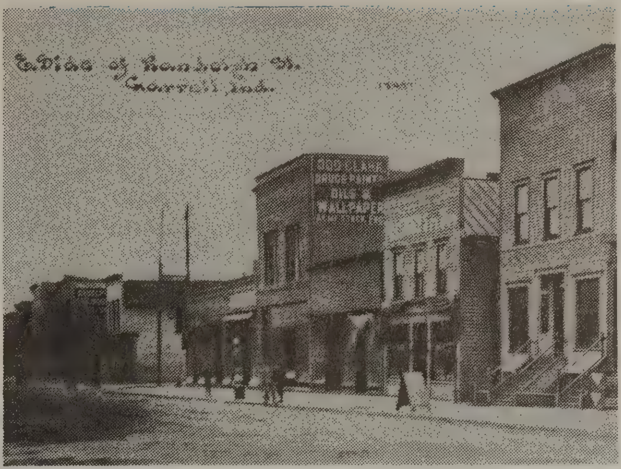
1893 - 1902	Charles W. Camp
1902 - 1910	E. B. Thumma
1910 -	W. J. Frederick (died in office)
	George M. Schulthess
1914 - 1918	Dr. J. A. Clavinger
1918 -	Dr. J. A. Clavinger
	George M. Schulthess
1922 - 1926	George M. Schulthess
1926 -	W. B. Hays (resigned)
	J. D. Brinkerhoff
1930 - 1934	J. S. Patterson
1934 - 1964	Fred L. Feik
1964 - 1968	Cecil E. Miller
1968 - 1976	John A. Simon
1976 - 1980	Harris H. Hoeffel
1980 - 1984	Philip Vanderbosch
1984 -	Marcella M. Zern

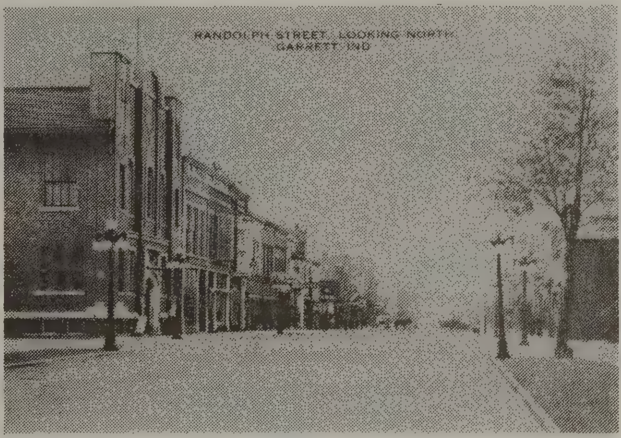
Birdseye views of Garrett.

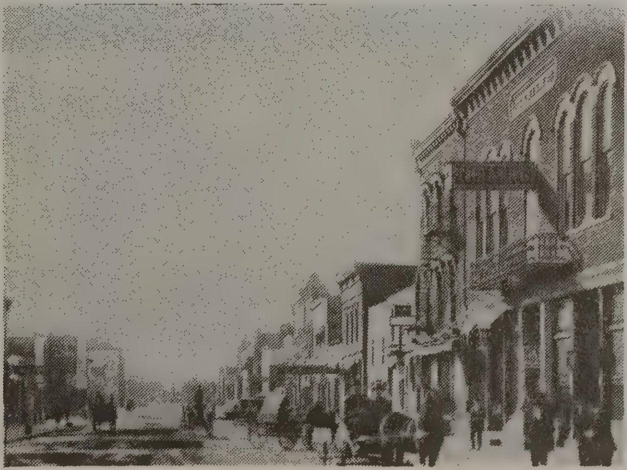


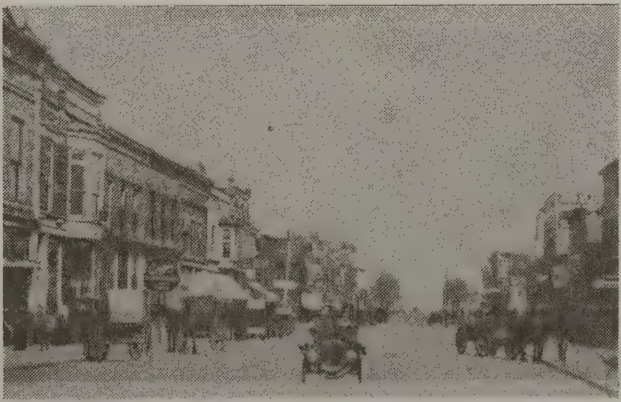


Garrett Centennial Medallion.

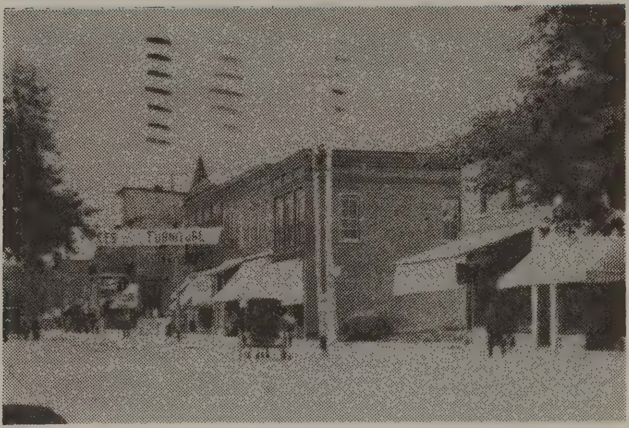

E. Side of Randolph St.
Garrett, Ind.
DRUGS PAINTS
OILS &
WALLPAPER


RANDOLPH STREET, LOOKING NORTH
GARRETT, IND.



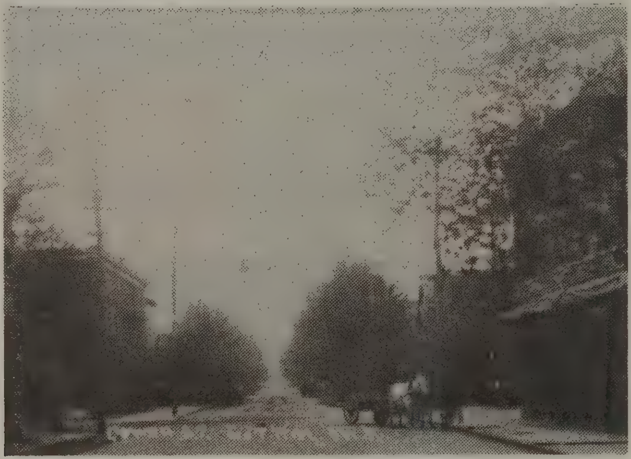


Randolph Street scenes, Garrett.

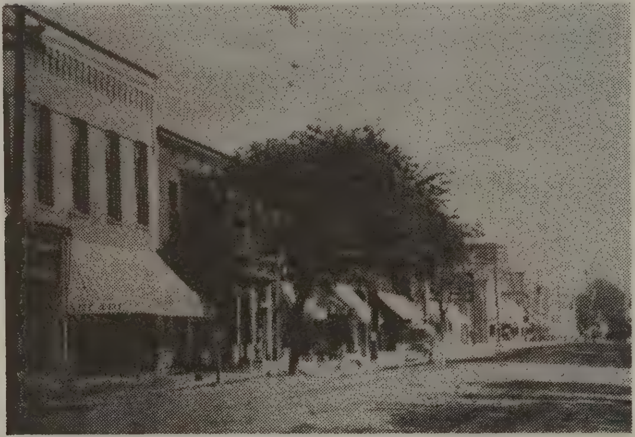


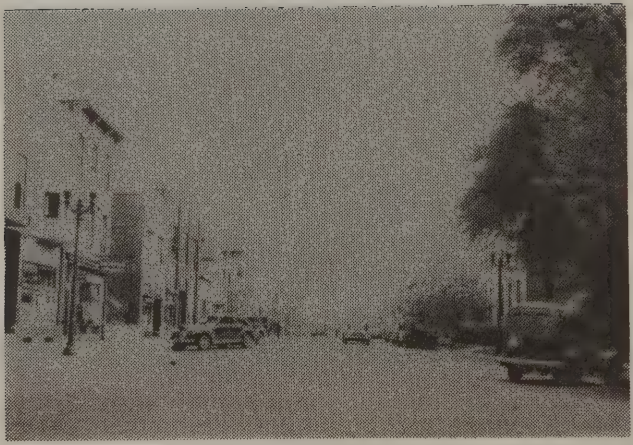
Randolph Street, Garrett.

Cowen Street, Garrett.



Randolph Street, Garrett.





Randolph Street, Garrett, 1920s.

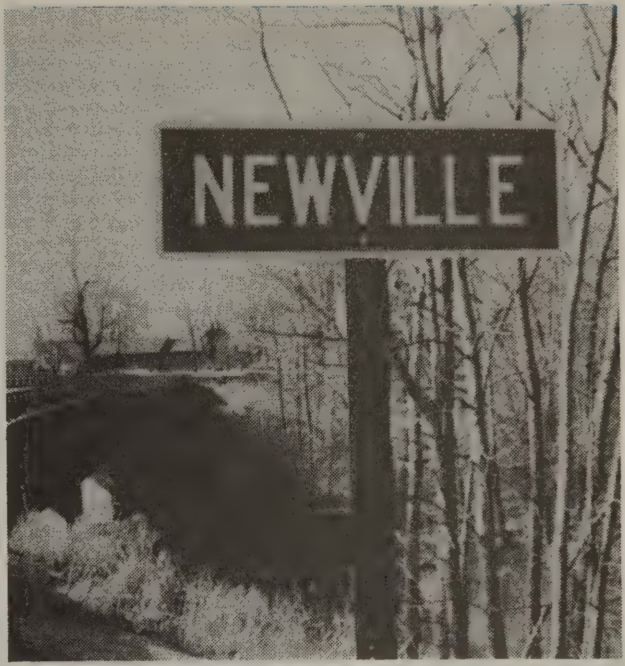
27.2K MOORE

Moore was named after A. D. Moore who first settled in the area in 1854. The community's first commercial enterprise was a general store owned by Henry Brown.

The St. Louis, Pacific and Wabash Railroad came through Moore in 1873 and caused some growth. Moore was an important shipping point for the vegetable farmers in the area.

A post office called Moore's Station was established in 1872, but the name was changed to Moore in 1882. It served until 1909 when it was discontinued.

Store at Moore.



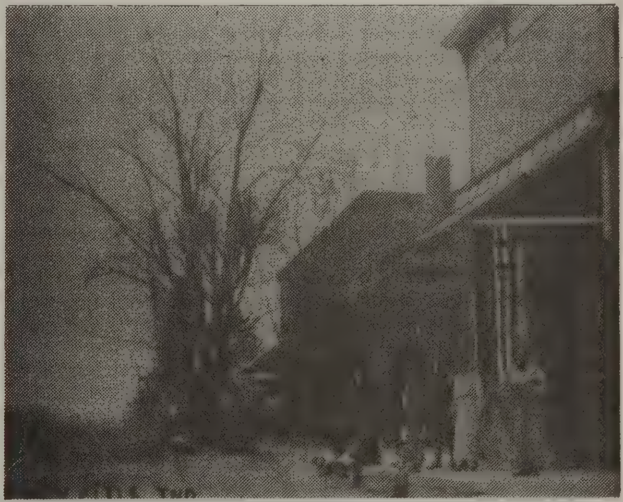
Newville Bridge.

27.2L NEWVILLE

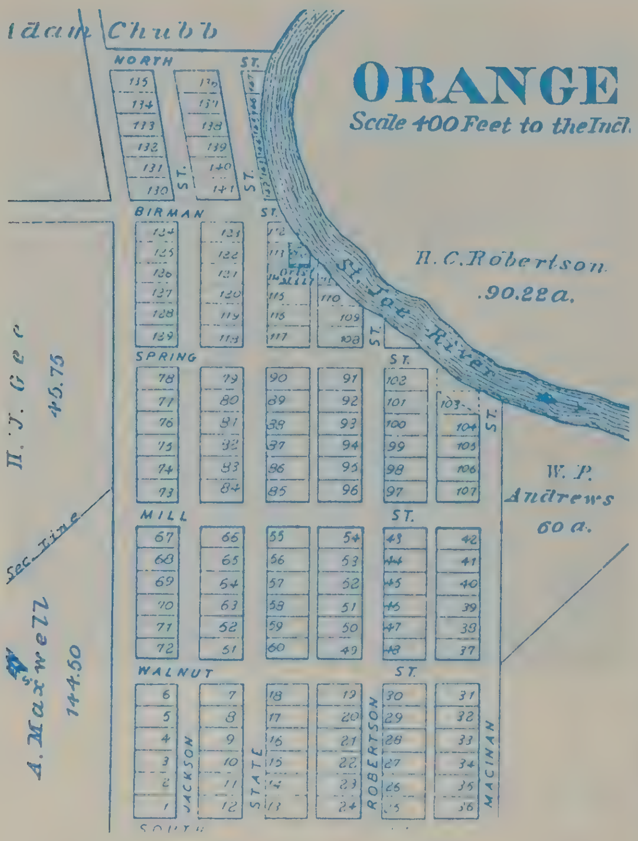
Plotted as Vienna, Newville is one of the oldest settlements in DeKalb County. It is located on SR 8 at its intersection with the St. Joseph River. There has been a bridge at this location since an early date. The post office was established on July 5, 1839, just a few months after the post office at Auburn.

Newville, a very prosperous town in the early years of the county, boasted a number of stores and a hotel. There was a general store at the northeast corner of SR 8 and CR 75 which operated until about 1984.

Store at Moore.



Store at Newville.



Plats of Orange and Lawrence (later Sedan) were ambitious but never materialized.

27.2M ORANGE

Orange is a plotted village located at the intersection of CR 75A and CR 69 near the St. Joseph River. It was founded in 1836 by Collins Robertson. The main feature of Orange was a large waterpowered mill on the St. Joseph River.

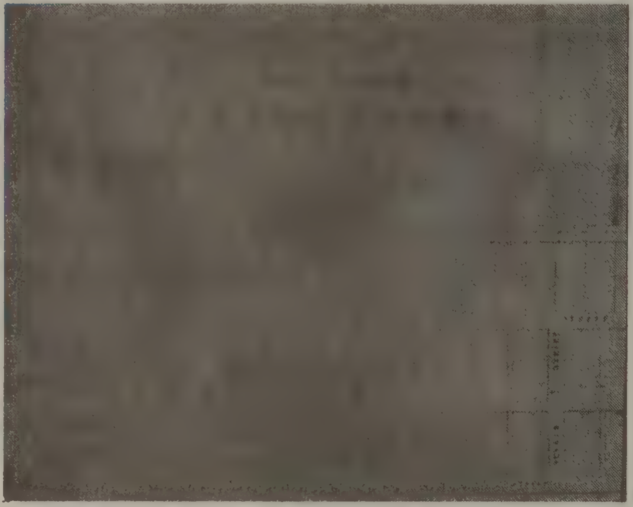
There was never a post office at Orange, which was also known as Orangeville.

27.2N SEDAN

The village of Sedan was originally known as Laurence or Lawrence. Since there was another town named Lawrence in Indiana, the post office could not carry that name; thus, the first post office was called Iba when it was established in 1854. In 1871 the name of the post office was changed to Sedan. The origin of the names Iba and Sedan are not known.

The name Lawrence came from David Lawrence, who originally owned the land on which the cluster of cabins stood. The plotted village was established by H. S. Hine and Harrison Jones. At its prime, the village boasted a flour mill, candy factory, saw mill, cider mill, shoe shop, two blacksmith shops, wagon shop, cooper shop, and four stores.

A group of enterprising farmers built a long wooden ramp for the unloading of grain wagons. The wagons were pulled up the ramp which was over a railroad siding. At the top the loads were dumped directly into a railroad car. Sometimes as many as a hundred wagons lined up to dump grain. William McIntyre was the popular freight agent at Sedan and was instrumental in attracting business to the town. It was said that during the 1880's more grain was shipped from Sedan than from any other point on the railroad between Toledo and Chicago.

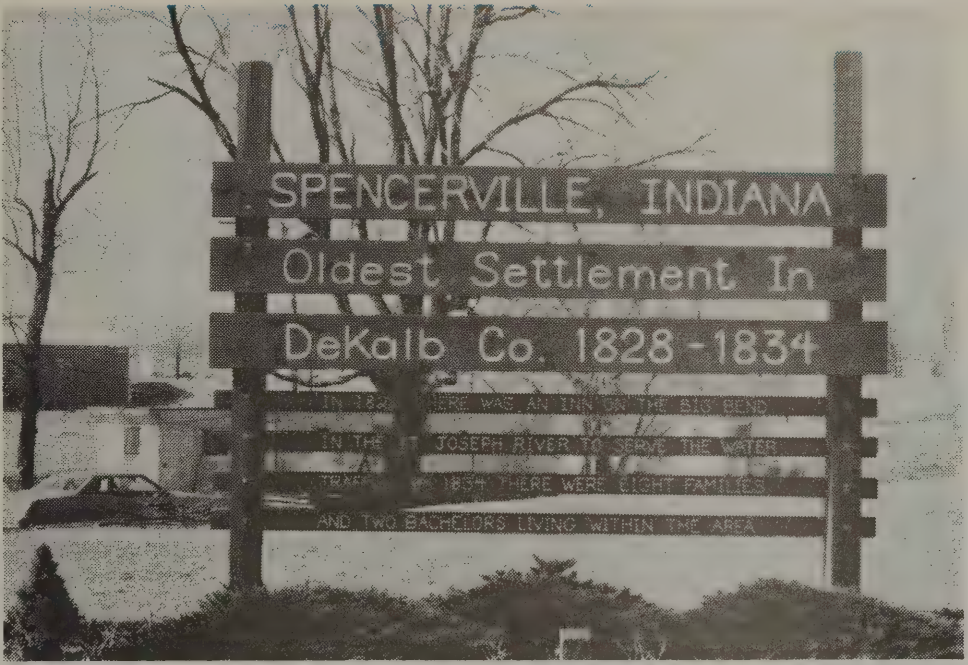


27.2 VIGNETTE 5

"WHAT FUN IT WAS TO WATCH."

I can well remember when there was more wheat shipped from Sedan than any other place between Chicago and Toledo. Often there was more than one hundred loads waiting their turn to unload. What fun it was to watch. There was a long incline upon which the hopper or truck was pulled by a long rope and pulley. Each farmer had to take his teams and pull his own load up to be weighed. Sometimes we walked up to ride down, like riding down hill in a sled. You see, I usually walked up the railroad homefrom school.

Undated Narrative of Marion DeLong.


SPENCERVILLE, INDIANA
Oldest Settlement In
DeKalb Co. 1828-1834
IN 182 HERE WAS AN INN ON THE BIG BEND
IN THE JOSEPH RIVER TO SERVE THE WATER
TRAF 1834 THERE WERE EIGHT FAMILIES
AND TWO BACHELORS LIVING WITHIN THE AREA

Spencerville is proud of its heritage.

27.2O SPENCERVILLE

Spencerville was plotted in 1842 by Reuben J. Dawson. The village is situated on a bluff overlooking the St. Joseph River at a horseshoe bend which provided a natural dam site for a major mill. The town site was named after Col. John Spencer, who was Dawson's brother-in-law and the collector of monies for the United States Land Offices in Fort Wayne.

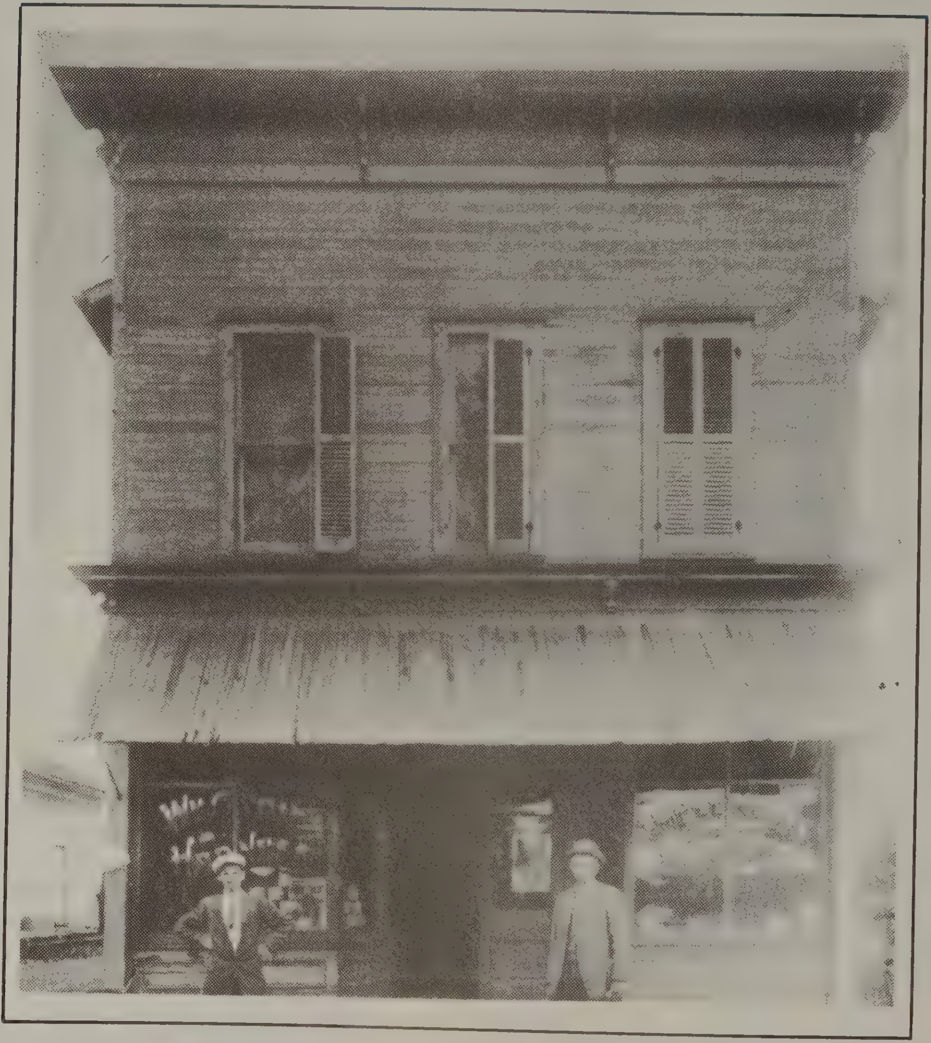
There had been considerable early settlement in the area, possibly as early as 1825. The first seal of the DeKalb County Commissioner's included the date "1825," suggesting that there was a settlement somewhere in the county at that early date. In 1928 the Indiana Historical Society assisted in dedicating a bronze plaque commemorating the Centennial of Spencerville.

Ruben J. Dawson was instrumental in having a large mill built at Spencerville. He was a lawyer and a minister. The Fort Wayne **News** for July 1841 reported that "Mr. Ruben J. Dawson is moving to his estate at Spencerville, where he has large interests in a sawmill, grist mill, and other real estate to help oversee his property."

A post office was established at Spencerville on November 14, 1839. Spencerville has never been incorporated.

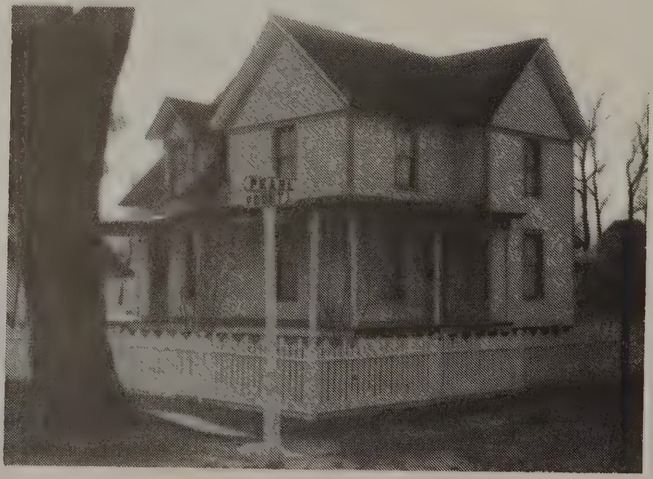
SPENCERVILLE

Spencerville sign on Norfolk and Western Railroad.



Wm. Curie, Dealer in Harness, Implements, and Buggies, Spencerville.

Murray-Erick House in Spencerville.



Jake and
Jim.
Spencerville. Ind
1909 January 1909

Blacksmiths Jake and Jim gave this calendar to customers in 1909.

Spencerville's wood street signs.

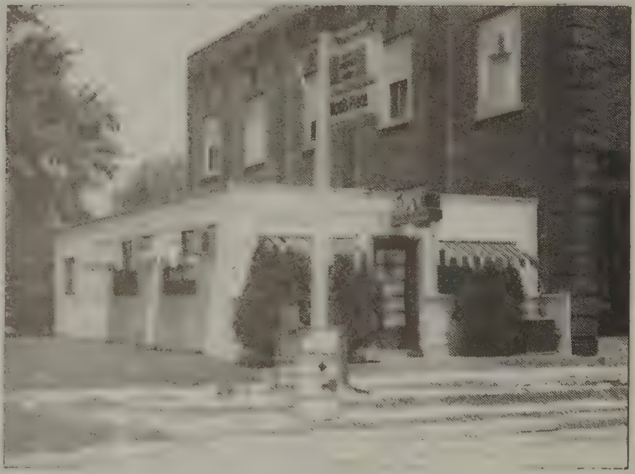
Spencerville Community Club.

27.2P ST. JOE

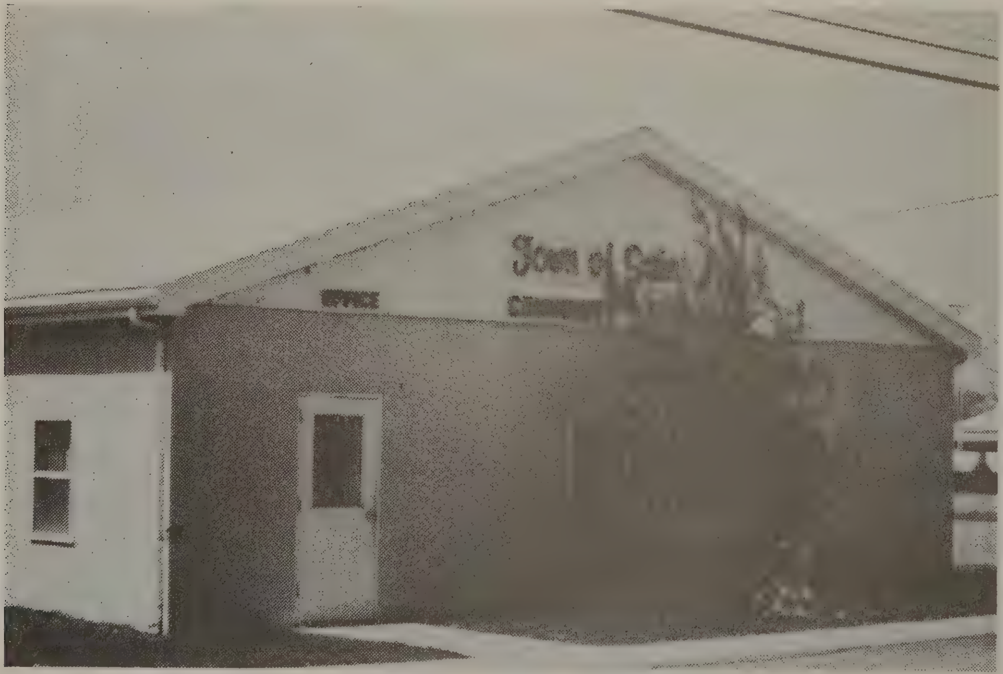
The land upon which St. Joe is situated was settled by John Blair in 1835. When the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was built, there was a station known as Blair at this site. Also a post office by this name was established in 1875.

The land in the area was owned by Jacob Leighty and his son, John Leighty. In 1875 they laid out the plot of the town of St. Joe. In 1886 the name of the town was changed to St. Joe Station, then in 1906 to St. Joe. Presumably, the town was named after the St. Joseph River, which is locally called the "St. Joe River."

St. Joe was incorporated as a town on January 11, 1899, and is still governed in this manner.



Mom's Place Restaurant, St. Joe.



St. Joe Town Hall and Community Center.

FLEA MARKET

St. Joe business area in 1987.

View of Summitt.

27.2Q SUMMITT

Summitt was located in Smithfield Township on CR 4 where it crossed the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad tracks. This is a quarter of a mile east of CR 35. This point was the highest point on the railroad. It was also the leading wood station on the line.

The town was plotted by Peter H. Gramling and soon boasted several stores, a blacksmith shop, sawmill, brickmill, creamery, stockyards, grain elevator, and a saloon. Summitt was also known as Gramling's Crossing, after Peter H. Gramling, and Mottinger's Crossing, after Solomon Mottinger, both of whom owned land in the area.

There was a post office at Summitt from 1871 until 1908.

27.2R WATERLOO

The village of Uniontown was established at an early date on SR 427 where it intersects Cedar Creek. When the Lakeshore and Michigan Southern Railroad was built, a group of investors established the town of Waterloo City on the railroad south of Uniontown.

The town was presumably named after the Napoleonic Battle of Waterloo. The word "City" was added to distinguish the town from another Waterloo elsewhere in Indiana.

There was a post office known as DeKalb established at Uniontown in 1844. In 1862 the post office was moved to Waterloo City, and in 1871 the name was changed to Waterloo. The Waterloo Town Board also passed a resolution on June 20, 1871, changing the name.

Waterloo grew rapidly as a railroad town and was larger than Auburn for many years. However, the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad enhanced the prosperity of Auburn more than Waterloo.

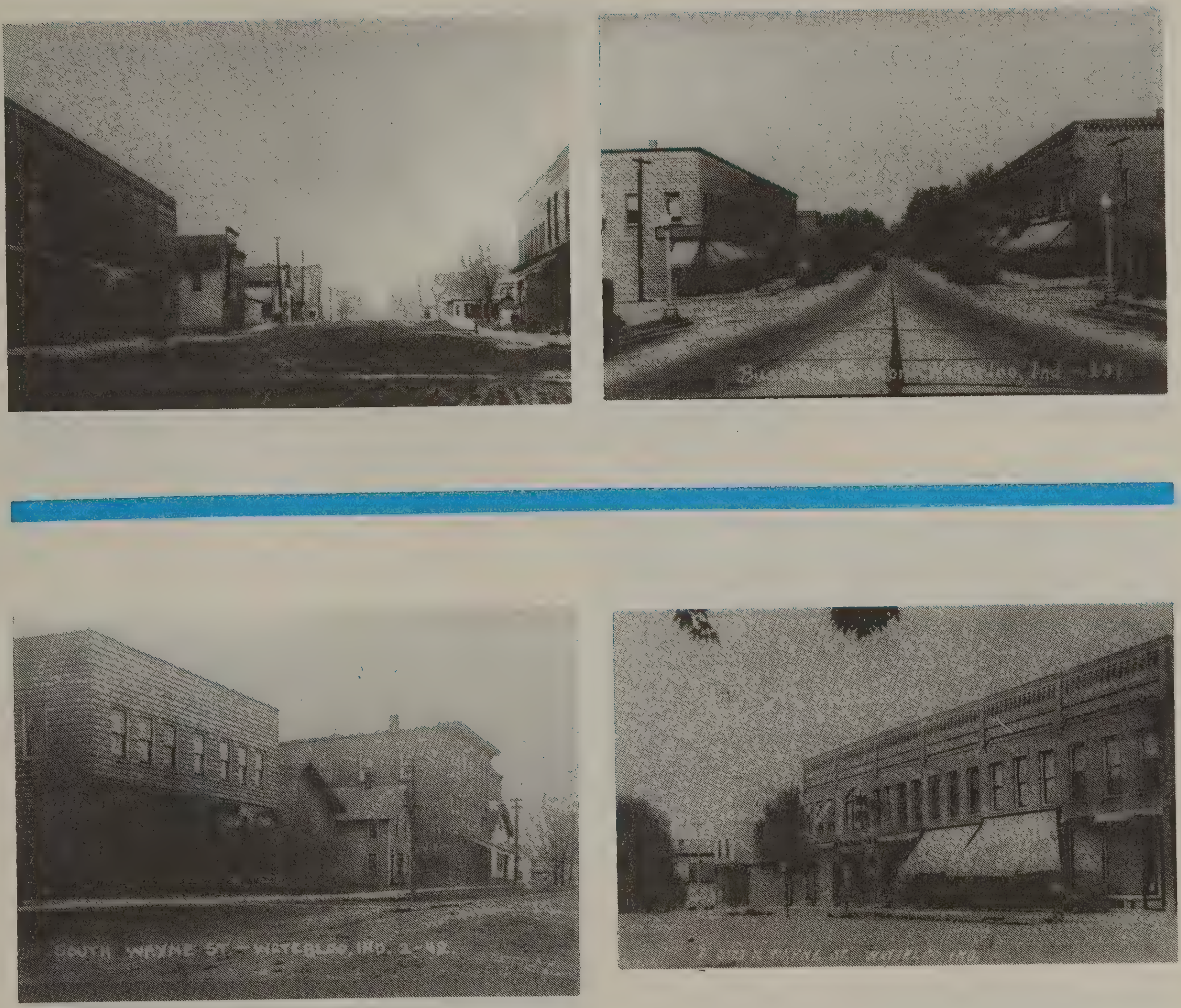
Waterloo is governed by a town government. It has recently been successful in recruiting new industry.

Firebarn and bandstand, Waterloo.

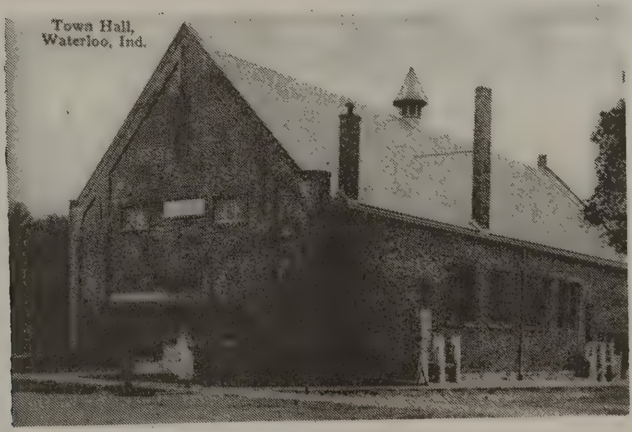
The Lee Hotel, Waterloo.

VULCANIZING

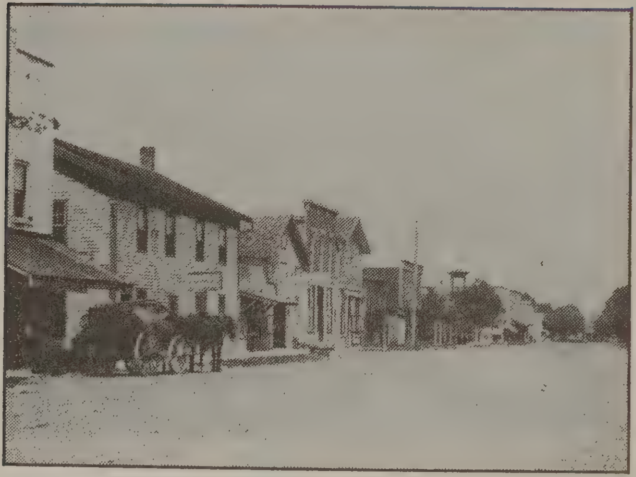
Street scene, Waterloo.


Business Section, Waterloo, Ind.
SOUTH WAYNE ST — WATERLOO, IND. 2-48.
N. WAYNE ST. WATERLOO IND.

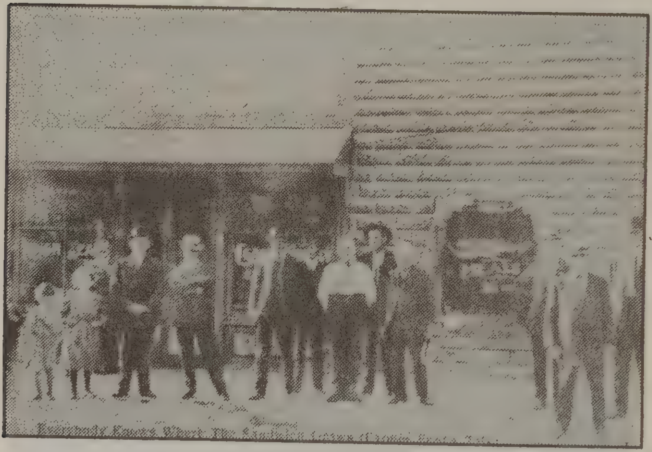
Street scenes Waterloo.


Town Hall,
Waterloo, Ind.

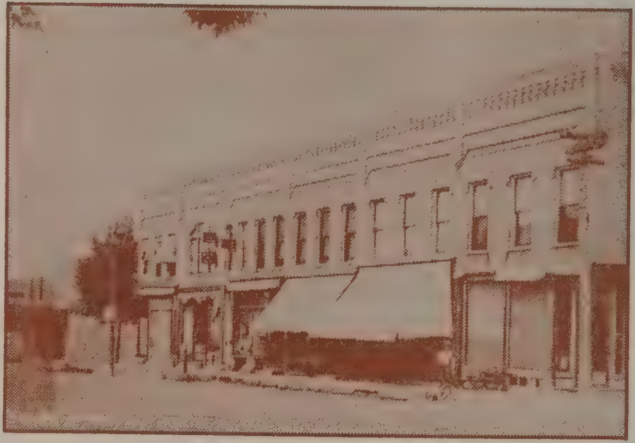
Town Hall, Waterloo.



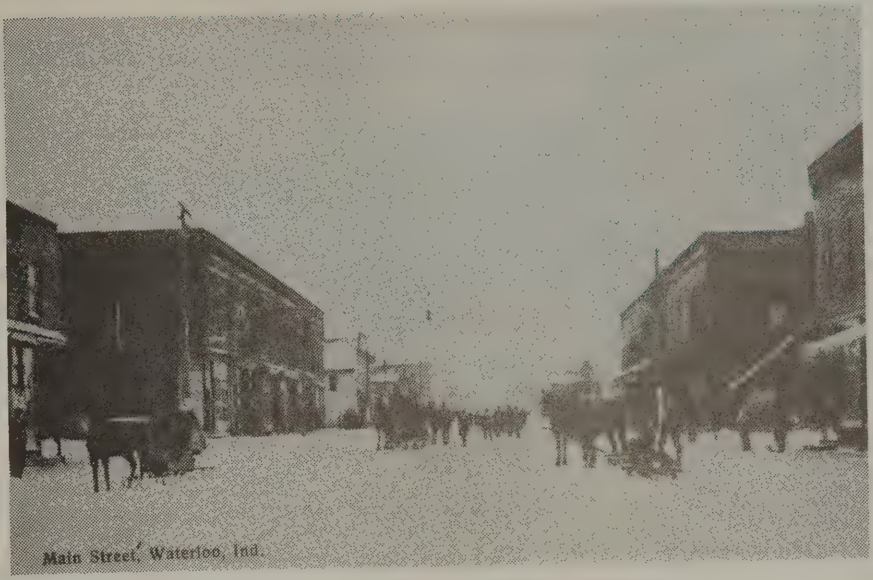
Early street scene in Waterloo; west side of Wayne Street. Signs read: Grocer, Central House, and Livery - Feed Stable.



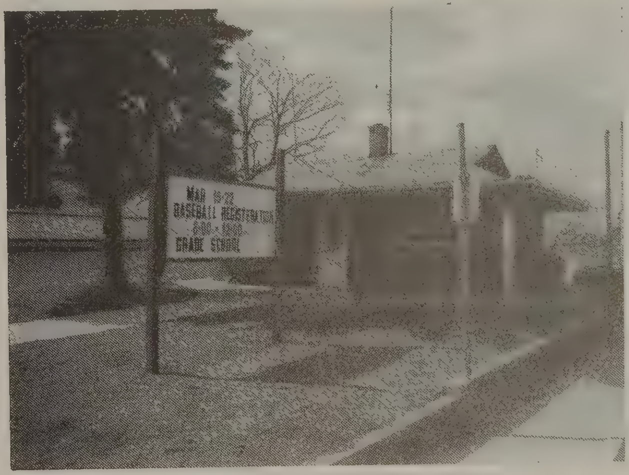
Farmer Fred's Cafe, Waterloo.



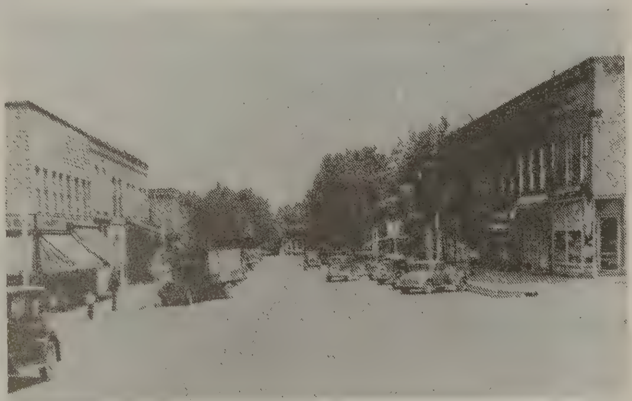
South Wayne Street, Waterloo.


Main Street, Waterloo, Ind.

Snow street scene, Waterloo.


BASEBALL REGISTRATION
GRADE SCHOOL

Police Station, Waterloo.



Street scenes, Waterloo.

Green Parrott Restaurant, Waterloo, 1987.

Interior of Green Parrott Restaurant in 1950s.

Old lumber company building, Waterloo, 1987.

Waterloo street scenes, 1987.

27.3 OBSCURE PLACE NAMES

Place names are a fascinating part of DeKalb County history. They are a form of folklore which evolved by word of mouth in most cases. In addition to the names of villages, towns, and cities, there have been many other place names in DeKalb County.

Some of the obscure place names originated from stops on the railroad, such as Rose and Inverness. Others were named after commercial enterprises, such as Carnahan's Corners and Handy's Corners. Most of the intersections in the county were named after a landowner who lived at or near the intersection. One of the most prominent "corners" was Coburn Corners, which still retains this designation today.

Other place names are set forth in the post office chapter, the school chapter, the church chapter, and the transportation chapter. Presented here are miscellaneous place names along with present road number locations. The locations of some could not be ascertained but the names are still listed in the event that they will sometime in the future be ascertained. There are undoubtedly more place names which have already been lost to written history. Here follows a list of obscure DeKalb County place names:

BETTY'S CORNER. The junction of County Road 68 and State Road 327 was known as Betty's Corner, after a "speakeasy" conducted there during prohibition.

BLAIR. A former name for St. Joe.

BRUMBACK'S CORNERS. Located at County Road 19 and County Road 28. Also known as Shower's Corners and Green's Corners.

BUCK HILL. There was a post office in DeKalb County known as Buck Hill from 1851 to 1856. The geographical location has not been ascertained.

BUTLER CENTER. Located at County Road 60 and State Road 327. Also known as New Era.

BUTLER STATION. Former name of Butler.

CARMER'S CORNERS. Located at County Road 35 and County Road 40A.

CARNAHAN'S CORNERS. Located at County Road 427 and County Road 68. The Orange and Daisey Carnahan General Store was located at the southwest quadrant of the intersection.

CEDAR. Located at State Road 205 and County Road 7. A stop on the Eel River Railroad.

CEDAR CREEK. The exact location has not been ascertained. There was a post office by this name located in DeKalb County from 1872 to 1894.

CENTERVILLE. An attempt was made to plat a town in the exact geographical center of DeKalb County which the proprietors hoped would become the county seat. When Auburn was named county seat, the plat was abandoned. The area is located near County Road 427, near DeKalb High School.

CHEESETOWN. An area on State Road 101, north of County Road 60. Also known as Israel.

CHUBB'S CORNERS. Located at County Road 40 and County Road 71. Also called Coat's Corners and Gravel Corner.

CLAIRVILLE. Another name for Clearville.

CLEARVILLE. The southwest area of Waterloo. Also called Clairville.

COAT'S CORNERS. Located at County Road 40 and County Road 71. Also called Gravel Corner and Chubb's Corners.

COBURN CORNERS. Located at State Road 101 and County Road 64. There was a post office at this point from 1865 to 1876.

COLES' CORNERS. Location not ascertained. There was a post office at Coles' Corners from 1857 to 1873.

COLLEGE CORNERS. Located in Franklin Township. Probably at intersection of County Road 24 and County Road 59.

COLLINGWOOD. Postal records show a post office in DeKalb County known as Collingwood. It was probably on the south county line near the Dutchridge area of Allen County.

CUSTER. Located on State Road 327 in Section Five, Fairfield Township, just south of north county line. A Methodist Episcopal Church and a school were located at this site. The church was moved to Helmer in December 1926. There was a post office at Custer from 1881 until 1892, when it was moved to Helmer.

Coburn Homestead at Coburn Corners.

Filling Station and General Store at Deadman's Curve on SR 8 east of Auburn.

George E. Muhn General Store at DeKalb, also known as St. Johns.

DEADMAN'S CURVE. A deceptive curve on State Road 8 at its intersection with County Road 35. Many traffic fatalities have occurred at this point.

DEKALB. Located at County Road 60 and County Road 17. Also known as St. Johns. There were two other areas known as DeKalb. One was apparently at Uniontown north of Waterloo and the other was near Butler. See the subsection on post offices for more detail.

DUTCHTOWN. The east part of Garrett. Also called Deutschtown. Named after the German immigrants who originally populated the area.

FEAGLERS CORNERS. Located at County Road 36A and County Road 19.

FERGUSON'S CORNERS. Location not ascertained.

FINCH'S CORNERS. Located at County Road 28 and 327. James Martin Finch owned a farm at this intersection.

FIVE CORNERS. Located in Butler Township.

FIVE MILE CORNER. Located five miles south of Butler at the intersection of State Road 1 and State Road 101 and State Road 8. There was once a general store and filling station at this point.

FROGTOWN. The area north of the creek in Waterloo is called Frogtown. It is also known more officially as Uniontown.

GRAMLING'S CROSSING. Another name for Summitt. Also called Mottinger.

GRAVEL CORNER. Located at County Road 40 and County Road 71. Also called Coat's Corner and Chubb's Corner.

GREEN'S CORNERS. Located at County Road 19 and County Road 28. Also known as Brumback's Corners and Showers' Corners.

GRUBE'S CORNERS. Located at County Road 48 and County Road 19.

GUNSENHOUSER'S CORNERS. Located at County Road 40 and County Road 75.

GYPSY HILL. A large wooded area south of the intersection of County Road 28 and County Road, 79 where gypsies frequently camped until the 1950's.

HANDY'S CORNERS. Located in Wilmington Township. Named for Charles Handy, a blacksmith.

HASH BRIDGE. An iron bridge on County Road 3 over Little Cedar Creek about one-fourth mile south of County Road 48, which has been used as a rendezvous point for the sale and purchase of marijuana, ("hash") and other illicit substances.

HAVERSTOCK CORNERS. Located on County Road 61A (Basket Factory Road) and County Road 22.

HOPEWELL. Located at County Road 35 and County Road 68.

IBA. Another name for Sedan.

INVERNESS. A stop on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 1.9 miles west of Concord and 4.8 miles east of Auburn Junction. The Carper family owned the land at this point and, as a condition for selling right of way to the railroad, required a flag stop known as Inverness, which was named after the town of Inverness, England, where Mrs. Carper was from.

ISRAEL. An area on State Road 101 north of County Road 60. Also known as Cheesetown.

JACKSON CENTER. Located at County Road 60 and County Road 35.

JARVIS. Former name of Butler.

JUNCTION. A possible prior name for Butler. Probably originated from the fact that two railroads intersected at Butler.

JUNCTION MUDD. See Mudd Junction.

KEPLER'S CORNERS. Located in Franklin Township. Perhaps the same as Haverstock's Corners at County Road 61A and County Road 22.

LAWRENCE. Another name for Sedan. Also spelled Laurence.

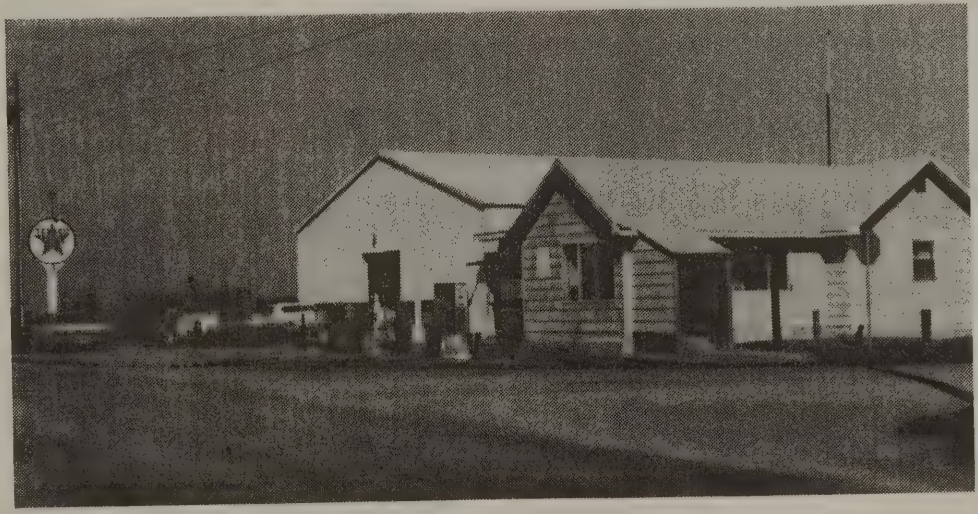
MAPLE RIDGE. Located in Spencerville area but exact location not ascertained.

MILE CORNER. There are two mile corners in DeKalb County. One is a mile north of Butler at the intersection of State Road 1 and County Road 24. The other is a mile north of Garrett at

Hash Bridge on CR 3. Graffiti can be seen on bridge rails.

Mile Corner north of Garrett.

GUNS
RANGE
SUNDAE



Ivan's Place, a filling station and general store at Hopewell.

the intersection of State Road 8 and State Road 327.

MOORE'S STATION. Alternate name for Moore.

MOORESVILLE. Alternate name for Moore used by some local residents. Mooresville is actually a town located in Morgan County, outside of Indianapolis.

MOTTINGER. Another name for Summitt. Also called Gramling's Crossing.

MT. HOPE. Located at State Road 8 and County Road 55. There was a post office at Mt. Hope from 1851 to 1904.

MUDD JUNCTION. A derisive name for Butler during the 1860's. The names Junction Mudd and Junction many have also been used.

NEW ERA. Located at County Road 60 and State Road 327. Also called Butler Center. The post office was known as Butler from 1840 to 1868. It was then changed to New Era and known by that name until 1906.

NEW ERA STATION. Located at County Road 11A and County Road 64. A stop on the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw.

NORRISTOWN. Former name of Butler.

OAK HILL. Located on State Road 1 about two miles south of Butler near County Road 36.

ORANGE. A platted village located on County Road 56A at intersection of County Road 69. Also known as Orangeville.

ORANGEVILLE. Alternate name for Orange.

OSBORN HILLS. Hilly area near Bible Baptist Church Family Life Center and WIFF Radio on County Road 29.

PACKERTOWN. The west edge of Butler. The name was derived from August T. Packer, who platted the area.

PLEASANT HILL. Located at County Road 13 and County Road 6.

RICHLAND CENTRE. The exact location has not been ascertained. There was a post office by this name from 1851 to 1855.

ROSE. A stop on the Wabash Railroad about two miles south of Butler.

SCION. Location not ascertained. There was a post office in DeKalb County under the name Scion from 1894 to 1903.

SHOWERS' CORNERS. Located at County Road 19 and County Road 28. Also known as Brumback's Corners and Green's Corners.

SHULL'S CORNERS. Located at County Road 19 and County Road 38.

SKEETERVILLE. Located on State Road 1 about a half mile south of Bellefountaine Road. This was the location of a General Store owned by Jay and Lucy Porter. It was later owned by Myron Markley and still later by Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Truby.

SMITHFIELD. Located at County Road 10 and County Road 31. There was a post office called Smithfield in 1862-1863.

SOUTHSIDE. That part of Butler located south of the Conrail Railroad Tracks.

ST. JOHNS. Located at County Road 60 and County Road 17. Also known as DeKalb.

STAFFORD. A stop on New York Central Railroad east of Butler.

STAMETTOWN. The part of Auburn south of Auburn Drive is known as Stamet Addition and was once called Stamettown or Stametville.

STONE'S CORNERS. Location not ascertained.

TAYLOR'S CORNERS. Located at State Road 427 and County Road 53 and County Road 10. There as a post office there from 1856 to 1863.

TITLER'S CORNERS. Located at County Road 35 and County Road 52.

TROY STATION. Another name for Artic.

UNION CHAPEL. Located at State Road 8 and County Road 45. Named for Union Chapel Church.

UNIONTOWN. The north part of Waterloo on County Road 427 north of Cedar Creek. Also known locally as Frogtown. There was a post office at this location known as DeKalb.

VICTOR. Located in the vicinity of State Road 8 and County Road 45. There was a post office at Victor from 1855 until 1864.

VIENNA. Former name of Newville.

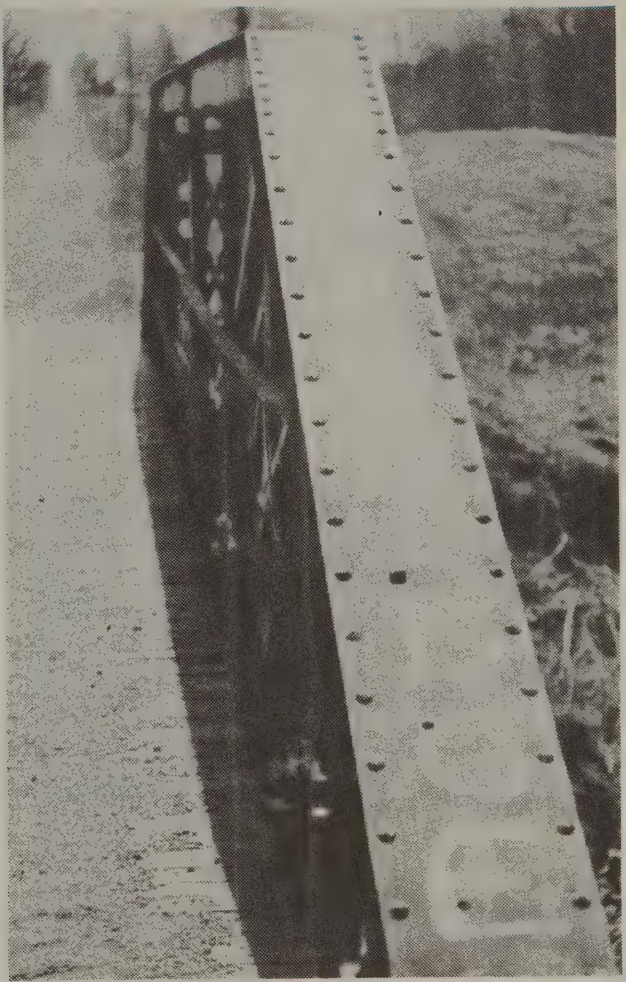
WALKER'S CORNERS. Located at County Road 40 and County Road 35.

WATERLOO CITY. Former name of Waterloo.

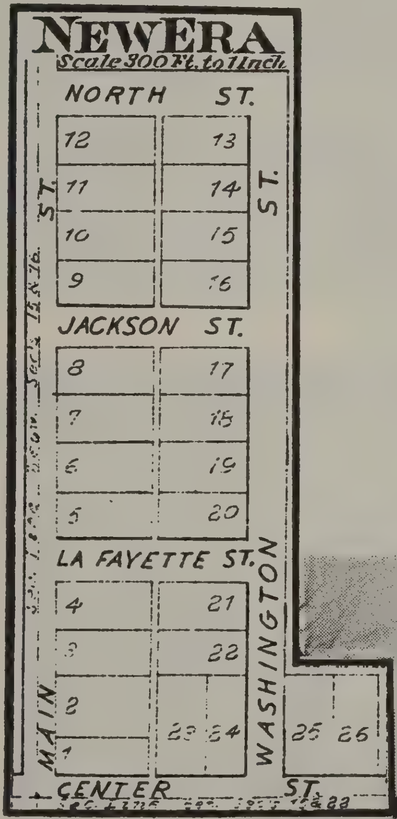
WILMINGTON CENTER. Located in center of Wilmington Township at County Road 59 and County Road 36.

YODER'S CORNERS. Located at County Road 35 and County Road 46A.

ZEHENDNER'S CORNERS. Located at County Road 35 and South County Line Road named for John Zehendner, who had a farm there.



Name "Hash Bridge" is painted on rail.


NEW ERA
Scale 300 Ft. to 1 Inch
NORTH ST.
JACKSON ST.
LA FAYETTE ST.
CENTER ST.
MAIN ST.
WASHINGTON ST.
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
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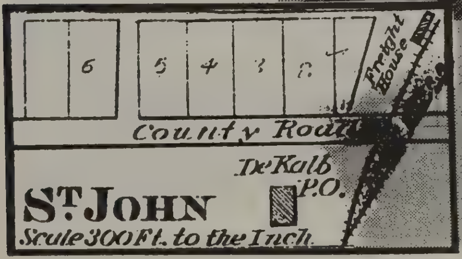
Plats of New Era and St. John.


ST JOHN
Scale 300 Ft. to the Inch
County Road
DeKalb P.O.
Freight House
6
5
4
3
2
1

Architectural detail from west side of square, Auburn.

Architectural detail from north side of square, Auburn.

CHAPTER TWENTY EIGHT

ARCHITECTURE

28.1 OVERVIEW

Log structures dominated the DeKalb County countryside during its first two decades. Several log cabins are still in use in DeKalb County.

Frame structures became common as sawmills made sawn lumber available. Most DeKalb County architecture is a reflection of the national tastes and the availability of materials.

Many of the round roofed barns in DeKalb County were built by Elza Jordan and Sons. The beams were prefabricated and then erected on the site with only a gin pole and manpower or horsepower.

The Garrett Multiple Resource District and the Auburn Downtown Historic District include many historic structures.

28.2 LOG STRUCTURES

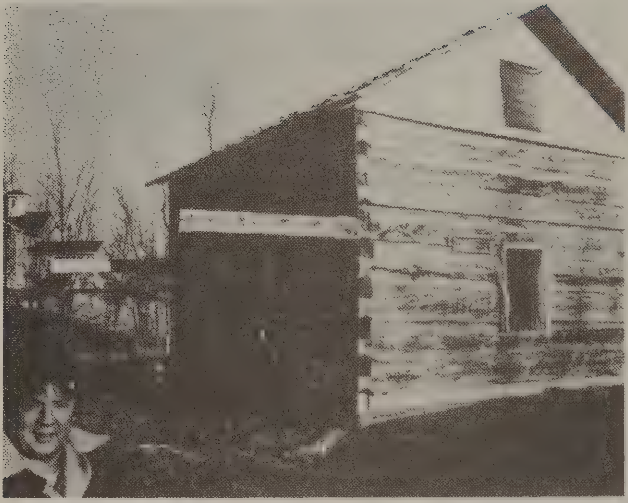
The first permanent structures in DeKalb County were made of logs cut at the site. Usually hardwoods were used such as oak, hickory, walnut, cherry, beech, and sassafras. A log structure cost the builder nothing other than his labor. A typical log structure in DeKalb County was built without nails. The technique of notching held the logs in place. Only the top two logs were fastened with wodden pegs.

There are several log structures still in use in DeKalb County. Bill Lee Francis lives in an original log cabin on CR 19 just south of CR 68. The Fretz cabin has been moved from Richland Township to the John Martin Smith Farm in Butler Township. There is a log shed still in use on the Floyd and Agnes Watson Farm on CR 35 in Jackson Township.

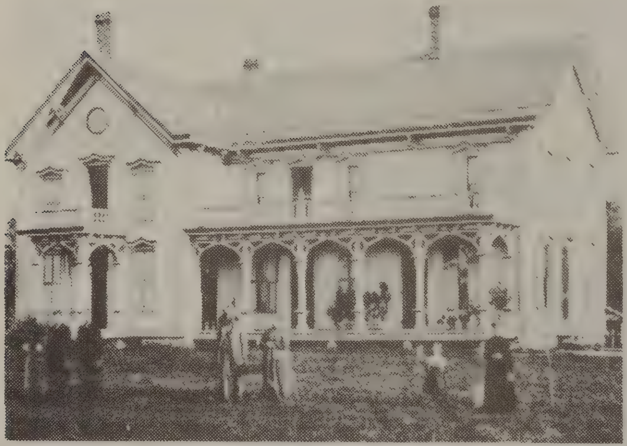
As farmers prospered, many log structures were covered with siding and became incorporated into a larger structure.

Log structures will last for centuries if properly chinked and maintained. They are a quaint reminder of the early days of DeKalb County.

Ironically, log structures have again became popular. Three have been built along CR 427 south of Auburn within the past several years.



Author, John Martin Smith, and Fretz Cabin which was moved from Richland township to Butler Township.



Shoemaker family and house.

28.3 FRAME STRUCTURES

There were steam sawmills in DeKalb County as early as 1850. As soon as sawn lumber was available, it was used for houses, barns, and other structures.

Most early houses were built from plans published in plan books much as is done today. Architectural details such as shutters, brackets, columns, and related items were readily available.

Earlier frame structures were built with the ''barn frame'' method of construction where beams were erected at each corner and then tied together with crossmembers. A mixture of mud and straw was used for insulation in some cases.

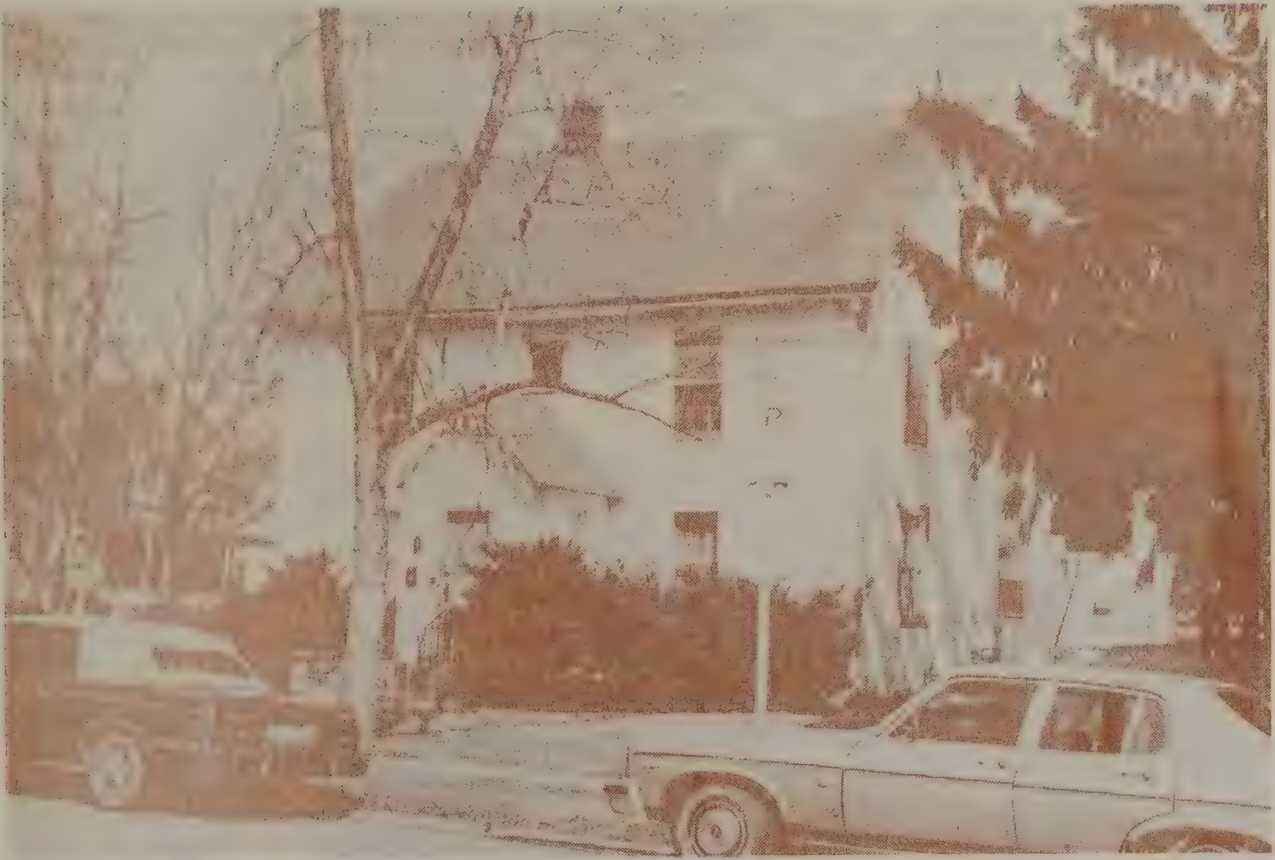
Frame construction has been the favored method of construction in DeKalb County. Many houses were stuccoed in Auburn by Roland Muhn during the period from 1930 to 1960. The stucco has lasted very well and requires little maintenance.

Since the mid - 1960's aluminum siding has been used to cover many frame structures throughout the county.

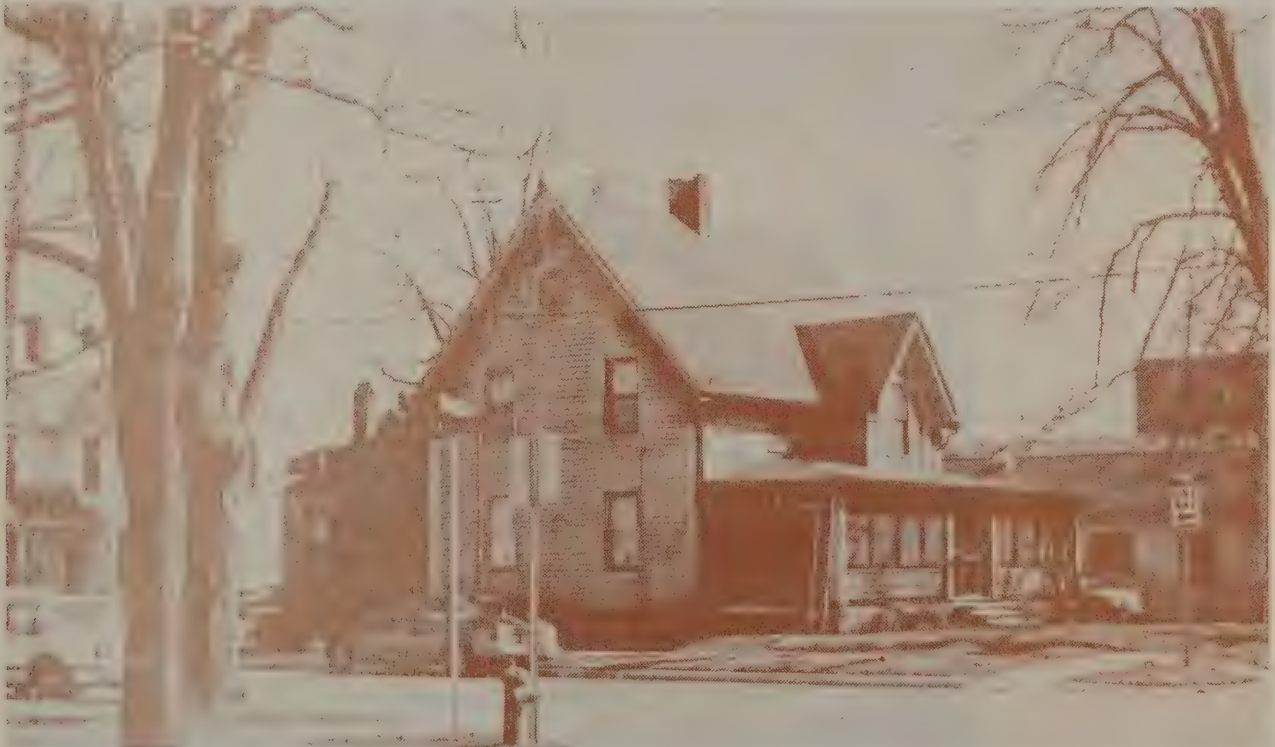
28.4 ARCHITECTURE

It is unlikely that any architect ever practiced in DeKalb County. An examination of county and city directories has not disclosed any listings.

Public buildings such as the courthouse, post office, city halls, schools, and jails have been designed by architects as have many churches. Almost all other buildings are products of the



The Mott House at the southeast corner of Fifth and Cedar, Auburn, was built in 1848 and was perhaps the oldest house in Auburn until razed in 1988. It was a classic example of a "Gothic Country Cottage."



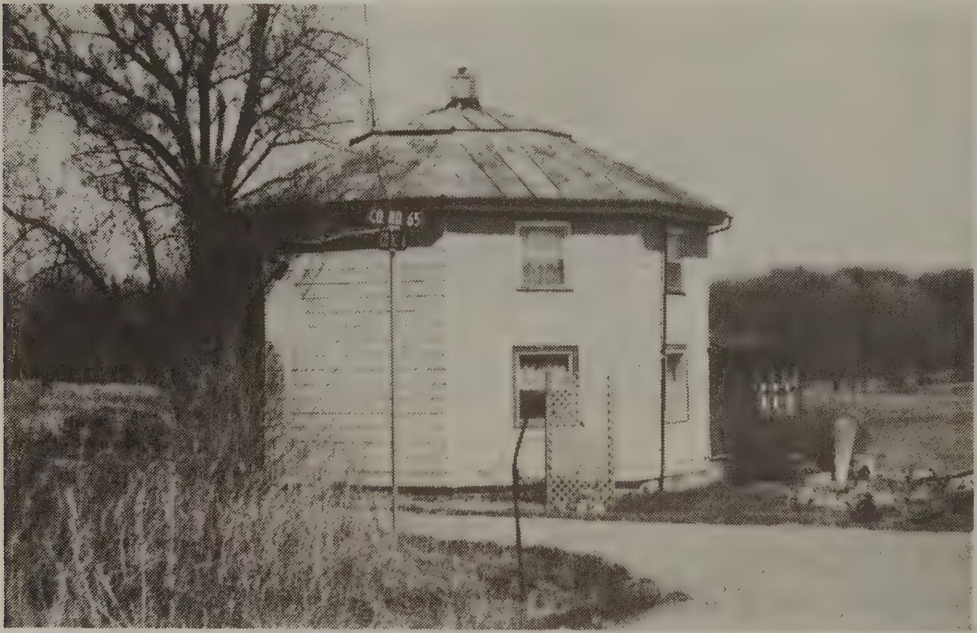
The Morris House at the southeast corner of Sixth and Cedar, Auburn, is a contemporary of the Mott House and deserves a better fate.

"carpenter gothic" method of design. There are some outstanding houses in each of our towns and throughout the countryside.

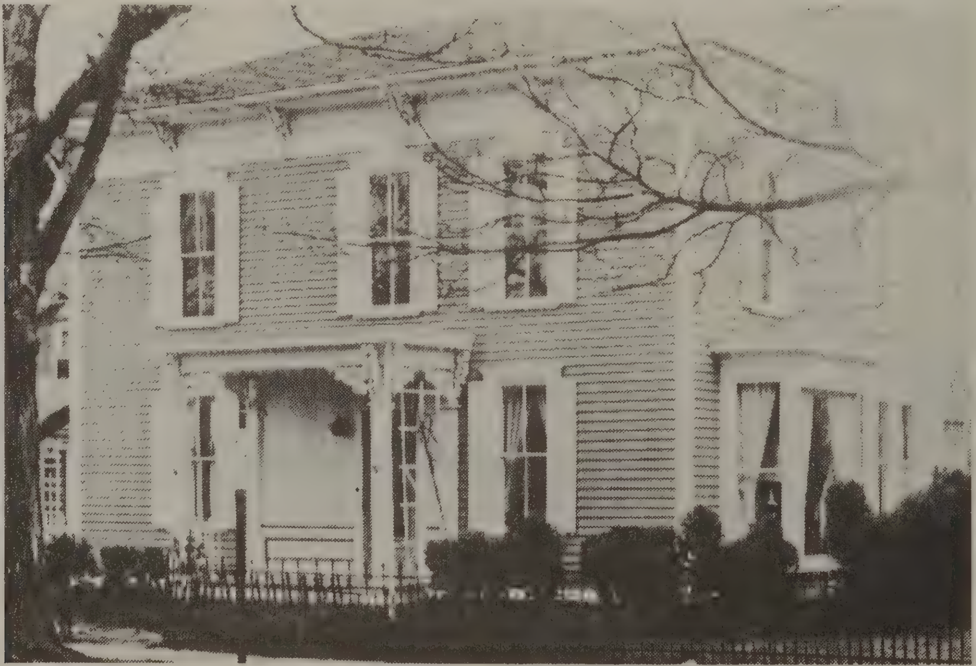
There were at least two octagonal houses in DeKalb County. A brick one was razed in the 1960's to make room for a parking lot for the Gerig Funeral Home at the northeast corner of West Seventh and Indiana Avenue, Auburn. The other still stands in Franklin Township at the northeast corner of CR 6 and CR 65.

Most architecture has followed the national tastes of the era in which the building was constructed. The earlier post war ranch houses in Auburn were built on North Van Buren Street. A few years later the Walters Addition was opened. Larger houses were built in areas like Dewey Street in East Auburn. There are several steel houses in Auburn, such as the one at the southwest corner of Main and Fifteenth Streets.

Most DeKalb County architecture is a product of the materials available to the builder at the time, rather than any conscious attempt at design. After several decades of the modern era where houses were very plain and unadorned, architectural detail and ornamentation have come back as evidenced by two new houses recently built on CR 427 north of Brandon Road



This octagonal house still stands at the northeast corner of CR 6 and CR 65.

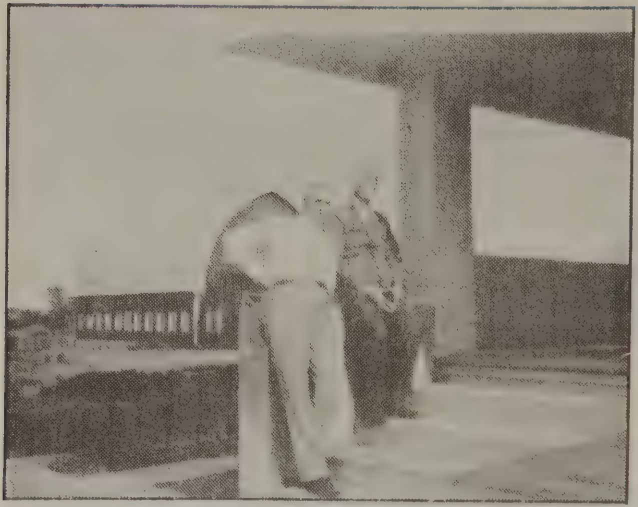


Waterman House at the northeast corner of Twelfth Street, Auburn, is a good example of early Victorian architecture.

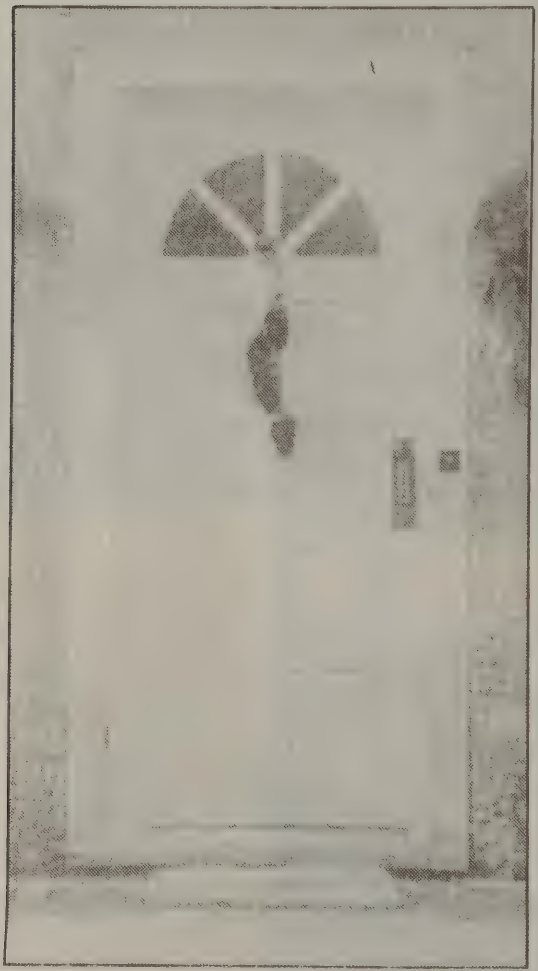
W.F.C. Francis Home, Waterloo, is Greek Revival.

Buchanan-Poff Home, Auburn.

Mr. and Mrs. Daryl Dodein are building this elaborate home near Auburn.



A Sears-Roebuck barn near Waterloo.



Above; Back door of E.L. Cord house showing combination push-button lock

28.5 BARNS

Barns were a symbol of wealth and industry. Many fine examples remain, although most are uncared for and deteriorating.

A drive through the county will verify the fact that styles of barns are found in clusters and were probably built about the same time by the same builder.

A particularly accomplished barn builder was Elza Jordan and Sons from Corunna. This family built the round roofed barns which are so prominent in DeKalb County. Mr. Jordan contracted to build two or three barns each summer and spent the winter prefabricating the structures. He built a large band saw from a Model T Ford truck chassis and engine and used this device to cut the curved roof members. Other timber was cut and prepared for erection.

When spring came, the materials were hauled to the site, and a gin pole was erected to raise the timbers. Construction was accomplished with no power equipment. A gin pole, a block and tackle, and manpower or horsepower were all that was used to erect a massive barn.

An example of a round roofed barn is on the Habig Farm now owned by Douglas Graham at the northeast corner of CR 427 and CR 68 in Jackson Township.

There is one round barn in DeKalb County on CR 16 west of Indian Lake. Sears Roebuck once sold barns. An example is located on CR 28 at the east edge of Waterloo.

Pole barns replaced traditional barns in the 1960's. They are not decorative but are functional for modern farmers. Large doors enable the entry of large tractors and combines. The buildings are versatile and easily changed from machinery storage to grain or fertilizer storage.

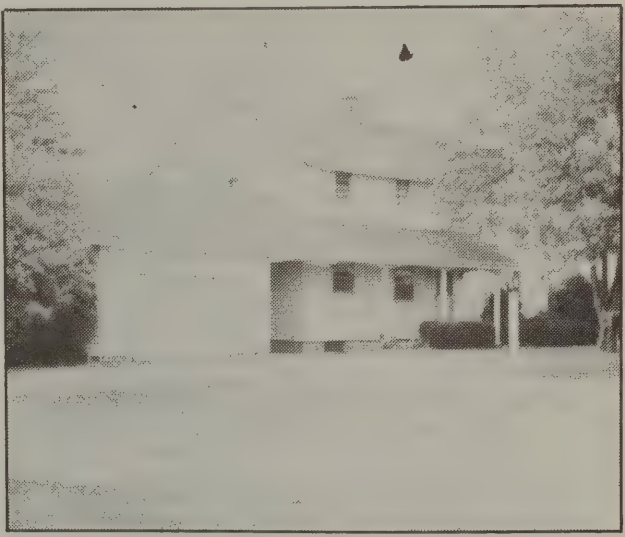
Most large barns in the county are not being used and are being permitted to deteriorate. Let us hope that a few DeKalb County farmers will love their old barns enough to preserve them.

Right; E.L. Cord house at 1600 North Main Street, Auburn.

Barn raising began by cutting timber from the farmer's woods.

Amish house in Jackson Township.

Spanish Villa style home on Morningstar Road, Auburn.



Walter M. Smith house near Butler was built in 1950 and shows transition between two story house and ranch house.

28 VIGNETTE 1

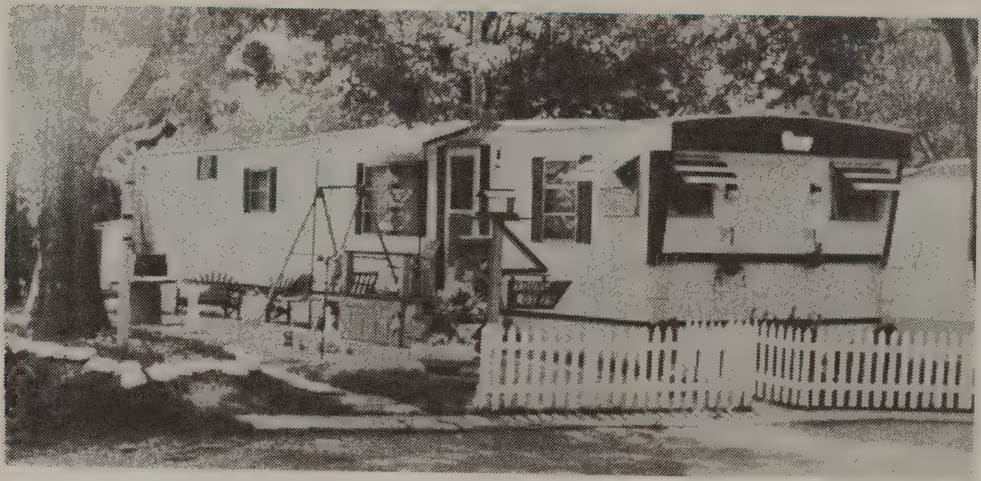
"ONE CHESTNUT HORSE CALLED CHARLEY."

A mortgage to John Crowell dated December 13, 1855, gives us a list of the equipment of C. N. Elston who was a general contractor at Uniontown:

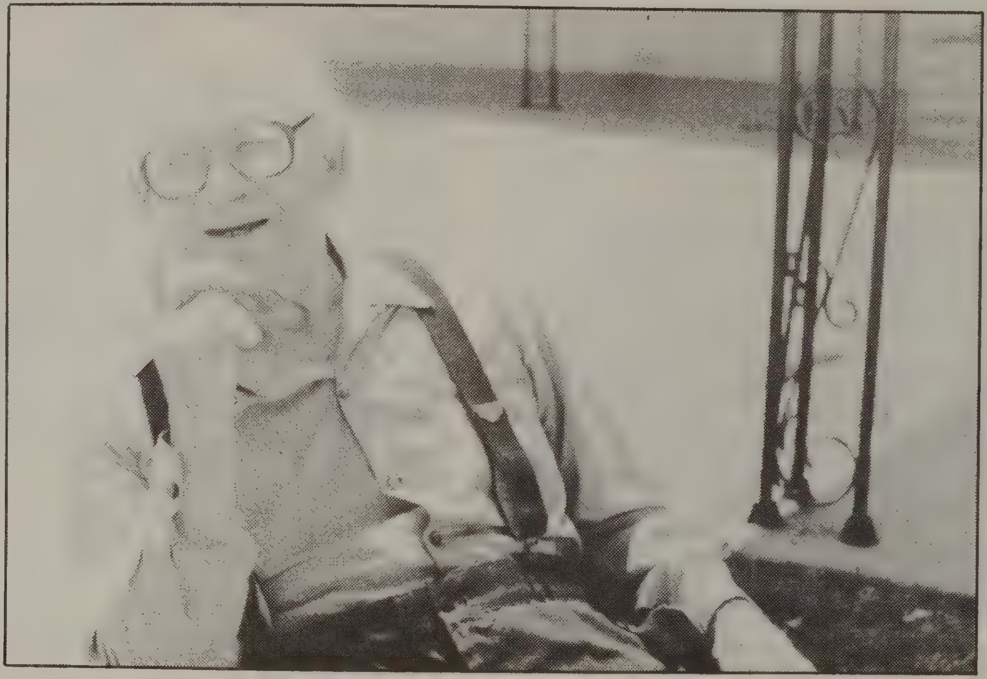
one gray horse called Dutchman
one gray horse called Jim
one gray mare called Petunia
one gray bay horse called Jim
one chestnut horse called Charley
one brown mare called Kate
two lumber wagons
two harnesses
two carts
one buggy
seventy shovels
one yoke
one straw cutter
one set buggy harnesses
fifty wheel barrows
thirty one pick axes
four wood scrapers
one plow
six board wheel carts
eight set of cart harnesses
six log chains

This list gives us an insight as to the hard work required in constructing anything. Pick-axes, shovels, and wheelbarrows were the earthmoving machinery of the day.

DeKalb County Miscellaneous Record A, p. 41.



Many DeKalb County families live in mobile homes.



Rollie Muhn built many DeKalb County buildings. He was fond of stuccoing houses.

GOODALL
LUMBER CO
PAINT AND BUILDERS HARDWARE

Goodall Lumber Co. supplied materials.

Slim Anderson of Auburn Nursery.

HOME STORES

Madden Monument Works built this handsome stone building from Indiana limestone at the northeast corner of Seventh Street and Jackson Street.

28.6 HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Numerous DeKalb County properties have been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The first to be entered was the William Cornell Homestead owned by Mr. and Mr. John Martin Smith and located at the southwest corner of CR 68 and I 69.

The Garrett Multiple Resource District and the Downtown Auburn Historic District have been recently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Both include many historic structures.

DeKalb County houses can be dated in several ways. The general architecture and neighborhood is the first clue. The abstract of title to the property is sometimes useful. If the house is in a subdivision, it is unlikely that the house was built before the date of the subdivision. Sometimes a mechanics lien will have been filed. This will disclose the builder and the approximate date of construction. The first mortgage placed on a property is sometimes indicative of a loan to build the house. Tax records are also useful. If a lot is valued at five hundred dollars for several years and then suddenly jumps to five thousand dollars in a particular year, it is likely that the house was built during the prior year. Another clue can be door latches or other devices which have patent dates on them. If the items are original to the structure it would be impossible for the house to have been built before the patent date.

While it is desirable that interiors be modernized for comfort and convenience, an owner of an old house should be careful about exterior modernization. It is very seldom that the exterior of a house can be improved by exterior remodeling. The removal of porches and the placement of rough sawn siding on an old house are examples of improper remodeling. Usually the cost of replacing a porch or putting on original siding is less than the cost of "remodeling."

Owners of DeKalb County's fine old houses should be counseled to restore and preserve rather than to remodel their houses.

Group of settlers leaving Norristown, now Butler, for the California Goldrush

CHAPTER TWENTY NINE

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

29.1 OVERVIEW

The majority of DeKalb County residents originally migrated from Germany and England via New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. In later years, some families moved to and from DeKalb County with industry.

Some DeKalb County families did not stay long and were tempted by the discovery of gold in California. The narratives of two DeKalb County persons, and the letter of another, disclose the conditions encountered on these trips.

While there have been few blacks in DeKalb County, there is no evidence of any systematic exclusion.

29.2 SOURCE OF POPULATION

Originally, all population immigrated to DeKalb County. Most immigration was from other states, rather than directly from a foreign country to DeKalb County. In 1850 the population was over 8000 people. Of these persons 2280 were born in foreign countries, and 5720 were born in other states as follows:

	Whole Numbers	Percentage
Ohio	3312	56.8
Kentucky	8	0.1
Pennsylvania	1135	19.5
Virginia	104	1.8
North Carolina	1	0.0
New York	764	13.1
Tennessee	1	0.1
Maryland	112	1.9
New England		
Total	5720	98.02

A large percentage of those born in Ohio came from Stark County. The Houlton family was the first. They were followed by many others within the next several decades.

The population of DeKalb County increased to 13,880 in 1860; to 17,167 in 1870; and to 20,225 in 1880. The makeup of the population in 1880 included 19,026 persons born in the United States as follows:

Indiana	10,940
Ohio	5,321
Pennsylvania	1,271
New York	588
Illinois	55
Kentucky	16
Other	835

The German Empire led those who were foreign born as follows:

Germany	676
England	142
Canada	82
France	74
Ireland	64
Scotland	18
Sweden	4
Other	139

These statistics show that the source of the majority of DeKalb County's population was originally from Germany and England via eastern states such as New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. There was very little migration to DeKalb from the south.

The German heritage of many DeKalb County families was suppressed as a result of the World Wars. Many people changed their German names to names sounding more "American." For example, the name Krieger was changed to Creager.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad brought numerous Eastern European workers to DeKalb County. A glance at a Garrett telephone directory will disclose many Romanian and Polish names which still survive.

Hispanics from Mexico and Texas were brought to DeKalb County by tomato and vegetable farmers from about 1930 to 1960. Some of these persons became permanent residents and still live in the area.

Gypsies were common in the county every summer. The area known as Gypsy Hill, southwest of the intersection of CR 79 in Stafford Township, was a favorite camping place for bands of Gypsies from the latter part of the last century until the 1950's. Moughler's Pond, on SR. 1 in Sections Eleven and Fourteen of Franklin Township north of Butler, was also a popular place for Gypsies. They were usually colorfully dressed and drove expensive vehicles. They usually pulled travel trailers or had camper trucks.

The influx of new industries into DeKalb County has brought people from other states, especially Ohio and Michigan. When Warner-Motive moved from Muncie to Auburn, many families came along. Cooper Industries brought a group from Findlay, Ohio. Auburn Packaging has recently moved in families from Michigan, and Reeves Brothers has brought people from North Carolina.

Conversely, people have left Auburn with industry. Some went to Deming, New Mexico, with the Auburn Rubber Company, although most of them soon returned to the county.

Some families have been in DeKalb County for generations. The author is the sixth generation of his family, the first American generation of which came from England and Scotland as indentured servants. They served their indenture in New York and moved to several counties in Ohio, including Stark County. From there they migrated to DeKalb County in 1841. While the author has remained in DeKalb County, his sister, Julie Smith Hutter, has moved to Florida and his brother, Rev. Charles Smith, has moved to Michigan.

29.3 GOLD RUSH

Gold has been the medium of exchange of civilized and uncivilized people for centuries. The hint of the discovery of gold in a particular locale easily set off a stampede of prospectors to get their share.

On January 24, 1848, James Wilson Marshall discovered gold at Sutters Mill in California. The secret soon got out and the Gold Rush was on. Our DeKalb County ancestors were not immune to gold fever. Some of those pioneers who struggled to get to DeKalb County, just a few

Gypsy Hill in Stafford Township.

years before, left the fledgling county and headed for California.

29.3A EMANUEL SHOEMAKER NARRATIVE

One DeKalb County pioneer who headed for the "land of promise" was Henry Shoemaker with his son, Emanuel Roger Shoemaker, and his daugher, Catherine Shoemaker. Henry, who was a tailor by trade, was told by doctors in the late 1830's that he should take up farming for his health. In 1840 he left his native Pennsylvania and headed for northeastern Indiana for a farm which his brother had entered from the government. He was accompanied by his wife, Mary Wagoner Shoemaker, and six children including six year old Catherine and eight year old Emanuel. Five more children were born after they reached Indiana. They soon established themselves on the farm in Smithfield Township.

They were fascinated by the tales of gold in California and decided that Henry and Emanuel should go west to seek their fortune. The energetic Catherine begged to go with them despite the advice that a girl of eighteen could not stand such a hard trip.

Nevertheless, the three of them left their Indiana farm on April 8, 1852, and travelled overland by covered wagon drawn by a pair of matching white oxen. They stopped enroute at the village of Chicago where an eccentric resident offered to trade a farm on the edge of the village for the white oxen, for he had suddenly caught gold fever himself. They could not proceed without the oxen, so refused the offer. Emanuel discovered many years later that this land became the "loop" area of Chicago, real estate more valuable than a pile of gold.

While at Chicago, others arrived also headed for Calfornia. The group formed a "wagon train." As they went west, they followed the Green River, the Humboldt River, crossed the desert, and then went up the Yucckee River to Galoway Ranch. Catherine did the baking for the wagon train, and Emanuel helped hunt game for food. Henry drove the wagon.

Near their destination they sold their treasured white oxen and walked into Downieville on the Yuba River in Sierra County, California, on September 14, 1852, the journey having taken just a little over five months.

They purchased part of an abandoned flume and built a small log cabin on Dugan Flat. Even before the men could start prospecting, Catherine started doing ironing and sewing for their neighbors. Less than a year after they arrived, the eligible Catherine married Franklin C. Francis, a Frenchman from Wisconsin, who was a prosperous partner in a sawmill.

Emanuel kept a diary while in California which is very enlightening as to the life of a prospector at that time. The term "the Diggings" is the name given the locality where they got their gold by placer mining or digging. "Drifting" was the process of excavating a horizontal passage underground to follow the course of a vein or stratum of the precious gold dust. The term "Bar" was the name of a locality near a sand bar in the river.

Here are excerpts from Emanuel's diary:

> "Sunday, January 1, 1854. A very pleasant day. I went to Downieville, which was quite lively. Nothing special took place; only a New Year's dinner was offered to ladies by some of the aristocracy. I took dinner with Mr. Francis. It was good to see Catherine, for Father and I surely miss her. I cut a pie to celebrate the New Year before retiring.
>
> Monday, January 2. A very cold morning. I worked at making a blacksmith shop. I am lucky to know how to practice this important trade here. After supper I baked bread, and wrote two articles of agreement between Horsfield and me for a claim for the one of $800. We have a hot fire.
>
> Tuesday, January 3. My health has not been so good, but I was at work all day. In the afternoon I helped to remove rock in the tunnel so as to reach some back ground that we had not worked. I commenced to make a wheel-barrow. After supper I went to our debating club, which was very interesting. The question was: Resolved that capital punishment ought to be abolished. The negative won. We had 1 ounce and 15 grams of gold dust today.
>
> Wednesday, January 4. I have a very bad cold. I worked at the wheel-barrow and finished it this evening. Today everything has had a tendency to vex. I was provoked enough at the buggy to break it to pieces. At present my mind is very well reconciled. Mr. Reed occupied a good portion of the evening revealing some of his travels through the capital of Washington; he told of seeing General Taylor give his inaugural address. We have taken out of the Diggings 3 ounces — about $15.
>
> Thursday, January 5. A very cold day, also very windy. My health is poor, with a bad cold. I worked at Drifting. We took out 3 ounces. Mr. Kaufman is here this evening, and they have sung several hymns. I have been taking the fire coals out and throwing water on them so that I can sharpen the picks in the morning. The cabin cracks as though it would blow away.
>
> Friday, January 6. This morning I looked along the river and saw the wheels all covered with ice so that they could not turn. After breakfast I with six others went down to Goodyear's Bar for lumber. After dinner several of us went on the side of the mountain and cut trees down for drift timber. After supper I made up my bread and put it to rise. Then we went to preaching by the Rev. Mr. Wilmot. It was at Mr. McKensy's store. The audience was no great number, only about 20.
>
> Saturday, January 7. Because our water wheels are frozen in with ice, I and J. Kelly went on the mountain and sawed timber for a drift. Tolerably warm during the middle of the day, but the evening and the morning were very cold. After supper Mr. Reed played the violin.
>
> Sunday, January 8. This morning I went to Downieville, but the town was rather more dull than usual. I had dinner and supper with Mr. Francis. We took a walk up town and back. I settled up all my debts and had $150 left. Besides I have about $1250 coming on my claim to be paid as it will be taken out. I wrote a letter to Mother, and Mr. Francis gave me $5 to put in for her as a Christmas gift. Then I went to preaching.
>
> Monday, January 9. A few minutes after I went into the Diggings, we were called out and told to run up to Smith's for he had a fit. When we reached him, he was over it. I hurried to town for the doctor, who started right off. In the afternoon I drifted and we had 4 ounces. After supper I went over see Smith. He was better. I patched a pair of breeches.
>
> Tuesday, January 10. Nice sunshine. I worked very hard at drifting. We took 10 ounces. I did not attend the debate tonight at the log cabin. I have been reading a few chapters of the Testament and writing some. Mr. F. Kelley called in and he and Mr. Reed spent an hour in debating — nature and art. But they did not make much progress.
>
> Thursday, January 12. Wet all day. We soaked in the forenoon. After dinner we

undertook to raise the wheels, and we broke the water box. We made a new one and started the wheels. Then into the Diggings; and about the time we had the water all bailed out of the place where we work, Mr. Barleycorn rushed in to tell us that we must come out and take the wheels out of the river, for the water was rising very fast. By dark we were all wet, but the wheels were out.

Friday, January 13. Surely unlucky. I was up all night taking care of the wheels. The water ran into the tunnel and filled up the Diggings. The river rose four feet in six hours. Timber of all kinds went down the river. In the morning we gathered around and looked about the Diggings. We then had a settlement. Lyman and I came to town. It still rains.

Saturday, January 14. Rain and snow all day. In the afternoon I was in Downie's store. He did some tricks of deception with cards — turned the deuce of spades into the deuce of diamonds. Mr. Miller took supper with us. I lodged at the United States Hotel.

Monday, January 16. Snow one foot deep. I stayed inside today to read and write. I mended a shirt. Mr. Barleycorn came in and offered to buy my claim but made no positive bargain. In the evening we had a debate at the log cabin. I was elected secretary. The question was: Resolved that the discovery of gold in California has been productive of more misery than happiness. Decision was for the negative.

Saturday, January 21. The snow melted at last just a very little. I went to town and received two letters and two papers from Brother David. I cut Father's hair today. Mr. Reed played on the violin a while. After Lyman came home, we played fox and geese.

Sunday, January 22. I spent the day with Mr. Francis talking of home. I wrote one letter to Mother and put a pair of ear-rings and a couple of patches in it. Afterward I went out and watched the men play cards. I felt lonely. The Company concluded to let the Diggings lie over until after the spring freshet.

Monday, January 23. I got a job to chop wood at five dollars a cord, and made a good beginning at it. After supper Mr. Francis's brother came in from Wisconsin.

Monday, January 30. After breakfast, our company decided by consulting at the store to go to work and get the pump running. We worked till evening. I went to town to buy things. Prices seem very little higher than usual. 3 lbs. beef $1.20; 1/2 lb. tea $.50; and 1/2 lb. sugar $.50; 3 and 1/2 lb. pork $2.00; 27 lbs. flour $13.50; 2 lbs. beans $.75; 3 lbs. apples $1.00; 5 lbs. bacon $2.40; 1/2 lb. onions $.25; 1 lb. saleratus $.38; 3 lbs. potatoes $1.00; 1 pint milk $.38; 1 lb. butter $1.00.

Saturday, February 4. Rain this morning. I had some wood in the river that I thought might go away by the high water. I took a boat and worked till two o'clock to get it across. I was all wet. Then I went to town and bought a pair of boots for $6; one shirt $3.25; one pair of overalls $1.25. I went home and put them on. After supper I wrote a letter to Mary Berkey.

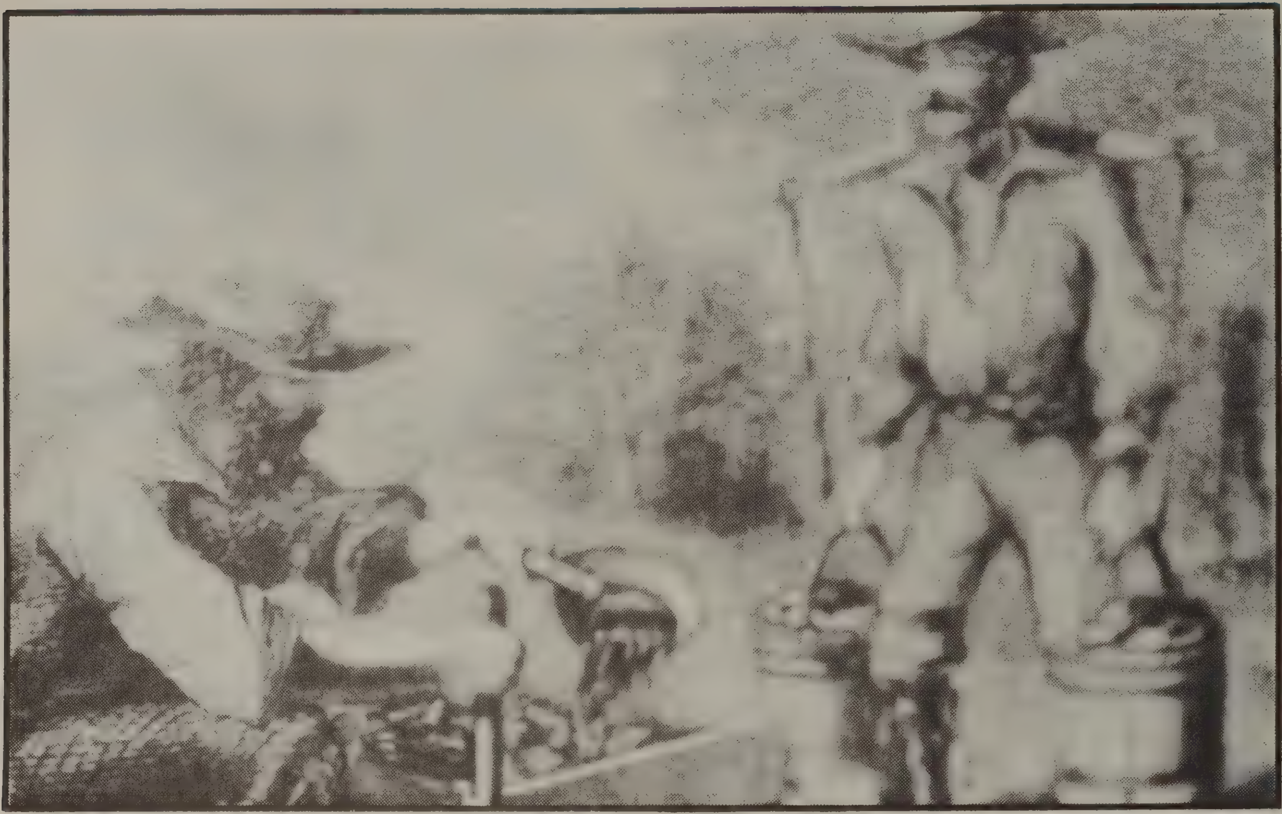
Sunday, February 5. A wet day again. After breakfast I saw the people running up and down the river and I went there too. There was a man who had rolled down the hill in the night and was dead. He was a Frenchman. I stayed about town till after dinner. I did not feel well. I worked at the pumps till ten o'clock at night. Finally the wheel fell down and we left it lying there.

Monday, February 6. A wet day again. I am not well, and have done nothing. I am much discouraged.

Tuesday, February 7. Rain ceased. Lyman and I ground the axes and felled three trees for timber. Then we quit, as I was not well.

Wednesday, February 8. Raining. Our company decided to take the wheel out and lay the Diggings over until spring. So we fastened up the tunnel and let it go. I received a letter from home and was very glad to hear from them. But the letter was left in a rather poor way, for it did not tell exactly what was wanted.

Monday, February 13. I sent my letters home and to Mary Berkey by express, fifty cents each. I went to see Dr. Webber about a job of chopping wood, but we came to no positive bargain. Thus the day was spent with no profit.



Prospecting for gold was hard work.

Saturday, February 18. I worked in place of Francis who is sick. In the evening the St. Charles Hotel was opened. At seven o'clock there a free lunch was offered to the public with roast pig and oysters. I did not partake of it. It went off very fine except that old Wright got insulted at another for taking his plate of soup; so he left hungry.

Tuesday, February 21. Cloudy, drizzling all day. I worked in Francis' place again. We went into the Diggings and pumped out the water and began work again for fear that some one prospecting would jump some of the front ground. We quit work in the tunnel and brought out all the tools and rigged a sluice. In the evening the Atlantic mail came in. I received one letter from Brother David and two papers.

Wednesday, February 22. Washington's Birthday. Very wet, both snow and rain. We sluiced; I got all wet and took another cold. The people of town were very much engaged in preparing for the Balls, one at the United States Hotel, and the other at Gracrofts Saloon. I suppose both must have been fine Balls. Mr. Francis and Catherine went to the former. I wrote a letter for Joseph Levet, who never had a chance to learn to write.

Thursday, February 23. Father and I cooked breakfast. Our company concluded not to work, as a number of them felt the effects of the Ball. I went to see Dr. Webber about a job, but he too felt very drowsy and complained of not being well, as he had been at the Ball also. I wrote a letter home

Friday, February 24. I worked in Francis' place. We were all weighed. I weigh 185 lbs; Father 174; Francis 164; Catherine 164. Then we went to singing school. I stopped in a grocery to see a man play cards until he lost his last half-dollar.

Sunday, March 5. In the afternoon we were informed of the minister's arrival so that there would be preaching at candle-light. We attended. The room was filled. The minister was liked by all and his sermon was interesting.

Tuesday, March 7. Still at work for Dr. Webber. In the evening I went to a meeting about the church matter and the arrangements for the minister's provisions.

Wednesday, March 8. Same work. Francis and I went to the Lyceum, which was opened by a lecture on the women of

California by R. H. Taylor. Well received. Debate followed, on whether the signs of the times indicate a dissolution of the United States Government.

Thursday, March 16. While prying at a boulder, the crow-bar slipped and I fell with my back on a sharp stone. It made me feel very sore for some time, but I worked.

Sunday, March 19. On rising this morning, I looked up the river and saw a duck. I shot it. The mail that came late yesterday from San Francisco was at last distributed. I got three letters, and the one from Mary Berkey was long and well-written. With shame I record that I could hardly keep from sleeping while the minister preached.

Saturday, March 25. Dr. Dickin opened the sore on Francis' hip this afternoon. I hurt my finger, which seemed at first to be smashed. In the evening the bell rang for the Temperance Meeting. I attended. There was a most fine and eloquent lecture by the Reverend Mr. Diehl on the Order of the Sons of Temperance. Twenty-one gave their names to the cause.

Tuesday, April 4. At work on Hardy's Flat, splitting timbers and piling them up and carrying them down the hill. I am pretty tired today. I have been playing on the accordion in the evenings. I go to Lodge of the Sons of Temperance, of which I am a member.

Wednesday, April 5. Got timbers for — drifting. At the debate in the evening I was chief disputant on the affirmative: Slander is more productive of evil than flattery. I won the weak argument. Brother David's letter said some of the boys around home have started for California, including John Nobles. David is much excited and intended to come himself but he fell off a horse and hurt his elbow too badly. It seems my letters home must sound more encouraging than I feel.

Saturday, April 8. This day makes two years since we left home. I went hunting on the top of the mountain and shot only one lark. I had the colic until 11 o'clock. 15. My twenty-second birthday, and a very beautiful day. I was at work in rock blasting. We washed we had taken out, proved to only two colors. In the evening Joseph Levet came in and I wrote a letter for him.

Tuesday, April 18. I was at work in the south fork tunnel. Toward evening I felt very sick with the headache caused by the smoke of blasting. Last evening a man fell into a ditch when he was intoxicated. This morning he was found dead. He left a family in town.

Wednesday, April 19. After coming home from work in the rock tunnel, Catherine asked me what I wished for. I told her two hundred thousand dollars and then we would all go home. Finally she gave me two letters and two papers. Raining hard all day and snowing on the tops of the mountains.

Saturday, April 22. One of Milo Ayers' children was drowned in a shaft. The little fellow had just come from the States a few days since. A very warm day. I have been working at the old boulder in the south fork tunnel -sixth day and not done yet. Worked til after sundown. I am very tired tonight. "For many flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air," — Gray.

Saturday, April 29. I got very impatient at the boulder that we have been working on so long. While we were drilling, three boulders fell down from the top of the drift. One fell on my head and shoulders, causing me to rest for a while. Tomorrow we shall have four oranges; cost, one dollar.

Tuesday, May 2. We finished the large boulder at last. I grew very tired today, lifting, shoveling, running the car, etc. In town this evening I saw three men uncommonly drunk. I feel very sore and still.

Saturday, May 6. Cold day, snow and rain. Worked in the south fork tunnel. I had chills in the afternoon. Very sick in the evening. I bought a box of Brandreth pill, $1.00, and took five.

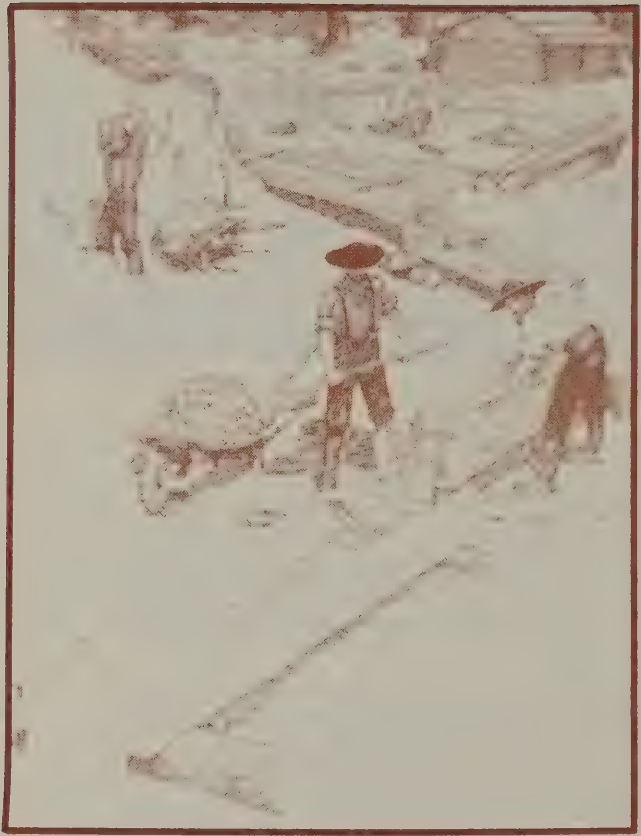
Monday, May 8. Still not at all well.

Saturday, May 13. We began a side drift in the south fork tunnel. Took about $20. A man in town got twenty-five lashes and was sent off for theft. When I came home, I found John Nobles and Isaac Fisk there, who had just arrived from home.

Sunday, May 14. I saw six chinese women

today in Downieville - the first I ever saw. We went to church in the forenoon. John Nobles and I came up to Hardy's Flat and moved into a log cabin. Father expects to start for home soon. So next week I shall have my daguerreotype taken to send home.

Wednesday, May 24. At work as usual. In the evening I made up some bread and left John to bake it. I started off for town. He set the bread by the fire to rise; then he lay down on the bed and fell asleep. I came home after ten o'clock. The bread had risen and run over and John was sleeping.



Prospectors using a sleuce.

Friday, May 26. I went to town in the evening to spend the last night with Father. I sat up till twelve o'clock and wrote a letter to Mary Berkey. I loaned Father four hundred dollars, and sent home to the children ten dollars as presents.

Saturday, May 27. This morning I bid Father farewell and saw him take the start for home.

Friday, June 2. Though not feeling well, I went down and set fence posts. At noon about a dozen Irishmen came up and threatened to pull down the posts. I felt but a little alarmed. I told them very calmly what the consequences would be if they did. I continued to set posts. In the evening we feasted very sumptuously on milk porridge.

Monday, June 5. After breakfast I came to Coxes Bar, where I laid track. I felt very much lost to see about the last work that Father had done.

Thursday, June 14. About eighty rods above here, one man was killed and one badly crippled. They were to work a sluicing and got the bank washed off pretty steep. A large rock slid down on them.

Sunday, June 18. This morning I gathered a very fine bouquet and gave it to Catherine. Today I sold gold dust for the company to the amount of $290. John Nobles and I took a share in a prospecting company.

Saturday, June 24. The Free Masons celebrated today, said to be the day of St. John. I have been drifting in the tunnel. The air is so bad that a candle will not burn there. That is why I do not feel well, and the boys too feel all down.

Sunday, July 2. When I came to Francis' place, I found that Catherine has a baby daughter. They asked me to name her. I suggested Orcelia.

Tuesday, July 4. I bought a hat and coat for $5.50; then went to the Temperance Lodge. We Sons of Temperance marched to Dugan Flat, where the Declaration of Independence was read and an oration given by Judge McCann. We had dinner and were marched to the hall and dismissed. I stayed to see the balloon started off, which rose about eleven o'clock at night.

Tuesday, July 11. I have been asleep all day, as I work nights again this week. Barleycorn shot a squirrel, which afforded me a fine dinner at midnight. The ants are so pestering that it is hard to get rest.

Saturday, July 22. I understand that a gent of rather poor standing was blessed with twenty-five lashes today in town for picking pockets. I suppose him to be the man who attempted to set the town on fire. Nobles is actually reading in the grammer tonight.

Wednesday, August 9. Just at dusk several drunken men entered Akley's house and went to abusing and stoning him until he fled. They were arrested elsewhere. At their trial one was fined $100 and put to jail thirty days. This evening I earned, besides my day's work, $2.75 at blacksmithing.

Friday, August 25. John Nobles is very serious this evening reading over the hymns and reflecting on the past. I dreamed last night that I was at home and had a very severe fight with brother David. Glad to find it was only a dream. Very anxious for a letter from Father, but I have none yet.

Sunday, August 27. In town I had the pleasure of seeing a letter that mentioned Father's being in Indiana.

Thursday, September 14. This day makes two years that I have been in Downieville. I am worth about $2000.

Saturday, September 23. I worked last night as usual. Francis woke me up about noon to tell me that he and Catherine and the baby intend to start home very soon.

Tuesday, September 26. This morning we all started for the Bay. Francis gave me the power of attorney to settle his business for him. We took dinner at Nigger Tent and put up at Foster's Bar for the night. I felt sore from riding on mules, and rested little on account of bugs and fleas.

Wednesday, September 27. This morning we took the stage for Marysville. A very dusty time. We arrived before night and stayed at Beehive Hotel.

Thursday, September 28. We reached Sacramento by three o'clock and went to San Francisco by another boat.

Friday, September 29. After daylight we left the boat I paid $150 each for their tickets. I ran around the city and bought three shawls to send to the family at home. Francis and I went to the theatre.

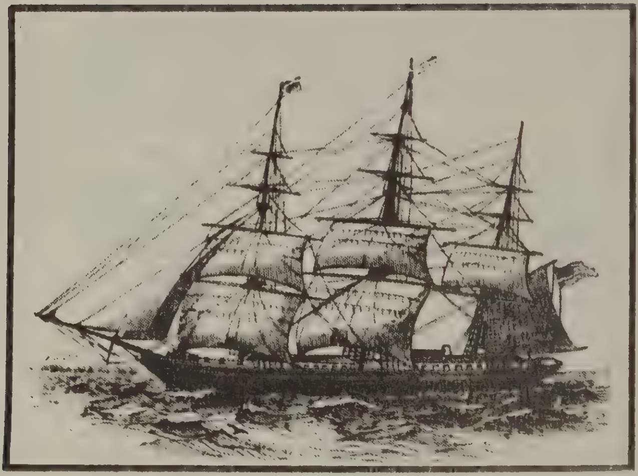
Friday, October 6. A week ago, I saw Catherine, Francis and my only little niece Orcelia start off on the steamer **Yankee Blade**, the same one that father had gone on four months earlier. Today I got word that they had been out only twenty-three hours when the steamer ran on a rock near Santa Barbara, California. Two boat-loads were lost, but the remainder of the passengers were saved. The next day the wrecked **Yankee Blade** sank out of sight. Catherine, Francis and Orcelia returned to San Francisco, and started again, — without baggage or belongings. Poor Catherine had bought so many fine clothes and rich souvenirs to show to the neighbors and family at home.

Saturday, October 7. In Downieville tonight I heard the rumor that the wreck of the **Yankee Blade** was caused by desparate men who knew she had an unusual amount of gold dust and valuables on board. They had it arranged to sink the steamer in shallows where it would be possible for them to recover the loot.

Saturday, November 4. This evening after a very hard day's work, John Nobles and I came up from Coxes Bar in great haste, hoping to receive a letter and hurrying to the postoffice. We both found ourselves disappointed. We then went to the old house on Durgan Flat. There we sat in silence looking about the room. No one here to greet us. Everything looks lonesome

> and forsaken, while our minds run back to the time when our family and friends were here. It almost makes me weep. Again I turn my eyes to the daguerreotype of those whom I esteem so much. They look as natural as life, but they are only an image that cannot speak. Therefor I close the case and lay it by again, and set to work to write these lines, still reflecting on times past.

This was the last entry in the diary, but a letter survived, which Emanuel wrote back to Indiana on October 8, 1854, apparently a day or two after Catherine and Francis left on the second trip.



Clipper ship brought families back from California.

> LETTER WRITTEN BY E. R. SHOEMAKER AT DOWNIEVILLE, CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER 8, 1854 TO HIS SISTER AND BROTHER-IN-LAW MR. & MRS. FRANCIS IN INDIANA. DOWNIEVILLE, CAL. SUNDAY OCT. 8, 1854
>
> Dearly Beloved Friends, all of you are not absent from my mind but a short space of time at once.
>
> Mr. Francis & Dear Sister, I now shall endeavor to give you a short sentence of my composition of paper, which is not as pleasant as it would be, to be where I could speak as formerly. I will just tell you how and where I have been since you departed. I should first state that my health is tolerable good; hoping that these lines will find you in good health and perfectly happy and friends plenty.
>
> Well, to return to my story, after I bid you farewell I made my way out of the croud and got on a pile of cord wood there I set untill your Boat put out and fired the cannon, then I concluded to not stay long in that place, so I went and got abord of a Steamer that was going up to Sacramento. I went to bed soon but could sleep but little.
>
> My passage on the boat was $950.00. In the morning which was Sunday, I was in Sacramento, I thought that I would go and get a ticket on the stage, so I put for the office and got my ticket for Marysville, the stage was all ready and I got in, I sat there a minute, so here come a person to get in, I thought I knew him and I called him Ben Shamel he said that was his name, but he did not know me. I told him who I was. Then we were all right, so we came up to Marysville. We put up at the Beehive Hotel and I found the blankets where you left

them. After supper we went to church. In the morning we left for Foster's Bar, arrived there all right, on Tuesday we came up to the old home. I swept the house and then I went and got the Daguerreotypes of yourselves and it looked so well that I felt as though all was gone. The next day I looked about and went up to the Hardy Flume, I told them that I would be there to work tomorrow, so I went, but we did not make but a very little; that night it rained and filled up the diggings, so we worked a half day on Friday to get the pumps a going and Saturday I went over to Jack Taylor. Jack is a picking away slowly, yet this morning I got up and had breadfast and fixed things up, then I got a paper and set down and read until Israll Mcenterfer came in and we had a long chat. This is now Monday, it is raining. I have been to work in the Hardy Flume and we have finished working out the cravace above the bridge and it has paid nothin', so I think we will dry up on the flume business. Dr. Webber has sold the mill to George Webber & Hill for $8000, $3000 in hand and the remainder I can not say on what conditions they pay. He sold about the time we were in San Francisco. I saw Harvey in town, he wished to know who you have left your business with, I told him I was authorized to settle the business, so he said that he only borrowed $30 of you so I did not know, but I was mistaken, so then I went to Dr. Webber and he said that he thought you told him $40 so I told Harvey that he should pay me $30 and the interest and for the time & mule that you spent going down to see him, before you left, then I would write to you and get a correct answer from you and if you said it was more he should pay it; he agreed to do so, but left and did not pay it. So when you write just state the amount, but I will have the $30 in course of a couple weeks, then if it is more I will give him a few words of my mind.

George Hardy never has asked a word about how you got along or any thing about you, all of the rest of the people are very anxious to hear how you are getting along.

Joseph Levet says: to tell you that he is well and has a new boss. I want you to tell Father to have his eyes examined, to see if there are wild hairs in the eye lids. There was a man told me that there were wild hair in most all sore eyes, he says that he has taken a thousand out of one man's eyes, then they got well.

I did not get any letters in the last mail. I believe I will close this letter. I shall write every mail. I will also send you the paper. Please except my most sincere love.

My respects to all, I can not mention all the names, but you may feel asured that I have forgotton none.

I would like
to have a line
from all, Mother
also

Go thou which will be
expected, seek and find
the way, until you shall
arrive in the hands of my
Dear Friends.
Franklin C. Francis
Catherine M. Francis
in the holy bonds of wedlock.

E. R. SHOEMAKER

It is curious that Emanuel did not mention the rumor he mentioned in the diary as to the cause of the sinking of the first ship.

Emanuel stayed until September 1885, when he started for San Francisco on his way home at last. He sailed on the steamship Sonora. He started another diary on board ship wherein the first entry laments the poor food — tea, hard bread, potatoes with their skins on, sugar, salt, and a little beef too tough to eat. He later noted an improvement with dried apples, cold pork, salt salmon, rice, and molasses. Twenty-six days of seasickness interrupted this diary.

His brother, David Shoemaker, met him at New York City as the boat docked. The two then headed back to Waterloo City.

Emanuel's California adventure netted him three thousand dollars. Henry had left California due to an eye problem believed to have been caused by a dust storm encountered on the way to California. His general health declined after he got back, and he died in 1856.

Emanuel used his gold to purchase the family farm. On September 16, 1867, he married, not the faithful correspondent Mary Berkey, but the congenial and capable Harriet Jane Miller from eastern Ohio whom he met on a trip to Pennsylvania. He lived and farmed in Smithfield Township until his death in 1903. Emanuel served as DeKalb County Commissioner for six years from 1898 to 1903. Franklin C. Francis and Catherine M. Francis built the handsome Greek Revival house at 225 West Walnut Street, Waterloo, after their return.

In the early summer of 1858 a group of DeKalb County boys left Norristown (Butler) for California. They ranged in age from eighteen to twenty-four. Before they left, they paused at the main intersection in town to have their daguerreotype taken.

29.3B STRANDED IN MISSOURI

Another DeKalb County pioneer headed for California in 1858 but ran out of money in Missouri. He wrote back to John Pierson in Waterloo City and described the conditions at Granby, Newton County, Misouri. He was not as literate as Emanuel Shoemaker, but his letter makes interesting reading:

> April 11, 1859
>
> Granby, Newton County, Missouri
> Mr. John Pierson:
>
> Dear Sir:
>
> I take the preasant oportunity of informing you that I am well and as hearty as a buck — hopeing these few lines may find you in the same state of health — I wrote you a letter some time ago and I expect you answered it — I told you to address it to grind falls which is about 25 miles west of this place and I have not been there — it is at the Kansas line — I intended to start to the gold mines from that place — Joseph Nodine lives there and is going to the gold mines — I can not raise money enough to go this spring — the outfit and provision is very high here — there is a good many going and they have bought up all provition that can be got on any reasonable terms — oats wheat and corn is all a dollar a bushel — beef 10 cents a pound bacon 15 lard the same — butter 25 — everything else is high in proportion — it is good for the farmers but hard on the bugers — poor folks can't go at all excepting with cattle and they are mostly supplied — this is a good farming county — they can sell there produce as well here as they can in Saint Louis — large game is scare here and small game is only midling plenty — it is a healthy country with good water — the winter has been open — not much snow and no rain of any account — the roads are dry and dusty — the people are done sowing oats and are planting there corn — some are done — the peach trees are out in blossom — have been for a month — everything is coming out green — this is a windy country — all of two thirds of the time more or less — there is plenty of prarie land here and timber two and mineral without end — all threw the country the half of it will not be found for the next hundred years — they are getting out plenty of mineral in the granby mines — wages is from one to two dollars a day and board from two fifty and 3.50 a week — they can't make much at that — mineral is 17 dollars a thousand and they have to pay two dollars out of that for rent to the railroad company — there is one hundred thousand dollars worth of land in granby ready to haul away to the missouri river — the trip is two hundred miles — they pay $1.50 a hundred for hauling lead and two dollars a hundred for hauling back goods — there is plenty of them at it and room for more — it will take a hundred teams going all summer to have the lead away — there is no navigable rivers or railroads with two hundred miles of this place — land is from $2.50 to around $10 dollars an acre — none to enter that is worth anything — there is a shower of rain come up it is raining for the first time this spring — Albrights sent me a letter for some money to pay a dept at beards — I sent them $5 dollars the 24th of March and 5 today and I want you to let me know if they got it or what and remarks they are making — address your letter granby newton county missouri — write soon.
>
> Levi Wallick

29.3C PARMELIA PARKER NARRATIVE

On April 17, 1855, a group of residents of Perry Township in Allen County and Butler Township in DeKalb County started for California in covered wagons.

There were eight families in the wagon train including Danford and Parmelia Parker and their two children Roxana, age eight, and Wilson, age four; Hiram and Sarah Etta Parker and their son Melvin, age five; and five other families. Danford, Hiram, and Suel Parker were brothers. Other families mentioned are James Dunten, Epharum Cone, Vincent Hatch, Mr. Word, Mrs. Hargrove, and Mr. Axtel.

Permalia Parker kept a diary of the trip which is very graphic in its descriptions:

> Started to California April 17, 1855. The first day went as far north as Avilla — a distance of 12 miles.
>
> April 18th. Stayed at Ontario.
>
> April 19th. Passed Pigeon Land. Stayed at night at Mottwell.

April 20th. Tonight at Niles, Mich., a beautiful place. All well and in good spirits. Wrote a letter home this evening. Half past ten — all to bed while I write.

April 21st. This forenoon passed through Terrecopa Prairie — the prettiest and largest I ever saw. Afternoon passed several small villages — rough and lonesome.

April 22nd., Sun. Left Springville. Travelled near the railroad all day — the loneliest and worst looking place, pines and wintergreens. Did not get to a house until nine o'clock at night along the railroad. Put up the teams, got supper. While eating a train of cars came by, frightened one of our teams. Back they went six miles. Hiram Parker, Vincent Hatch went after them — got back about one o'clock at night.

April 23rd. Fine morning. Three trains of cars passed within five feet of the house we stayed at. Traveled all day threw — the most forsaken country I ever saw, nothing but lakes and railroad, no inhabitants. Traveled until 10:00 to find a place to stay.

April 24th. A fine morning, a fair view of Lake Michigan — 3 miles from Chicago city. Hiram Parker gone to see about going on the cars ; writing to Omri Parker. Stayed two nights and the day in Chicago.

April 25th. Started in the morning, traveled until noon. Dinnered at Lions. In afternoon passed through the prettiest country I ever saw. Stopped at Naper all night. Wilson is quite sick tonight.

April 26th. All well. Passed through the prettiest country I ever saw. I wished some of our folks could see it. Stayed with a widow woman. Cool mornings.

April 27th. Went to Thompsons — found all well.

April 28th. Stayed all day and night as I was too unwell to travel.

April 29th. Started from Thompsons; stayed at Blairs. All well. Traveled through the prettiest country I ever did see; crossed the Rockies at Dixon, Ill. Stayed at private rooms as there are but few taverns on the road. Have got along well so far in Illinois.

29 VIGNETTE 1

HISTORY OF MY GRANDFATHER

John Zehendner was born March 21, 1827 in Bulgaria, Germany. He came to this country at the age of 14 years. Came over in a sailboat. He was six months coming acrossed from Germany. They got in bad storms and found them several times just where they started from. He came to Fort Wayne and worked for 75 cents a month and board and room. He thought it was big wages for him. He work that way until he was 21 years old an then he started a bakery in Fort Wayne. He had the third building in Fort Wayne and that was at the corner of Columbia and Calhune St. He made bread an crackers - pies. He was a baker for fifteen years. Then he got married to Mrs. Math Gragery. She was a Yankey, could not speak German an grandfather could not speak English. So he learned grandmother to talk German an she learned him to talk English.

They moved on a farm of 80 acres North of Fort Wayne sixteen miles and there they lived an reared a family of five girls an two boys. They lived there until grandmother past a way at the age of 75. He was a minister of the Apostolic Church for 50 some years. He sold his farm an lived among his children. He lived to be 96 years old an a sweet grandfather he was.

Written by Edith Drabenstatt. The Zehendner Farm was located at CR 35 and the South County Line. This intersection was known as Zehendner's Corners.

April 30th. Traveled near Rockies all day. Took dinner on the grass near Como. Went on to Lyndon and put up the night.

May 1st. Very hard rain. Were all out in it. Wind blew very hard. It took James Dunten's wagon cover off. The prairie looks so green, flowers all in bloom.

May 2nd. A fine morning. Started for Mississippi River. Arrived at the ferry, crossed about 3 o'clock at Albany. Our family, Vincent, came across first. The rest are just crossing. Hiram and Vincent went back to come across with them. All across and over to a little town Commontia in Iowa. Came about three miles and put up for the night at a private house.

May 3rd. Hard rain. Roads muddy. Stopped at DeWitt, County seat of Clinton County. Got dinner, cold and chilly.

May 4th. As cold as you hardly ever see it this time of year. Stayed at a private home — the worst place I ever saw.

May 5th. Came eight miles; ferried Cedar River in Cedar County, Iowa. Took dinner. Danford's cream mare sick with bots six miles from Iowa City. Oh, what a city. Went over Kotmay, a lonesome looking country. I have seen several turf chimneys and some turf houses. Water very scarce after we left Iowa City.

May 6th., Sun. Traveled through a fine country. Saw people going to church but no rest for us. I have been tired ever since I started from home. Crossed the eighteen mile prairie. It is called Christian Prairie in Powessherk Co., Iowa.

May 7th. Jasper Co. Went five miles; stopped to cook. Stayed three hours. Cooked beans, apples, and bread. Got dinner started on in fine spirits. Stayed over night at a private house.

May 8th. A fine morning. Crossed Bare River. It runs through a beautiful country. Crossed Demoins (Des Moines) River in Polk County — a shabby town, but as fine a country as I ever seen. A beautiful situation for a town. Put up for night. Got supper and breakfast.

May 9th., Wed. I wrote a letter to Huldah Dunten. Traveled over the nicest roads Adel Center, Dallas Co., Iowa, about 4 o'clock.

May 10th. Nothing strange. Roads as nice as can be. All stayed in a grove in Addair Co.

May 11th. A little more like summer. There has been almost a frost for several nights. We traveled for half a day, 18 miles, without a house. A pretty country but so lonesome. Stayed on the Mishnahattana, near Campbell's store in Cass County.

May 12th. Stopped by the side of road out of sight of land or water. Before we got out our dinner, a storm came on and blew the dust so we could hardly see. Put down our covers, got in our wagon and let it rain. The weather has been very dry since we left. It rained all afternoon. Stayed on the western Nishhatona; bought four hundred weight of flour.

May 13th., Sun. Warm and fine. Went to the bluffs. When we got within one mile of Canesville we saw about twenty wagons and several tents. I should think about a hundred head of cattle and horses. Quite a sight for us. The bluffs look grand. Rented a house, stayed three days. The city is a rough looking place. Received a letter from home.

May 16th. Wrote a letter to Hanah. Saw several Indians. Quite cool since the rain. I climbed one of the bluffs — a beautiful sight to see the city, look six or eight miles up and down the mountains and another to see the bluffs rising in grandure.

May 17th. We crossed the Misouri about 12 o'clock on a steam ferry. Now it is leaving the opposite shore. The big oxen broke their yoke trying to haul the big wagon off. Baited the teams, ate dinner, started on just a month from the time we left home. The best grass I ever saw this time of year. The name of boat Nebraska. Went on, camped on a little creek. Omaha on the west of Missouri, as pretty a place as I ever saw on the road.

May 18th. Expect to overtake the train today. Overtook them at noon, almost forty wagons, camped with them and joined the company. There are eighty or a hundred men — the whole number 250 or more.

May 19th. Started for the Elkhorn. Had a great time crossing but not bad. Traveled through the Platt River Valley, a fine country for land but no wood or water. Camped near a swail but no wood. After pitching our tent got to bed about 10 o'clock. About eleven the cattle broke from the corrall, ran every way. Fifty men went out in two minutes. What's the matter? Are there Indians? Some said yes, other said no. Quite a stir for a short time. Got the cattle, went to bed, slept until morning.

May 20th. A fine morning — traveled till noon. Timber on river. Camped at noon until morning.

May 21st. A fine morning. Traveled 12 miles — took dinner. The river is two miles wide here. One can look as far as eyes can see. Not a stick of timber except on river. Camped six miles east of Lookout ferry. A storm blew down two tents. Went to Loopfork ferry, crossed. Took from 9 o'clock until night. Went one mile — camped. Saw a grave — the first we have seen. Melvin and Wilson went in the river. Wanted to go again but no.

May 22nd. Found a stick that Jefferson Dunten wrote on and left nine days before for James Dunten. He was as pleased as he would have been to see a friend.

May 23rd. Oh, such beautiful roads I never saw. Good roads but no timber except on river. Found four graves. Camped on Loopfork again. A couple of Indians seen today, the first since leaving the bluffs.

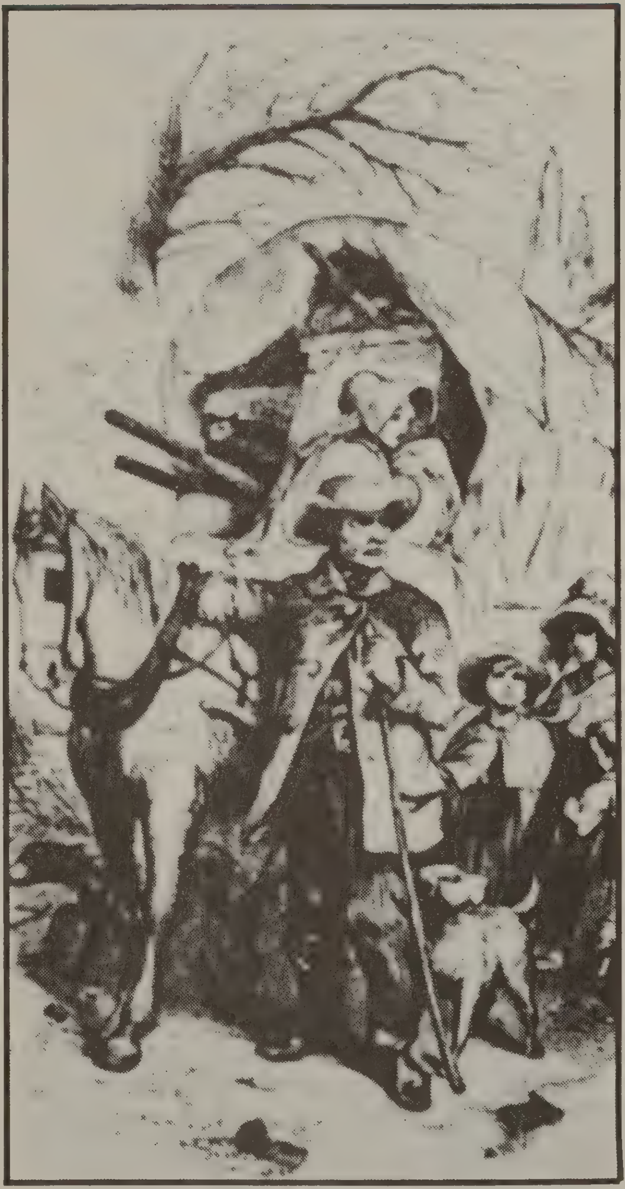
May 24th. Cold nights, warm days. Wind blew cold this morning. Saw three graves. Stopped for dinner. Left Loopfork, a fine evening.

May 25th. A tremendous storm this morning. The wind blew, hurricane, it hailed, rained torrents. The hail was as large as hens eggs. One hit a man on his head. Made his nose bleed. One tent blew down, had to hold ours down. The storm lasted three hours, but no damage. This was by Elkhorn River. Camped at night on Prairie Creek. Plenty of water but no wood — used buffalo chips (dried dung of buffaloes) for fuel.

May 26th. Crossed two bad places. Camped at night. Plenty of wood and water.

May 27th. Saw several buffaloes, any amount of elks and antelopes. Suel shot a fine antelope. A boy that came with Duntens from Council Bluffs went hunting. They thought he had got lost; James Dunten, Hiram, Danford and Epharum started to hunt him but met him coming back.

May 28th. This morning the men said they could see a thousand buffaloes. Were all out of bed soon and what a sight! The men started after them. James Dunten shot one. It took four yoke of oxen to haul it to camp. It was an awful looking thing, took what meat we wanted left the remainder for the company. A man was killed by lightning.



Most travel was by covered wagon.

June 1st. Getting among hills.

June 3rd. Stopped to cook. Mr. Axtel very sick with lung fever.

June 4th. Mr. Axtel too sick to travel. Cooked some. cut off Roxana's hair today. Killed a buffalo. The other train passed us.

June 5th. Sick some better. Did some cooking by buffalo chips. Passed the other camp a short distance, and camped.

June 6th. Stopped for dinner. While there Mr. Word's 2 year old child died of whooping cough. Went on next day. Took child with us.

June 7th. The child "Hetty" was buried after breakfast in an iron bound trunk to keep the wolves from digging her up. Saw a number of wolves while burying her. Started to travel. Saw beautiful rock moss — some in blossom. All walked for some time — sand deep, bluffs high. After supper went up a bluff 200 ft. high. It was clay, looked some like lava. It was a great curiosity to me.

June 8th. A warm morning. Stopped for dinner on Castle river. Had a dust storm — could hardly see. Turned off the road two miles to Platt river and camped.

June 9th. Good roads. Saw a train of six wagons on other side of river. Epharum Cone went to see the train. They were from Ft. Larame. Saw acres of southern wood and prairie dogs by the hundreds.

June 10th. Passed the ancient bluff ruins — a grand sight. Climbed 100 feet and look off 15 miles — Hiram, Sarah Etta, myself and Danford.

June 11th. Passed a train on other side, a trading post, five miles to another trading post. Camped one — fourth mile from there. Saw two Indians and squaws. Sure were frightened!

June 12th. Passed Chimney Rock south side of Platt river; took dinner near the river. Camped near a stage station. Wrote a letter home. An Indian and white man came to our camp. The boys killed an antelope.

June 13th. Passed Scotsbluff. Looks like building, steples, and monuments all in ruin. Dinnered and camped near a trading post. Plenty of Indians.

June 14th. Took dinner near the river by another trading post. Passed the mail on other side of river going to St. Louis.

June 15th. Passed another trading post. Plenty of Indians. Came to Ft. Laramie. Camped on south side of river, city on north side.

June 16th. Went to see the city, crossed the river on a ferry boat. Quite a pretty place. The houses were made of "adobe" unburnt brick.

June 17th. Started in the Black Hills. The first Sunday we have travelled all day. I think we can regard the Sabath traveling more than to go to washing. Roads rough, camped near a small creek, grass poor. Danford on guard after one o'clock.

June 18th. Roads some better — not so steep or stony. Dinnered by a small stream. Went two miles out of our way. Camped on Platt River.

June 19th. Stopped half day to fix wagons and wagon tires. Traveled about sixteen miles; camped by the river. Very warm.

June 20th. Camped about one mile from the road among some hills. The horses could go but a little ways away. They could not be seen should of known better than to have camped in such a place. Supper was about ready, the men decided they better look after their horses. They found ten or fifteen Indians trying their best to frighten them away. They succeeded. Some of them ran right through the camp, over tents, losing in all sixteen horses out of it. Danford lost his cream mare. Two girls went with a Mrs. Hargrove about one half mile away to milk. An Indian tried to get her to come with them. She threw a bucket of milk in his face. He threw a lance. It struck her shoulder bone — did not do much damage. They all got away but Vincent Hatch went to bed and to sleep. But nothing disturbed us any more that night.

June 21st. Went as far as we could next day and camped. I would give all I had to be back home, would not have been so frightened for all California and what more the Lord only knows.

June 24th. Started to travel. Don't know whether to go or not. They tell us it is dangerous and should wait for other trains or the mail. Have been looking for them for days. Have been since the 17th coming. Think something must of gone wrong. We do not let the children out of sight for one minute. Danford on guard after one o'clock.

June 25th. Traveled until 12 o'clock over high rough country. Stayed until sunset. Traveled all night, passed Rock Arsonel about one o'clock. Camped on Sweet River. Men came from Salt Lake when we came.

June 26th. Came 18 miles by Sweet Water River and Independence Rock. A very large rock 600 yards on north side, 120 feet wide, of hard granite probably 150 feet high. The names on it could not be counted.

June 27th. Camped at the Devil's Gate on the Sweet Water River, the greatest country I have seen. Still there are many queer looking rocks and bluffs.

June 28th. Cool morning. Stopped on Sweet Water for dinner. Stayed all night. Rained in valley, snowed on mountains.

June 29th. A splendid sight to see the mountains covered with snow — 676 miles from Council Bluffs. We are now traveling in suburbs of Rocky Mountains. Rock piled two and three hundred feet. Pleasant traveling for roads are good — such piles of mountains on either side.

June 30th. A bright and pleasant morning. A man from Salt Lake stayed in our camp all night. Dinnered on Sweet Water river near Wind River Mts. They also look covered with blankets of snow. The sun comes down like summer where we are. A beautiful valley of a thousand or more acres surrounded by mountains. Camped on the Platt River.

July 1st. Traveled four miles. The mail camped near us. Three wagons six mules to a wagon. Had no trouble with Indians. The soldiers escorted them as far as Devil's Gate, then considered them out of danger, then came back. There were twenty soldiers.

29 VIGNETTE 2

"...FARM FAMILIES WOULD GATHER UP THEIR OLD RAGS..."

(The rag man) used to come with the buck board. The children and the farm families would gather up their old rags and put'em in paper sacks like flour sacks. Tie'm up. Get them stuffed real full and tie'm up. We would save our old overshoes, boots, rubbers, anything in the rubber line, and papers. He would go through the country and stop at every home and pick those up. If we'd take in a quarter for what we gathered up through the year, why we just had a lot of money. So we would go to the fair. That was our spending money.

Interview with Howard Shilling on February 6, 1986.

July 2nd. A fine morning. Traveled 21 miles to find feed and then it was poor. Mts. and Mts. — two hundred miles from Salt Lake.

July 3rd., Tuesday. Went 7 miles — stopped to bait our teams. Met 13 packers nineteen days from Placeville or Hangtown, Calif. Went five miles camped on Pacific Spring and creek. Passed the summet of dividing ridge. The pass was in valley, mountains on each side as high as you could see. Mike got in the mire all over. We succeeded in getting him out. Our four families, James, and one other man, went on ahead 5 miles. Consequently we have to camp alone tonight. We are 7085 ft. above level of Pacific Ocean. That is some ways up. Danford watches after one o'clock.

July 4th. Camped on sandy ridge alone — plenty of grass and water after travelling all day without. 25 miles. I wonder what you all are doing at home. I think we had something for dinner none of you had. It was antelope meat, but it was no rariety for us.

July 5th. Beautiful morning. Stayed one half day, waited for the other campers, rested our teams, went eleven miles this afternoon. Crossed Sandy River, stayed two other side; our camp was walled up on one side with perpendicular rock 50 ft. high — as smooth as if a mason had laid it. It was the bank of Big Sandy.

July 6th. Went 20 miles. Warm days, cool nights. Camped on Sandy River. I was home sick enough to die.

July 7th. Went seven miles to Green River. Spent some time alooking for a fording place, found one but the ferry man said we might go on ferry for one dollar a wagon. So we crossed on the ferry, although the price was a dollar a wagon camped on the river.

July 8th. Stayed over until noon. Saw plenty Indians on other side of river, but it would not take them long to cross the ferry for the owner of the ferry was French man with a squaw for a wife. Passed several trading posts all have squaws for wives. Most of their tents are made of Buffalo skins — nasty looking places. Went about 8 miles in afternoon. Camped on Green River near trading post. Our cattle are getting foot sore. Will travel slowly. Danford on guard tonight.

July 9th. Went 15 miles before we found grass or water. Camped on Black Ford River; some went 4 miles further to Hans Fork River and camped for night.

July 10th. Stayed all day. One of our big oxen was sick. He had eaten poison weeds, got better — guess he will get well. We had boiled pudding "snitz," apples (dried) and "dace" — a small river fish for supper.

July 11th. Our sick oxen is better. Went 2 miles — crossed Black Fork River. Went 18 miles further — passed some strange looking rocks. They were green and clay color, curiously formed. Stopped on Black Fork two men came by at noon in a buggy. They lived in mountains.

July 12th. Went six miles and baited on creek. My the grasshoppers are thick and got thicker for several days. Went 8 miles further Ft. Ridge. There were some white women there, four at station, two with a train from California. It got here the day before we did. Were waiting for more packers to go with them. We gave them all a call. Seemed strange to see white women that did not belong to our train. It was 100 miles from Salt Lake. Danford on guard tonight after one o'clock.

July 13th. We are laying by to have our oxen shod. It is only $10 a yoke. The ladies came over and made us a call in afternoon. There was a train of Cheroque Indians there waiting for their trains to rest. One of the women called on us — woman not very dark skinned Indians.

July 14th. Quite cool. Went 13 miles — descended a very long hill — very stony. Baited on Muddy Creek, then 2 miles to Soda and Copras Springs seven miles over high steep hills all the way. Plenty of grass but had to dig a spring to find water. Found good water and plenty of it for man and beast.

July 15th. Sunday. Went one mile to cold spring of water, 6 miles further to Sulphor Creek, 2 miles to Bair River. Stopped at noon. Good grass. Passed over all kinds of roads this forenoon, crooked and stony. Crossed the river — found better roads this afternoon. Camped on Yellow Creek at foot of Rock Bluff — a curiosity worth one's notice. Cold nights. Had strawberries and milk — not cream for supper.

July 16th. Roads rough and mountainous. Stopped to bait on Echo Creek. A nice revene and good feed. The revene is a mile long. Traveled all afternoon in the canyon or revene with high mountains on either side. One side of the road the mountains were the color of burnt brick. The other seemed to be of earth. The highest we have seen — an awful looking place. Camped in this revene. Danford and Suel thought they would climb a small one, but hardly got started before it looked too high and dangerous. Were climbing one hour. Danford on guard half the night.

July 17th, Tues. Passed the most mountainous country we have passed yet. Crossed the Weber River, baited on its banks. Went three miles up to a revene, ascended a high hill and found the valley of the great Salt Lake. Had a fine view of the great city. We were above the city so we could look down on and see the wide streets and yards. A very large place twenty thousand inhabitants, buildings all made of brick. They are building the wall to Solomon's Temple. There is one — a very nice one, but it is not large enough. Went three miles out of town to find pasture. We paid 25 cents a head for each 24 hours. The grasshoppers not so thick as we had heard. Butter 50 cents; dried fruit 30 cents a pound, tea $1.50 a lb., coffee 40 cents lb, cheese 20 cents, soap 50 cents a bar.

July 19th. Went into city, a fine place, but seems lonesome when you think of their religion.

July 20th. Stayed at the city one day. The boys bought provisions all but flour. That is cheaper at Rose Elder, about sixty miles. It is very warm.

July 21st. Started on from Salt Lake City. Passed the boiling Springs. The water was almost boiling hot. Went 14 miles, paid 12 1/2 cents a head for pasture. Danford on guard half the night.

July 22nd. Went ten miles. Camped at noon. Stayed to trade horses for oxen and cattle. A lonesome place although is is a settlement, little grass.

July 23rd. At the same place in morning. Hiram and Vincent have not come back from trading. Have come now — traded their horses for a yoke of oxen and cows. Started on — settlements all the way. Passed two towns, no grass. A horse taken sick.

July 24th. Passed through the town of Ogdon, 40 miles from Salt Lake City. Saw many people there. They were celebrating the 24th of July. Eight years ago the first pilgrims landed in Salt Lake Valley and now it is a very large city. The settlement extends about 300 miles south; 80 miles north. All Mormons — some have one wife and some more. Baited near a hot spring; passed a Willow Creek and a small town. The people had celebrated. House full of white folks, yard full of Indians, dancing as hard as they could. Quite a large Indian village counted thirty huts — some made of dried Buffalo skins, some of mud, such filthy looking beings.

July 25th. Went seven miles. Passed through a small town Rose Elder; stayed a day and a half to rest our teams and buy provisions.

July 26th. Boys brought home more flour and butter. Rested rest of the day. Danford on guard half the night.

July 27th. Went ten miles. Left all the settlements. Crossed the Bair River, deep and wide; went one mile, crossed another small creek. We had to unhitch our teams and drag our wagons across, take the stock across one at a time. Camped here.

July 28th. Traveled 22 miles without wood or water, and then it was so salty could scarcely drink it.

July 29th. Went 19 miles. Good roads. Camped near a spring — plenty of water but no food to speak of.

July 30th. Went 22 miles. Good roads. Camped near a spring — plenty of water but no food to speak of.

July 31st. Went 20 miles over rough roads, camped on Carian Creek. Feed scarce. Danford on guard half the night.

Aug. 1st. Crossed Carion Creek. Went 8 miles. Dinnered on the creek — went to a mountain spring and camped. Little feed. Passed a drove of horses from California. Four men were with them.

Aug. 2nd. Started early to Goose Creek. Went 7 miles over tremendous rough country; over high, steep hill, steep siding and stony. Overtook a train of 8 wagons we had left May 24th. They had bad luck. Indians took two horses, three head of cattle, seven head of cattle died. Stayed here four hours, then went eight miles. Camped with train on Goose Creek.

Aug. 3rd. Went twelve miles. Camped with train at head of Goose Creek half day.

Aug. 4th. Went 18 miles to find feed. It was very por. Camped at 4 o'clock on Thousand Spring Valley. Danford on Guard half night.

Aug. 5th. Went twelve miles. Got there at one o'clock. Stayed the rest of the day, good feed but no wood. A lonesome Sabath to us. We think how you all were enjoying yourselves at Randols, to meeting, or some other place of enjoyment, while we could see nothing but mountains, green wood, brush. A fine brush but not large enough for fuel.

Aug. 6th. Went 12 miles. Passed some boiling springs. Found written on bones that some train ahead had lost horses and oxen. Have not seen Indians yet. The wolves are all around our tents. Good cool spring water.

Aug. 7th. Left Spring Valley, went 22 miles without feed or water. Found good grass and water. Plenty of wolves — killed one, and shot at several more.

Aug. 8th. Went 10 miles, found grass and water on Humboldt River. Plenty of Indians and squaws at our camp. The filthiest ones I ever saw. They would lick the lice off their heads and eat them. The children would pick them off their mother's head and eat them. Now this is a fact for I saw them. Cool nights and warm days. Went ten miles, camped on Humbolt.

Aug. 9th. There were ten Indians at our camp until we started. Plenty around — some with little clothing, some none at all. Windy and dusty. Danford on guard half night. Camped on Humbolt for night — will for 2 or 3 days.

Aug. 10th. Good roads, windy and dusty. Plenty of feed, river water poor. Plenty of Indians. Camped on a fine place.

Aug. 11th. The Indians came around our camp this morning like a swarm of bees. Poor, hungry, naked, degrading beings. Camped on the river. An oxen had been sick several days, when it died it pleased the Indians. They skinned it. Said their squaws would be after it in morning.

Aug. 12th., Sunday. Started out, but before we got half mile, one of company broke an axel. Stopped to repair cart. Traveled half day, ten miles.

Aug. 13th. Went through a canyon eight miles — roads rough. Am so tired of seeing the nasty Indians. We are 400 miles from California.

Aug. 14th. After leaving river, traveled 23 miles. Such rough and siding roads, so bad for our teams. Danford on guard half night.

Aug. 15th. Went about 9 miles, then camped on river. Laid by half day. The Indians came by droves; wanted to trade papoose for Wilson. You had better think I watched my children after that, as well as well as before.

Aug. 16th. Went 3 miles, had to stop. A Mrs. Fellows in our train had a young son.

Aug. 17th. The sick both quite smart. Went 15 miles, good roads, poor feed.

Aug. 18th. Went 15 miles without water, good roads. There was an Indian at our camp last night. The guard was up so no damage done, passed Stony Point.

Aug. 19th. Rained a little. Went 20 miles, camped on river. Two packers stayed at our camp all night. Were from California. They were waiting to meet their folks from the states. We passed Hot Springs. Danford on guard half the night.

Aug. 20th. Passed through a canyon, very rough and stony. Camped on south side of river.

Aug. 21st. Went 10 miles — stayed 2 hours. Started and left the train that we overtook on Goose Creek. They stopped too often. Plenty of Indians. Camped by river.

Aug. 22nd. Went 20 miles — good roads most of way. Two Indians, squaws and a papoose by our fire all night. First that stayed. Counted 25 Indians in one place. Came to road with cherries to swap.

Aug. 23rd. Went 15 miles. Bad roads, hilly and sandy. Some young fellows fooling around with bow and arrow shot Allen, Sarah's son, on the breastbone. Little injury, one inch lower might have killed him. Danford on guard half the night.

Aug. 24th. Went 20 miles, rough, sandy roads. Warm and dry mountainous country. Passed trading post. Camped on river.

Aug. 25th. Went 18 miles. Roads rough. Camped on river. Suel's mare died half hour after we stopped.

Aug. 26th. Yoked up the cows, put a horse ahead, went ten miles. Camped at the commencement of the sink and meadows. There was an Indian fandango about two miles from where we camped. Danford on guard.

Aug. 27th. Went 30 miles without water. Bad roads. Passed lakes some dry, some with water so salty as brine.

Aug. 28th. I got bit this morning by a scorpion. They say a large one's bite will kill in twenty minutes. This was a young one, did not hurt me any. Went three miles to trading post, baited our teams, got dinner, started at 3 o'clock for desert. Traveled all night. It was a beautiful morning. The guards around trading post were made of wagon tires and log chains, rather a costly fence for our country. Saw more dead cattle and wagon ruins on the desert than all the rest of the way. Bought some tea at $2.00 a lb.

Aug. 29th. The last ten miles of desert very sandy. Went just at day light, stopped fed cattle, got breakfast, then went six miles. Found good grass and water. Passed two trading posts. Had fresh water for 50 cents a gallon. This man, Hirum, knew in California, got all we wanted to drink for nothing. Walked ten miles over the sand roads, cattle getting very tired. Camped near a small lake. They say they never found its bottom. The water was very salty Passed through Rag Town, one white woman there. Camped on Carson River.

Aug. 30th. Bought flour for 15 cents a pound, bacon 40 cents a pound. Went thre miles, camped on Carson River. Stayed all day. Danford on guard half night.

Aug. 31st. Went 17 miles, camped on river Roads bad.

Sept. 1st. Went 26 miles without feed or water. Borrowed a yoke of oxen of a Mr. Larson to use for a few days. The cows could not stand to work so much. Camped on river near trading post.

Sept 2nd. There was an Indian squaw at our camp. An Indian stole a blanket from trading post. They caught him at our camp and gave him a tremendous flogging. He ran for the bushes as soon as he was loose. Rested for a day. Had a watermelon — quite a rarity. Hiram, Hatch, Jefferson Dunton met us there with another yoke of oxen and a span of horses, quite unexpected. Epharum Cone and two men started on foot 140 miles to Hangtown. Danford on guard half nite.

Sept. 3rd. Passed several trading posts. Bought potatoes at the rate of $7.50 a bushel, onions 25 cents a pound. Went 15 miles — Camped on Clear Creek in Carson Valley.

Sept. 4th. Laid by half day at settlement. Bought salt 25 cents lb. salaratus 60 cents a pound.

Sept. 5th. Traveled in valley, very good roads, leaving the cattle road. Left James Dunten trading cattle at Mormon Station. Camped 12 miles from there.

Sept. 6th. Went 10 miles, six of them along the Serenavada Mts. road. We are all tired for we have walked and climbed over rocks all day.

Sept. 7th. Had very good roads all forenoon, laid by half day. Danford went back two miles after Mike the horse. Started back home in the night. Guess he was homesick. Two men camped near. They

29 VIGNETTE 3

"...HE'D GET OUT HIS VALISES AND DISPLAY ALL HIS STUFF."

There used to be an old "dago" that would go through and carry valises, with old red table cloths, you know checker table cloths and blue table cloths and embroidery work all ready for you to make. And beads and thread or just any little trinket you know. Some tapestry work, embroidery work. You know, like the Italians makes and things like that. They would walk through the country and carry them valises and they'd always stop to Howard's folks for a meal. Maybe stay over night.

Eventually, they went to having a horse drawn covered wagon so to speak. That was the next thing they went to hauling their stuff in. They would probably maybe stay over night at my folk's. Then, the next morning after breakfast, why he'd get out his valises and display all his stuff, if he thought he could get the good will of the woman of the house. Why he'd show her a piece (of cloth) or a table cloth or something. Hey, you come here, you can have that, and he would get on the good will of her, so he could sell some of the rest of his stuff.

Interview with Howard Shilling and Ethel Shilling in February 6, 1986.

were prospecting the valley.

Sept. 8th. Crossed first summit of Serenavada Mts. Such rocks — can't describe them. There were rocks in road that would weigh a ton — wagons turn over, horses fall down. As much as folks could do to stand up. Went four miles — camped on a small lake. Built our tents in a grove of fur and pine trees. Nights very cool. The men are building a log pile to keep us warm this evening.

Sept. 9th. Went over the second summitt — distance of eight miles. Roads not much better, just horrid. Camped near a small lake. Feed poor; fifty miles from Hangtown.

Sept. 10th. Roads still rocky. It is awful to think of folks trying to travel such roads. Camped half mile from the road on what they call volcano road. Saw a grizzly bear — have not seen any wild animals for a long ways.

Sept. 11th. Roads mountainous, but not so stony and the tallest timber I ever saw. No grass or water. Camped in woods over dinner, over safe and whole.

Sept. 12th. Roads some better — quite hilly, mostly downhill. We could go for two and a half to half a mile with one, or two wheels locked all the time. Passed Sly Part valley, just big enough for a farm. The only possible chance for a farm since we left Carson Valley a distance of 100 miles. This valley is 25 or 30 miles from Hangtown.

Sept. 13th. Passed Diamond Spring, an awful looking village 15 miles from Hirum's. Passed Mud Springs quite a pretty place, considering where it is, thirteen miles from Hirum L. Parker's. The roads from there were very good. Saw plenty of mine workers at work. Camped in Pleasant Valley. Hirum's and Suel's went on ahead with the horse teams. They arrived home about 5 o'clock. They were not looking for them so early. They had supper over when we got there. Vincent Hatch and us did not get there until dark. The place was called Hangtown and later Plasseville. Hirum's lived there but we stayed there two and one—half years. Was gone three years.

There is no record of what the family did while in Hangtown, but they presumably searched for gold. Like many other people they soon discovered that California was not the paradise they anticipated so they started back to Indiana by ship on April 5, 1858. The return trip took only twenty—two days compared to the five month trip by covered wagon.

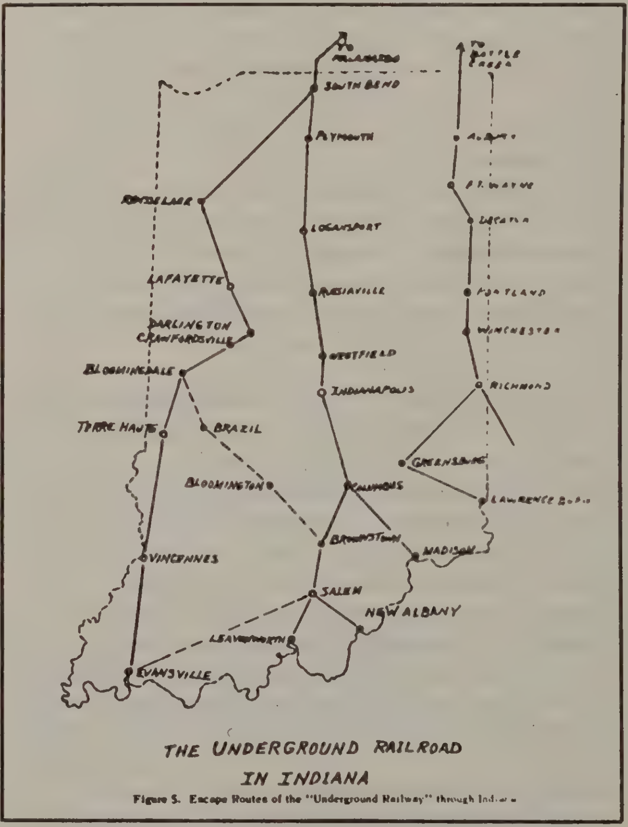
Etta Parker Fitch, who was apparently a younger daughter of Danford and Parmelia Parker, transcribed the diary in 1934. Fred W. Knott of Butler Township was a son of Roxanna Parker. There are many descendants of these families still living in DeKalb County.

29.4 BLACKS

DeKalb County has never had many black residents. Each census shows a few but never more than a dozen. There does not seem to have been any intentional effort to exclude blacks, however.

Older residents tell of a black family who ran a restaurant on South Main Street, Auburn, and of a black barber in the same area.

A photograph of a group of black children at the Garrett School suggests that they were segregated, but this has not been confirmed.


SOUTH BEND
PLYMOUTH
TO BATTLE CREEK
AUBURN
FT. WAYNE
RENSSELAER
LOGANSPORT
DECATUR
LAFAYETTE
RUSSIAVILLE
PORTLAND
DARLINGTON
CRAWFORDSVILLE
WINCHESTER
WESTFIELD
BLOOMINGDALE
INDIANAPOLIS
RICHMOND
TERRE HAUTE
BRAZIL
GREENSBURG
BLOOMINGTON
COLUMBUS
LAWRENCEBURG
BROWNSTOWN
MADISON
VINCENNES
SALEM
NEW ALBANY
LEAVENWORTH
EVANSVILLE

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD IN INDIANA

Figure 5. Escape Routes of the "Underground Railway" through Indiana

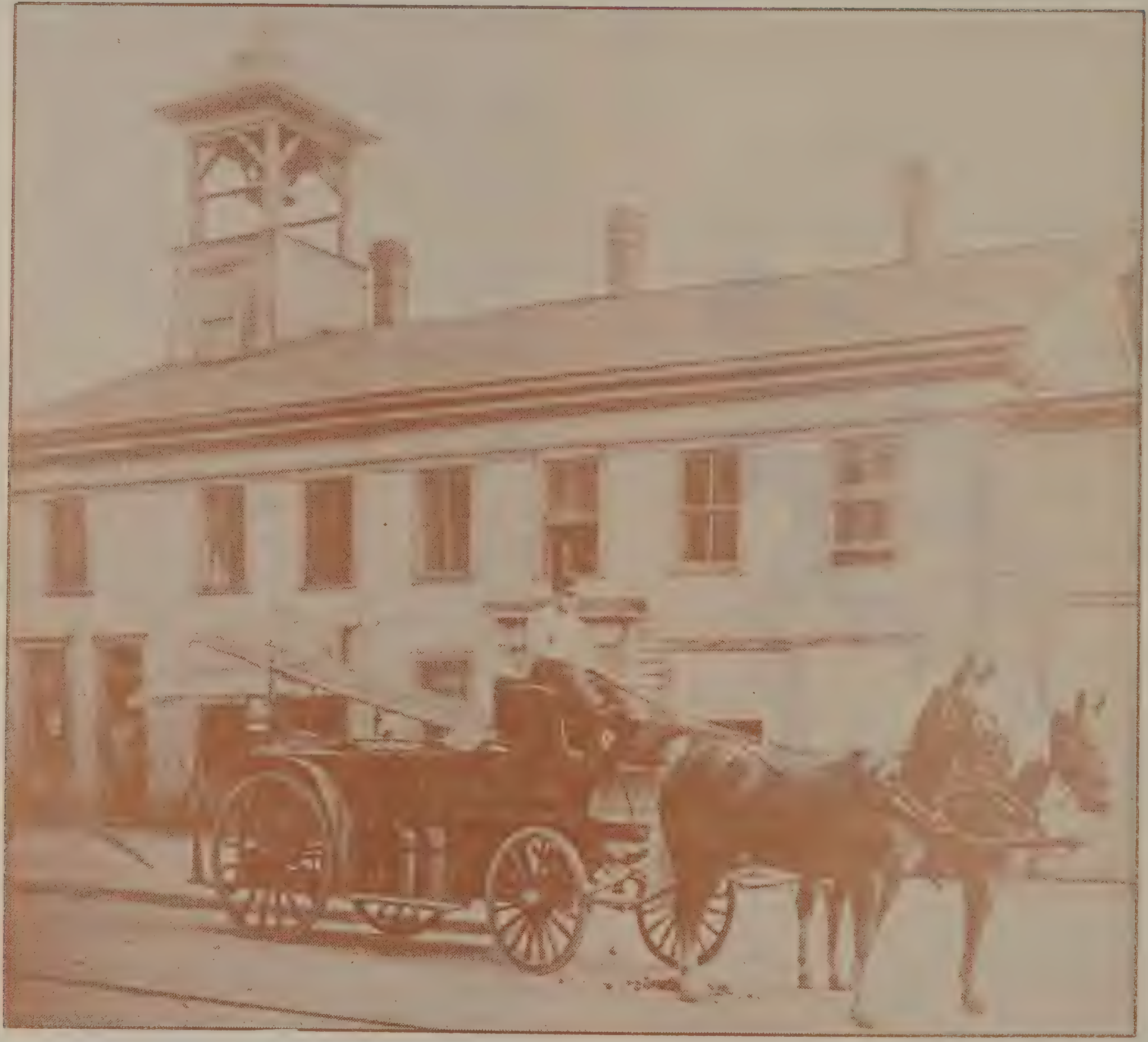
Underground railroad route in Indiana. Many escaped slaves were helped to freedom by DeKalb County families.

29.4 VIGNETTE 4

"WE WERE SCARED TO DEATH."

(My Aunt Iona and Uncle John lived next door to us in Butler.) Well, they had no children and she was a fun - loving person. She was married to my dad's brother. They married brothers and sisters. They had no children. We were their children, too. We used to spend as much time there as we did at home. There was one time, they would frown on it now, but I don't think it hurt any of us emotionally. Every time we'd get out of hand, which was about every Saturday, my mother used to say: "Well, I might as well scutch (spank) all of you to start with and get it over with because you're going to get it before the day's over with." Anyway, when we'd get too much out of hand, get to bickering too much, my Aunt Iona would dress up unbeknowst to us, in a Negro outfit. She painted her face, and she did the whole bit. She looked just like a Negro mammie, and she'd come out the side of the house with a stick, a big stick, and she'd rip that big stick up and down the siding and say: "Where are those children that aren't behaving? I'm going to come in and see those children that aren't behaving." We'd just start to run. We were scared to death and, of course, we couldn't run anyplace. There was no place to go. My mother would say: "Well, I told you that nigger woman would be coming if you didn't straighten up." She'd come inside in our living room. She'd really scold us and bawl us out and tell us to straighten up. I remember one time my sister Kathryn had stepped on a rusty nail. Of course, she liked all the attention and she kind of loved misery anyway, so she would not walk on that foot. My mother had been trying to get her to step down on that foot because it was healed over, but she just was afraid it would hurt. So my aunt came over in her Negro outfit and said, "Kathryn, you stand up and walk across that floor. Put that foot down flat on the floor." Kathryn stood up and hopped across there. That's one day I'll never forget.

Interview with Marcelle Smith Voss in 1985.



Hoosier Boys Fire Company display their equipment and horses in front of the Auburn Town Hall. Ahrens Steam Fire Engine was leased in 1885.

CHAPTER THIRTY

CONFLAGRATIONS AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS

30.1 OVERVIEW

DeKalb County has had its share of disastrous fires over its one hundred and fifty years. Fortunately, there has always been a group of dedicated men and women in each town to fight the fires, day or night, regardless of the weather.

The first department in DeKalb County was the Torrent Fire Company, No. 1 ofWaterloo City, which was organized in 1868. A used pumper, already 35 years old, was acquired from Toledo and served another 67 years, until 1935. It is now located in a museum in Toledo, Ohio.

The second department was organized in 1885 in Auburn and was known as the Hoosier Boys Fire Company. The town leased, then purchased, an Ahrens Steam Fire Engine, which was drawn by horses. Water was supplied from cisterns spotted around the town.

Waterloo has preserved its 1929 Ford pumper, and Auburn has restored its 1930 American-LaFrance pumper.

Towns, cities, and fire departments continue to take great pride in their equipment and personnel. Firemen meet weekly to maintain the equipment and to train. Firemen's wives help raise money for equipment. Firemen and wives also conduct many worthwhile projects for their towns.

The Spencerville Fire Department has two female firefighters, the only ones in the county.

The DeKalb County Firefighters Association meets monthly to discuss matters of mutual interest to firemen. All departments are available for mutual aid upon the request of the chief of any other department. Firefighters follow a militaristic chain of command. The chief of the district in which a fire occurs is always in command, regardless of how many other departments may be on the scene.

Fire Investigation Squad 707 is a volunteer group which investigates cases of suspected arson.

Auburn Academy was one of Auburn's major fires.

30.2 CONFLAGRATIONS

DeKalb County has had its share of destructive fires. Here follows a list of some from the pages of the Auburn Fire Department's log book:

November 16, 1892
Auburn. Opera House. loss of $7000.

November 12, 1893
Auburn. Church furniture factory. loss of 29,000

March 22, 1895
Auburn. Auburn Foundry and Machine Shop. loss of $45,000.

January 16, 1912
Auburn Eckhart Carriage Co. loss of $25,000.

February 12, 1912
Auburn Handle Factory. loss of $10,000.

February 8, 1913
Auburn W. H. McIntyre Factory No. 1, courier offices; Temporary offices of County Clerk, Recorder, Sheriff, and Courtroom; Carter and McNabb car sales room and four cars; and Double Fabric Fire. loss $100,000.

December 27, 1913
Auburn. Auburn Post Card Co. loss $50,000.

November 16, 1916
Auburn. Auburn Foundry. loss $5500.

January 4, 1917
Auburn. Auburn Roller Mills. loss $5000.

April 25, 1919
Auburn. Osborn and Hower Garage. loss $8180.

October 2, 1919
Auburn, Auburn Automobile Co. Explosion in enamel oven. loss $30,000.

December 24, 1923
Auburn Masonic Temple Building. First floor businesses were Mr. Baker, the Grocery, Auburn Security Co., Albert Grubb, and C. W. Creasy. The Masonic Lodge was on second floor. loss $49,000.

January 21, 1929
Auburn. Dilgard Building along with Bishop Candy Store, Hubbard Bryers, and Dilgard Furniture Store. loss $33,400.

December 23, 1924
Auburn. Leader Department Store. loss $6534.

June 12, 1936
Waterloo. St. Michaels Church. loss $9000.

January 16, 1951
Auburn. Auburn Foundry burned to the ground. loss $500,000.

January 23, 1951
Auburn. Bassett Motor Sales. loss $30,000.

February 6, 1952
Auburn. Neco Manufactoring Co. loss $42,000.

January 25, 1955
Auburn. Russell Myers Potato Storage. loss $40,000.

February 14, 1958
Waterloo. Dunn's Dairy Bar.

June 24, 1958
Butler. Butler Company

July 8, 1959
Auburn. Leas' Market. loss $95,850.

July 19, 1960
Waterloo. Russell Myers Storage at old hotel.

September 22, 1960
Auburn. Myers Storage.

January 23, 1961
Auburn. Shine Shoe Store. loss $59,000.

October 16, 1964
Auburn. Russell Myers Potato Storage.

December 2, 1965
Auburn. Russell Myers Potato Storage.

Masonic Building burned in 1923.

Ruins of Masonic Building.

Masonic Building was rebuilt with use of a gin pole erected on Eighth Street.

August 6, 1966
Spencerville. Spencerville Elevator.

September 7, 1966
Butler. Butler Elevator.

September 16, 1966
Waterloo. Waterloo Elevator.

October 4, 1966
Garrett. Garrett Elevator.

October 23, 1968
Waterloo. Waterloo Elevator.

September 17, 1969
Auburn. Davis Studio. loss $26,225.

January 31, 1970
Spencerville. Spencerville Community Hall.

December 25, 1970
Garrett. IGA Store.

March 13, 1973
Waterloo. Waterloo Elevator.

May 24, 1973
Auburn. Auburn Building. loss $125,000.

June 27, 1973
St. Joe. St. Joe Elevator.

July 21, 1973
St. Joe. St. Joe Elevator.

January 8, 1975
Ashley. Ashley Consumer Wholesale Store.

March 14, 1978
Waterloo. Indiana Decorative.

August 26, 1978
Auburn. Garnes Candy Company.

January 4, 1980
Auburn. Western Auto Store.

February 11, 1981
Auburn. Maverick Club.

September, 1982
Butler. Kaiser Agricultural Chemical Co. loss $3000

April 26, 1984
Auburn. Four buildings at southwest corner of Union and Seventh streets. Indiana Employment office, Wible Real Estate, Joe's Barber Shop, and Holben's Garage. A number of collector cars stored at Holben's were destroyed.

30.3 FIRE DEPARTMENTS

Here follow brief histories of the fire departments serving DeKalb County.

30.3A ALTONA VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Altona Volunteer Fire Department was organized in 1914. It purchased its first motorized unit in 1919. The present fire truck was purchased in 1952. A fire whistle summons firemen to a fire or other emergency. Fire meetings are held each Thursday evening at the Altona Town Hall where the fire truck is housed. Altona frequently assists Garrett.

The present members of the Altona Volunteer Fire Department are: Fred Rayle, chief; Delmar Handshoe, assistant chief; Kim Swander, captain and driver; Bob Sleek, engineer and driver; Ken Cutler, Jr., secretary-treasurer and squad leader; Barry Parker, training officer, driver, and SCBA leader; Cliff Gunion, squad leader; Steve Hill, driver and SCBA leader; DeWayne Speer, hose crew leader and SCBA leader; Norm Runion, Jr., hose crew and SCBA crew; Lynn Lannying, nozzleman; Neal Parker, nozzleman; and Ling High, nozzleman. The EMS crew consists of: Fred Rayle, chief; Norm Runion, Jr., first responder and squad leader; DeWayne Speer, first responder and squad leader; and Deb Fuentes, first responder and squad leader.

Fire was the feared enemy of the pioneer.

30.3B HOOSIER BOYS FIRE COMPANY AND AUBURN FIRE DEPARTMENT

On July 6, 1885, the town of Auburn entered into a lease-purchase agreement with the Ahrens Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, for a "one fourth size tubular boiler Ahrens Steam Fire Engine, Number 416." The specifications are elaborate: "furnished with one air pump, safety valves, two nickle plated steam guages, one nickle plated water pressure guage, one glass water guage, four guage cocks, one surface blow cock and attachments for their hose~~,~~ ~~one~~ signal whistle, one variable exhaust nozzle and steam jet, one large copper air chamber, with ornament, twenty feet of rubber suction hose attached to pump and carried on brackets around the engine ready for immediate service, copper suction strainer, a full set of discharge pipes and nozzles of various sizes, foot brake on rear of coal bunker, also all the tools, wrenches, etc. to work the engine successfully, oil cans, fire shovels and poker, also box for tools, also five hundred feet 2 1/2 inch (inside measure) rubber hose of the very best quality warranted to stand a pressure of 400 lbs. to the square inch with patented screw couplings attached, also one, two wheeled balanced hand hose cart well and substantially built of the best quality XXX charcoal iron, furnished with patent wooden wheels 64 inches in diameter, hose cart worked by right and left cranks, with arch and bell, drag rope, torches and pick axe."

The town was obligated to pay four hundred dollars each six months but could purchase the equipment at anytime for $3750, less what been paid in lease payments plus interest at six percent.

The acquisition of the equipment led to the formation of the Hoosier Boys Fire Company on November 9, 1885, with Edward Long, Chief; Frank A. Benedict, Assistant Chief; Frank E. Rose, Secretary; and Hugh R. Culbertson, Treasurer. There were thirty fire cisterns erected in Auburn which were kept full by springs. At the sound of the fire bell the team was hitched to the steam fire engine. A small fire was kept going constantly in the engine which was fed and stoked while the engine was on its way to the fire. By the time it arrived, steam was up to sufficient pressure to pump water from the nearest cistern into the fire.

Alarm boxes were installed in 1891, and water hydrants were first used in 1898.

The fire department was reorganized on December 6, 1911, and renamed Auburn Volunteer Fire Company. Ora Brandon was chief, and George Weaver was assistant chief.

The first fire truck, a 1917 American La France pumper was purchased in 1919. The next motorized unit was a 1930 American La France Type 91 pumper. This unit is being restored by the Auburn Fire Department and the Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Museum. Other major pieces of equipment have been a 1936 Ford Rural Fire Truck converted from a wrecked panel truck in 1946; a 1947 American La France 1000 GPM pumper purchased in 1947 (now owned by

Auburn American Legion and used for a parade vehicle); a 1971 Dodge 4WD 200 GPM Darley pumper; a 1961 Ford Van Rescue Truck, converted from a Holsum Bakery truck in 1973; a 1967 Ford - La France Quint - 75' aerial ladder truck, with a 1000 GPM pump purchased in 1965; a 1962 2 1/2 ton army truck converted to Auburn's first 1800 gallon tanker in 1947; a 1977 Dodge van emergency rescue unit; a 1972 Mack 1800 gallon tanker acquired in 1981; a 180 Mack 1000 GPM pumper acquired in 1980; and a 1972 Mack 75 feet aerial scope acquired in 1984. The last six units named, plus the 1971 Dodge 4WD, are presently in service.

While the records are not complete, the persons known to have served as Fire Chief of the City of Auburn are:

1885 -	Edward Long
1890 - 1891	R. S. McClellan
1891 - 1903	J. F. Ober
1911 - 1914	Ora Brandon
1914 - 1915	Willis Baughman
1915 - 1919	F. E. Draggoo
1919 - 1922	J. P. Long
1922 - 1923	Crist Fell
1923 - 1925	L. E. Harding
1925 - 1926	Allen Lawrence
1926 -	F. E. Draggoo
1926 - 1943	(No records available)
1938 -	A. Lester Cogswell
1938 - 1943	Ted Walters
1943 - 1972	Gilbert Potter
1972 - 1975	Bill Walters
1975 -	Dale Heitz
1975 -	Bill Walters

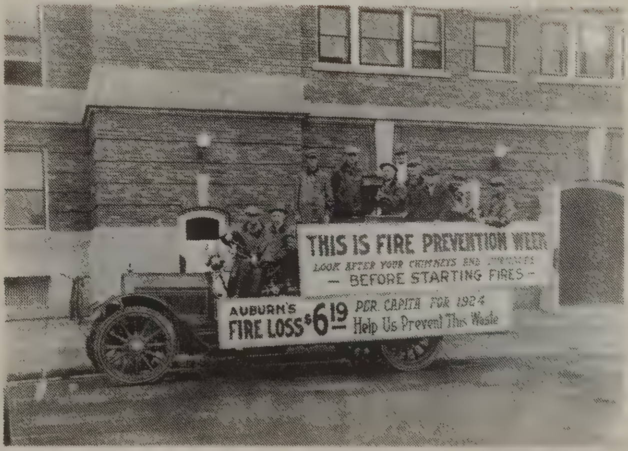
Hoosier Boys Fire Company.

Horses were housed in present City Hall until firetrucks were used.

Hoosier Boys Fire Company

Horses and ladder wagon outside new Auburn City Hall.

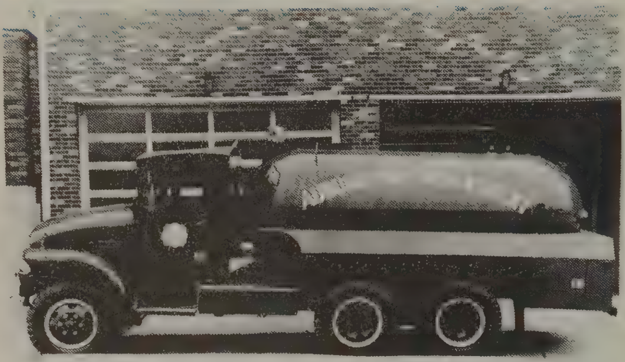
Auburn's first fire truck deserved a better fate than a junkyard. It was a 1917 American LaFrance.



THIS IS FIRE PREVENTION WEEK
LOOK AFTER YOUR CHIMNEYS AND
— BEFORE STARTING FIRES —
AUBURN'S FIRE LOSS $6.19 PER CAPITA FOR 1924
Help Us Prevent This Waste

Old fire truck was used for parades for many years.

1930 American LaFrance Type 91 Pumper.



1971 4WD Dodge 200 GPM Pumper.

Firemen pose in full uniform.

1947 American LaFrance Pumper.

[illegible] STEP VAN PURCHASED FROM HOLSUM BAKERY IN LATE 1972 FOR [illegible] IN SERVICE IN EARLY 1973. IT WAS TEKEN OUT OF SERVICE [illegible] ,1977 AND SOLD TO WARD TAYLOR OF AUBURN ON NOV. 21,1977 [illegible]

AUBURN FIRE DEPARTMENT
EMERGENCY UNIT
EMERGENCY UNIT

Rescue van.

1972 Mack Pumper.

Fire trucks and parades are synonymous.

Present members of the Auburn Fire Department are:

NAME	TITLE	STARTING DATE
Betty Carbaugh	Fire Commissioner	Jan. 1, 1984
Bill Walters	Fire Chief	June 2, 1969
Richard Stally	Asst. Fire Chief	July 1, 1973
David Bunn	Fire Fighter	Jan. 1, 1982
	Fire Marshal	May 6, 1985
Bruce Zeiger	Captain	June 25, 1985
Clarence Boger	Fire Fighter	Jan. 1, 1966 - Dec. 1, 1972
	Driver	Dec. 1, 1972 -
David Johnson	Fire Fighter	May 1, 1976 - June 9, 1980
	Driver	June 9, 1980
Gary McPheeters	Fire Fighter	June 14, 1980 - May 29, 1986
	Driver	May 29, 1986
Jeff Stemen	Fire Fighter	July 9, 1980 - April 26, 1984
	—	Sept. 26, 1984 - Jan. 1, 1986
	Driver	Jan. 1, 1986
Ronald Scheurich	Fire Fighter	Feb. 12, 1979
Michael G. Steury	Fire Fighter	May 2, 1983
Keith Treesh	Fire Fighter	April 12, 1979 - July 2, 1985
	Fire Fighter	July 7, 1986
Rick Shull	Fire Fighter	Sept. 9, 1981 - April 15, 1985
	Fire Fighter	Dec. 13, 1985
Mike Good	Fire Fighter	March 2, 1981 - Jan. 1, 1984
	Fire Fighter	Nov. 7, 1986
Kim Boger	Fire Fighter	Feb. 25, 1985
Kerry Ginder	Fire Fighter	Nov. 4, 1985
Lowell Mose Bowker	Fire Fighter	Sept. 8, 1986
Terry Baughman	Fire Fighter	Nov. 6, 1986
Todd Bonecutter	Fire Fighter	Jan. 5, 1987
Shawn McDaniel	Fire Fighter	Feb. 2, 1987

Auburn's is the only fire department in DeKalb County with full time employees. There are now sufficient drivers to keep at least one person on duty at all time.

30.3C BUTLER HOSE COMPANY AND BUTLER VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

Butler had a fire control plan as early as 1870 when an ordinance was passed by the Board of Trustees, putting a fire control department under the government of a chief fire warden and five assistants appointed by the trustees each year. They were in command of all hook and ladder companies. Each property owner was required to keep a pail of water and a ladder capable of reaching the roof of each residence or establishment that he owned. It was required that all able bodied males respond and help at each fire, punishable by a $10.00 fine, if they failed to appear.

Fire zones were established in 1885 prohibiting any wooden building from being constructed or moved into special zones. The town marshal had authority to demolish any building in violation.

In 1890 the water works was started, and at the completion of this project in 1893 the Butler Hose Company was formed with C. B. Mason as chief. There were twenty members and their equipment consisted of 750 feet of 2 1/2'' hose, two nozzles, one hydrant wrench, and a hand or horse drawn hose reel and twelve rubber coats and hats.

In those days every male had to work two to ten days a year on the town streets, and as the first record of compensation to firemen, they were given exemption from this work.

The credit for organizing the Butler Volunteer Fire Department apparently goes to William Mutzfeld. In the days of the Butler Hose Company, the Town Trustees were automatically members of the company and soon after ''Bill'' took office he had to help pull the cart to the west end of town and return. They were short of men that day, and after they returned to the barn, very tired, they rested awhile and then Mr. Mutzfeld remarked to the other men: ''Boys, I have had enough of this. We are going to organize a fire department with men who can respond to fires.'' Therefore, June 8, 1896, the Butler Volunteer Fire Department was organized.

Not much is known of the early department, as the records before 1907 were destroyed. From a few stories picked up from some of the old members, we know that they had their troubles and also some amusing incidents. They tell of a fire in the old ''Emporiam,'' where one of the firemen had to chase Mike Long from the fire with a hydrant wrench. It seems that Mike had new buggies in the building and he got so excited, he forgot about the burning. All he thought of was water getting on the nice newly painted buggies, and he kept shutting off the hydrant.

The hose cart was usually pulled by horses from one of the drays that operated for many years in Butler. The Butler Company had a team that enjoyed this so much that several times when they were unattended and the whistle blew, they went to the station by themselves.

The Butler Volunteer Fire Department was well known for its water battle teams and they took in all the area fairs. A ball was not used then as it is now. The opposing teams squirted water directly on each other and the team that kept on their feet or forced the other team back to a given line was the winner. The teams usually received $5.00 or $10.00 for participating.

Butler obtained its first piece of motorized equipment in 1919. This was a combination hose and chemical truck on a Model T chassis. They started answering rural alarms in 1924 and in 1929 they got a four tank chemical truck for rural fires. Mort Brown was Fire Chief at this time. Earl Greenwalt served as chief 1926 to 1927, at which time Seth Aldrich was elected.

Earl Eakright became chief in 1937. Through his efforts, a new truck was obtained in 1939 and after the pump was added in 1940, the members all became enthused and determined to make the department better in every way. They all worked hard until they had approximately $150.00 in their treasury. Cliff Janke and Charles Darby made a motion to buy a Big Six Wheel for use at the Butler Centennial and surrounding fairs. This would take all their money, but after much heated discussion, the wheel was purchased. The results were far greater than expected and put the fire department on its feet. With proceeds from this and from the annual ball, which was started about 1950, they have purchased much needed equipment and also donated generously to worthwhile organizations and charity.

The first real training in fire fighting was started in 1950. Men from the department were sent to the state fire school and then acted as instructors for the department. This training has been continued to the present time. Each year men attend the state and area fire schools and demonstrations, and there is a training and practice session each meeting night.

In 1942, a new rural pumper was obtained, which was a big improvement over the chemical truck. The rural equipment is owned jointly with the City of Butler and Wilmington, Franklin, Stafford, and Troy Townships and expenses are shared, thus giving protection to the townships.

In 1945, a clause was added to the by-laws that a fireman could retire after twenty years service and must retire at age 55. To a retiring member, the rule was not so good, but it keeps the department young and active. Those that retired after twenty or more years service were Charles Darby, Oliver Bungard, Earl Eakright, Clifford Janke, Cecil Johnston, Howard Freidenberger, Roy Eck, Bruce Blair, and Milton Hamman.

In 1958, a 1200 gallon tanker was built up by the department, and radio equipment was installed in the rural trucks in 1959.

Howard Freidenberger was elected chief in 1952, followed by Bruce Blair in 1958, and after his retirement in 1961, Glen Knox took over.

The firemen have maintained membership in the Indiana Volunteer Firemen's Association for over 25 years, and they are members of the DeKalb County Firemen's Association and have received much training and exchanged many ideas through these organizations.

The women's auxiliary was organized in 1959. They have been very active and of much help to the firemen. Pauline Blair, Marian Knox, Susie Friedenberger and Carol Lung have served as presidents of this organization.

In 1963, the department moved into spacious quarters in the new City Building. Through the efforts of Chief Knox and Assistant Chief Bert Gearhart and of all the men, the department has continued to improve to the the place that it is a highly respectable organization and recognized as one of the best volunteer fire departments in the state. They have received a new city pumper and a new rural truck is under construction, giving them two modern pumpers, a tanker, a grass fire rig, foam generator, a completely equipped rescue unit, and all radio equipped.

Ruins of Basket Factory

Ruins of Butler Basket Factory.

Butler Hose Company and Butler Fire Department were housed in Butler Town Hall.

Butler Firemen and Johnson Funeral Home Ambulance.

Butler Fire Department badge.

Corunna Volunteer Fire Department is housed in former Albright Store building.

30.3D CORUNNA FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Corunna Fire Department was formed in 1906. The first equipment was a cart with a water tank mounted on it. When a chemical was added to the water, pressure was created which forced the water through a hose. The same tank was later mounted on a Model T Ford truck chassis.

Later, Bill Patterson donated his old Buick touring car to the department, and the same tank was transferred to it. In 1952 the Buick was retired, and a 1948 Chevrolet was purchased. Prior to that time, there was no organized department. When a fire was reported, whoever appeared to help was considered a fireman.

When the fire truck arrived in 1952, Arthur Drerup was asked to organize a fire department. The engineers from the manufacturer delivered the truck on a Saturday and taught Mr. Drerup how to operate it at a creek near town. Art Drerup tells how the Corunna Fire Department was organized: "The following Monday night, I blew the fire whistle and took off on CR 28. After I had gone a ways, I turned around and went back to town. By the time I got to town there were about twenty men following me. I went back to the town hall and asked them all to come in and join the fire department. That's how I started the fire department."

That night Willis Matson was elected fire chief; Charles Patterson, assistant chief; and Arthur Drerup, secretary-treasurer. Other members included Bill Neil, George Grate, Larry DeWitt, Ed Howe, Claude Payton, Sr., Claude Payton, Jr., Junior Bowman, Gerald Boyd, and Dick Hissong.

The Corunna Volunteer Firemen's Auxilary was organized in 1961 but disbanded the following year. It was reorganized in 1970 and continues to serve.

Jack and Lois Albright donated their old store to the community after the new store was built. It was remodelled into a community hall and fire barn by the firemen and community volunteers.

Present equipment includes an American-LaFrance pumper, a GMC 3000 gallon tanker, and a 1500 gallon tanker.

Honorary members of the department are Orris Wise, Jack Albright, and Dan Jordan.

30 VIGNETTE 1

"...THEN THEY'D RING THE BELL OVER THERE AT THE FIREHOUSE"

We had a volunteer fire department here in Corunna, and I happened to be one of the boys. We had a two wheeled rig with a large reel. They had two tanks on that and they would use a chemical that would make a gas that we'd have pressure by using the hose. That was the kind of fire equipment that we had. Now we used to make runs occasionally. They'd walk east of town here on the street, build a big bon fire, then they'd ring the bell over there at the fire house and all of us boys would take this cart and make this run and go out and practice on a little bon fire. The fire house was on the north side, over next to the alley, behind the drug store, there on the east side of the street.

Interview with Archie McDonald (born 1890) of Corunna.

30.3E GARRETT FIRE DEPARTMENT

The first Garrett fire department was organized in 1884 by B & O apprentice boys, including Walter Nunn, William Seely, James Dunkin, Delmar Hill, Charles Meyers, Ed Gelhausen, and Charles Lantz. The fire apparatus was a hand pumper and hose cart, and the water was furnished by a pump in the B & O engine room. At the time, the water system consisted of four blocks of 4-inch main and four hydrants.

In 1891, the city fire department was organized with 12 members: John Mager, Pete Behler, Charles Lantz, Will Beehler, D. C. Beehler, A. W. Beehler, Harry Caldwell, L. J. Gengler, Tim DeBrular, Paul Seigel, Jack Murphy, and Charles Helfersty. The town board purchased lot 17 in block 17 for $300 for the purpose of erecting a hose house. On August 26, W. J. Frederick erected the house for $380.

In June 1892, the town board authorized the marshall to give the members of the Volunteer Fire Department and the B&O Fire Department their poll taxes which amounted to $1 a year, their first compensation.

In 1904, five new hydrants were installed, and in 1907 a new 300-foot hose was purchased. The fire department used the building which had been provided for them by the town board until 1913, when they moved to the new city hall. The original hose carts were used until February 1917 when the city purchased an American-LaFrance fire truck. In July 1931, the city and three townships (Keyser, Butler, and Richland) bought a Boyer fire truck to be manned by city firemen. In 1938, the department purchased a new Ford V8 emergency truck and financed all the necessary accessories by money-raising projects. The first resuscitator was added to the department in 1948, and men were trained in its use and upkeep.

In the very early days the department sponsored many money-making activities to finance much of the department's equipment. Easter dances in the old opera house were most popular. There were numerous raffles and bingo games. The department now sponsors a chicken barbecue at the annual Fourth of July celebration and a family picnic on the first Sunday in August, Thanksgiving feather party, and the children's Christmas party with its generous treat and free show at the local theater, plus treats for local shut-ins. The department maintains a club room at city hall where monthly business meetings are held. Fire practice is held once a month.

Members who have served as fire chief are: P. F. Behler, John Mager, Charles Helfersty, Charles Lantz, A. W. Beehler, Nate Noeffel, Arthur Stearns, Leslie Stoner, Owen Elson, Dewey Hendrickson, Charles Lumm, Don Zern, Riley Young, and Lyle Tarlton. Fire chiefs are appointed by the mayor, generally approving the department's own selection.

1917 American LaFrance Fire truck.

Firemen with longest terms of service include Charles Lumm, 52 years; Victor Carper, 47 years; Henry Moses, 33 years; Don Zern, 32 years; Harris Hoeffel, 29 years; Lyle Tarlton, 16 years, and Joe Mueller, 14 years.

Present equipment consists of a 1972 American-LaFrance Pioneer Pumper; a used 1955 Dodge grass buggy and a used 1200-gallon tanker with 1500-gallon portable tank. Additional equipment includes foam generator, portable generators, portable lights, three resuscitators, ambubag and aspirator, Scott air pacs, and numerous rescue tools.

Garrett is allowed 21 firemen on the force and eight reserve firemen. Off-duty police officers are reserve firemen. Members are paid $4.50 for the first hour and $2 for each additional hour, $75 per year clothing allowance, and $50 per year car allowance.

Garrett firemen are members of Indiana Firemen's Association and are represented by delegates to all conventions of the association. George Schendel was delegate to all conventions of the association. George Schendel was delegate to the first regular firemen's convention on August 30, 1906.

30.3F HELMER COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

The first meeting of the Helmer Community Volunteer Fire Department was held at the proposed fire station on August 21, 1953. The meeting of 44 members was called to order by Toellner Emrick. Rev. Paul Henry gave prayer to start the meeting. Clarence Fehling told the members about the proposed fire truck that was located at Walled Lake, Michigan.

The following were elected officers: Walter Heller, president; Toellner Emrick, vice-president; and Paul Schurr, secretary-treasurer. The board of directors were: Beauford Willison, Herman Mienken, Joseph Ober, Ralph Weirich, and Ora Wright. Clarence Fehling was elected fire chief.

At the first meeting of the board of directors it was voted that a set of by-laws be made and that a fire truck and other necessary fire equipment be purchased. A 5 year lease was granted for the fire station to be located in the cement block building on the east side of the street. Pledges were received from the community toward securing equipment. Insurance was secured on the truck, equipment, men, and property damages.

The charter firemen were Clarence Fehling, fire chief; Toellner Emrick, assistant chief; Paul Schurr, captain; and firemen: Russell Shaffer, Keith Deetz, Don Heller, Max Rowe, Olen Wright, and Audes Acres. Laverne Bower and Maurice Henke joined in October 1953.

A 1941 Ford fire truck was purchased and placed in service on January 19, 1954. It carried 350 gallons of water, 1000 feet of hose, and had a pumping capacity of 500 gallons per minute. It also had a portable auxiliary pump of the same capacity. There was also a 1946 Dodge tanker truck for water.

When the lease ended, the firemen built a new fire station of cement blocks on ground they had purchased on the west side of the street, to the south edge of town, in the summer of 1958. It contains a large meeting room in the front and a large room on the back to store the trucks.

The Helmer Community Volunteer Fire Department was incorporated on March 31, 1958.

The first board of directors of the corporation were: Walter Heller, Orren Cox, Wayne Eckert, Ralph Weirick, William Hasselman, Laverne Bower, Berl Cox, Paul Schurr, and Don Heller.

Income was received from pledges from people of the community, raffles, dances, ice cream socials, and the sale of fire extinguishers.

Following Clarence Fehling, Paul Schurr was appointed fire chief on July 5, 1955, followed by Don Heller, DeWan Deetz, Wayne Eckert, Derl Cox, Olen Wright, Floyd Barkey (1965-1970), Wayne Eckert (1970-1980), Gary Simpson, Arlie White, and George Huffman.

A kitchen, radio room, and a larger well have been installed. The Helmer Extension Homemakers Club donated dishes for the kitchen.

The present equipment includes a 1967 Chevolet pumper, 1966 Chevolet tanker, 1600 gallons, and 1972 4-wheel drive pick-up truck for grass fires.

The present firemen are George Huffman, fire chief; Rocky Boyer, assistant fire chief; and firemen Allen White, Bill White, Wayne Eckert, Ken Lochamire, Walter Elkins, Terry Barkey, Jim Blackford.

The Helmer Community Volunteer Fire Department also serves northern Fairfield Township.

30.3G JACKSON TOWNSHIP VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

On February 1, 1972, a group of Jackson Township residents met at the Catholic Center and voted to organize a fire department.

Election was held and officers elected were president, Walter Pickard; vice president, Jack

Buttermore; secretary, Don Fox; treasurer, Max Gray; and committee members, Harold Jackemeyer, Mark Cucci, Gerald Grate, John Haiflich, and Doyle Whitton. Gerry Souder was appointed chairman of a fund raising committee for calling on every home in the township. Results proved to be very rewarding. The board appointed Don Prichard as chief and Louis Timmerman as assistant chief.

The organization of a fire department became a necessity when Garrett, Auburn, and Corunna set up jurisdictional boundries. Auburn asked Jackson Township to pay for fire protection, and the request was denied by Township Trustee Jay Wallace. Auburn City Council felt that Auburn taxpayers should not have to provide fire protection. Jackson Township thought the $7000.00 annual cost to Auburn was too high. Thus was born in theory, a new fire department, that would soon be born in reality.

A building was needed to house equipment, and the only available structure was a hanger at the airport on CR60. It was rented for $25.00 per month, and the members rebuilt it to satisfy their needs.

For equipment, Thorncreek Township gave the department a 1956 Chevrolet tank truck with 1000 gallon capacity. The board voted to purchase a 1949 Ford pumper in good condition and ready for service. A new gas driven centrifugal portable pump was purchased for filling tankers and fighting fires. Total cost of this equipment was $4200.00, payable over a six year period. Boman and Albright donated a 1966 GMC tanker with 1500 gallon capacity.

On August 16, 1972, the Ladies Auxiliary was organized. They went right to work, with the help of a lot of people of Jackson Township, and operated a food stand at the Saddle Club during the DeKalb Fair. They earned enough money to purchase two air packs costing $800.00 each and paid $1000.00 on radio receivers as well as some smaller needed items.

In July of 1972, Jackson Township agreed to pay the Jackson Volunteer Fire Department $3500.00 for fire protection, beginning January 1973 thru January 1, 1974.

As only enough money was available to buy a radio base station, the firemen agreed to buy their own receivers, and the department would buy them back as funds became available.

Butler, Waterloo, Cedar Canyons, and Auburn firemen donated gear, such as uniforms, boots, and helmets. Northern Indiana Fuel and Light donated and installed a heater in the building.

During the organizational period, the firemen received training from well known fire fighter, Cooney Tucker.

The first members were Harold Jackemeyer, Louis Timmerman, Don Prichard, Gerald Grate, Lynn Timmerman, Jack Buttermore, Richard Blickenstaff, Don Fox, Max Gray, Walter Pickard, Bob Buss, Doyle Whitten, Jack Hoard, Chuck Baber, Wesley Harig, Cliff Carnahan, Pete Lamp, Ralph Seiler, Roger Smith, Jack Cook, John Gaiflinch, Max Wappes, Jack Mann, Dick Hill, John Lemper, Charles Dickson, Sam Morr, Bob Dorsey, and Mike Kimmel.

The firemen built a fire hall and community hall on CR 60 east of the airport. Materials were purchased from township revenue sharing funds and from donations. The Jackson Township Auxiliary is noted for its fine meals, including an annual chicken Bar-B-Que and meals ranging from breakfast to supper each day during the DeKalb County Free Fall Fair.

Present equipment includes a 1948 pumper, a 1962 pumper, a 1974 mini-pumper, a 1953 Neo (army) tanker, and a 1955 Willy's Grass Buggy.

Although the Jackson Township Volunteer Fire Department is the newest firefighting unit in DeKalb County, it is one of the most active and energetic.

JACKSON VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPT.
3230

Jackson Township Volunteer Fire Department.

30.3H SPENCERVILLE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

Former chiefs were Maurice H. Hollabaugh, Jack Hollabaugh, Ted Hollabaugh, Keith Timmerman, Bob Moore, Robert Arnett, Joe Crowl, and Tom Mack.

The present roster of the Spencerville Volunteer Fire Department is as follows: Mike Schuerman, chief and master firefighter; Dan Bushee, assistant chief and master firefighter; Tim Mack, captain and master firefighter; Allen Renfrow, lieutenant and first responder; Cheri Bushie, president and firefighter, second class; Shirley Mack, vice-president and first class firefighter; Jim Rinard, firefighter and chief engineer; Ned Lichtsinn, firefighter; Jerry Storer, firefighter and first responder; Glenn Moore, treasurer; Randy Kraft, firefighter, second class; Joe Crowl, firefighter; Lee Kump, firefighter; and Harry Cower, secretary and first responder.

Associate members are Doreen Schuerman, first responder and radio dispatcher; Carl Myers, second class firefighter and instructer; Connie Myers, R. N; Jake Schwartz; and Joe Robinson.

The Spencerville Volunteer Fire Department was organized in 1945. Maurice Hollabaugh, Fred High, and Beeks Erick played cards and fished together about every weekend and discussed the need for a fire department.

Before the actual organization, there was a fire east of town and, as usual, it was very cold. Several of the men from town grabbed their buckets and rushed to the fire where they found the roof of the house in flames. They immediately ran to the well located behind the house, only to find that the pump was frozen solid, so they formed a bucket brigade and used the snow that was provided by mother nature. They were able to put the fire out without much damage to the house.

After this experience, it was decided that a fire department was a needed addition to the town, and on February 7, 1945, a group of men met at the community building for the purpose of organizing a department. Mr. Kloppenstein from the Grabill department and Durwood Ridgeway from the St. Joe department attended the meeting and explained the financing and organizing necessary. They also stressed the need for a department to be located in Spencerville in order to fill the gap between existing departments.

Beeks Erick was elected chairman, Maurice Hollabaugh as vice-chairman, Everett Pascher as secretary, and Clyde Rectenewald as treasurer. A committee was also appointed to obtain prices on equipment. Those appointed were Fred High, Vernon Kline, Merwood Rhodes, Claude Laub, Ervin Venderly, Harold Kraft, Maurice Hollabaugh, and James Reed.

They decided to sell memberships in the department for the sum of $25.00, and that could be assessed up to $3.00 per year for maintenance purposes. Glen Brendel had membership contracts drawn up. Cooney Tucker, an experienced firefighter, was called on to assist in planning a good fire department.

On September 21, 1945, a 1945 Ford was purchased. It was taken to Battle Creek's Barton Pump Company where it was dressed in its finery — body, pump, hose, nozzles, etc. The price of the Ford was $1386.98 and $795.00 for hose and the other fittings, totaling $3251.00. Total cost of a fully equipped fire truck was $5432.98. They had already collected $4050.00 and had pledges for an additional $1425.00. They signed a contract with Jim Reed for a plot of ground to build a fire barn.

On March 1, 1946, the truck came to town, being housed at Jim Reed's filling station or Erv Venderly's station.

On March 13, 1946, the firefighters had their first fire run. A smoke house caught fire and burned down. The new truck saved the day because there was no reported damage to the nearby buildings.

On March 14, 1946, the work began on the new firehouse. Most of the labor was donated, but Auber Butler was hired to lay the cement blocks.

To earn money, the department had fish fries in the community building. Maurice Hollabaugh and Beeks Erick made two gas stoves and six aluminum pans, two feet wide by one foot by six inches deep. This was the start of the annual fish fries in Spencerville. They served Lake Erie Perch, and all the fish had to be cleaned. They made $300.00 at the first fish fry. Additional money was earned from the sale of raffle tickets at the DeKalb County Free Fall Fair. The first raffle showed a profit of $600.00.

Work continued on the fire house. Glen Brendel, Ray Foltz, and Enos Moore furnished most of the labor and materials for the building.

The first water truck chassis was purchased in Fort Wayne at a used truck lot, a 1935 Chevrolet. Maurice Hollabaugh and Dan Ransom built the tank, which held 700 gallons.

The Hopewell Grocery called in to report a fire at the Hopewell Church. They rushed to the scene, but saved little of the structure. It was the out-house or privy that was on fire, but their bravery saved the charred toilet-ring. It became the first souvenier and was placed on the wall at the fire house, which was quite a conversation piece as it hung there for many years.

On October 27, 1948, the fire house was used for the first time. To properly initiate the building, they hosted the DeKalb County Firemen's Association.

In 1955, they purchased the second tanker truck. It was a 1937 Federal chassis on which they installed an old gasoline tank. It proved to be a very valuable piece of equipment for many years.

The fire calls were received by telephones which were located in homes and business places where the firemen lived or worked.

The third water tanker was purchased on September 1, 1972. It was a 1952 Army two and one half ton truck from the Division of Natural Resources in Indianapolis. They purchased a 1500 gallon tank from the County Line Cheese Company for the sum of $50.00. This truck is still in use and is the only tanker they have in service.

In December of 1972, they became the owners of an International Pumper. This truck was never used in the fire service at Spencerville; however, it did make an appearance at the parade during the Spencerville Centennial. They later sold it to the West Otter Lake Fire Department.

Like most fire departments, the equipment began to take the toll of age. Harold Murphy became trustee and Gale Bowser, Jim Rivard, Ron Miller, Raymond Foltz, Glenn Moore, Bob Arnett, and Dan Bushee worked with the township officials to acquire better equipment. The Ford was overhauled, and it remains in good working condition. In July of 1978, a Chevrolet pumper was purchased from FMC for the sum of $49,429.00. Because the fire house was too small for all this equipment, a new bay was added in 1979, which gave room for the pumper plus the 1966 International step-van that was purchased from the Butler Fire Department for $100.00 in 1980. The second new bay was added to the fire house in 1980.

One of their most embarrassing situations happened in 1969. A barn next to the fire house caught fire. They could have carried the hose across the yard, but they could not get any water as the Ford truck refused to start. They had to use the portable pump to transfer water from the tanker to fight the fire. Needless to say, they lost the barn. Tom Mack emerged the hero for the day, having saved two horses from the barn — twice. It seems that Tom did not secure them properly, and they ran back into the barn.

30 VIGNETTE 2

"...NO ONE KNEW WHERE THE HORSES WERE..."

August 14,1893 — Monday, alarm turned in from south end box about 2:30 P.M. caused by a fire in Wm. Armstrong's barn. Engine was very slow in arriving as no one knew where the horses were. Fire caused from a child playing with matches. Loss about $50.00.

From Auburn Fire Department Log Book.

Community dinners have raised money for fire equipment in most of our cities and towns.

SAINT JOE
STATION
NO. 1
VOLUNTEERS
CONC'D. TWP.

30.31 ST. JOE-CONCORD TOWNSHIP FIRE DEPARTMENT

On July 29, 1914, a small group of men saw the need for a fire department in the town of St. Joe and without delay, organized what was known as "The Hook and Ladder Company" and "The Engine Company."

They immediately went about the business of electing the following officers: Henry Hathaway, chief; Grover Curie, assistant chief; Merritt Barney, secretary; and Harry Kees, treasurer. The chief then appointed two captains for each company. It was also decided that there should be eight men on each company in addition to the chief and assistant chief.

The next meeting was held July 31, 1914, at the "Opera House."

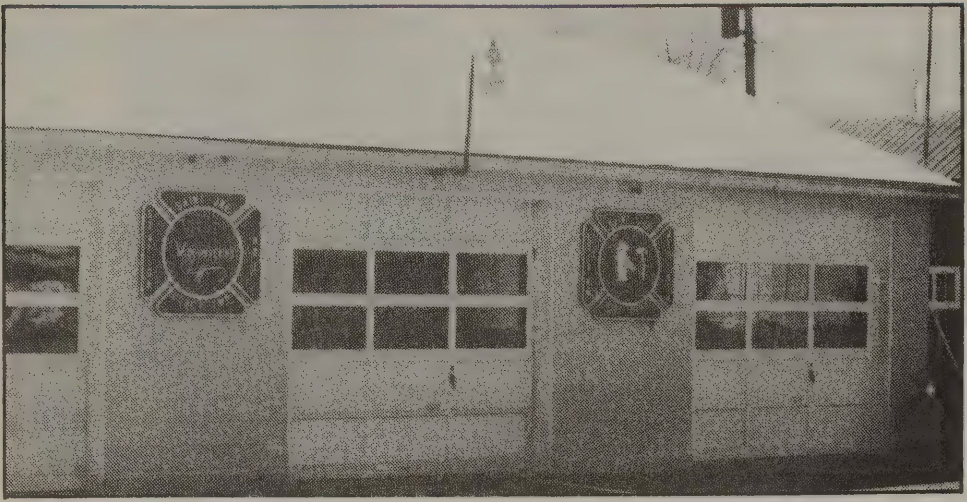
In October 1914 a committee was appointed to purchase some type of fire alarm. The committee had a difficult time when they learned they could not successfully use storage batteries to operate the alarm. They were ordered to contact suppliers of bells, and after some investigation they purchased a bell and derrick from the Butler Company for a total of $160.00 This was done in April of 1915.

In 1915 it was decided that the first person to reach the firebarn and to hook onto the apparatus with a team or automobile would receive one dollar. Coats and hats were purchased in 1916 for $39.50. A lamp was also purchased for the hook and ladder wagon.

On June 29, 1914, a representative from Obenchain Boyer Company was present and offered to sell the town of St. Joe one double tank, 45 gallon each, chemical fire engine No. 70 at $600.00, $200.00 to be paid each year. The offer was accepted. On August 5, they purchased two 40 foot extension ladders and two 16 foot extension ladders and two 12 foot extension ladders. Fifty 12 quart buckets were also purchased. The total cost of ladders was $14.80 purchased from John C. George. On August 17, 1914, bids were received on the building. W. A. J.*Smith bid $950.00. Warner and Dilley bid $975.00, with the contract going to Smith on September 22.

On February 18, 1918, the town appropriated the sum of $280.00 toward the purchase of a truck. The two chemical tanks were mounted on the truck at this time. Craig Sheffer and Derwood Ridgeway donated their time to install them. Several donations were given to the fire department including the bell and tower purchased by the local Dramatic Club.

On August 20, 1934, a new truck was purchased — a ton and a half Chevrolet. Nine bids were received, with Butler Sales of Fort Wayne getting the contract at a total cost of $500.00. After the truck was equipped, the company reoranized with the following officers: Roy Wade as chief, Roy Reidenbach as assistant chief, Frank Bowman as secretary., and Bill Hurni as treasurer. Other members were Verne Monroe, William Keeler, Frank Curie, D. B.



St. Joe Concord Township Fire Department.

Ridgway, and D. W. Yeiser, who was appointed to make seats for the truck and Ridgway to make hangers for ladders.

In June of 1947, ground was broken for a new fire hall. A levy was made for three years at a payment of $1500.00 per year. A lot of volunteer labor from members and concerned citizens went into the construction.

The town lost their telephone operator when dial phones came into use, and new methods of alerting the firemen were necessary. Vernon Kline and several members of the department put together a recorder system that worked very well.

Concord Township purchased a new fire truck, and the St. Joe Fire Department agreed to take care of it. With a second truck, the company was able to give better service.

30 VIGNETTE 3

"...SOME TIME WAS LOST IN GETTING UP STEAM..."

February 5, 1895 — Alarm was sent in from Engine House on account of a fire in A.E. Benedict repair shop. The company was out in good shape, but on account of the very cold weather, some time was lost in getting up steam also on account of slush ice forming in the hose and choking at the nozzle, but the boys did good work. Damage to E.A. Benedict was almost a total loss. Some of the tools were taken out but were damaged. E.A. Benedict lost building and tools, $1,800.00, S. Hollester building $800.00, Hunt, Rooster and Baker $3,000.00.
From Auburn Fire Department Log Book.

Waterloo Engine House built in 1871.

Waterloo-Grant Township Fire Department.

30.3J WATERLOO TORRENT FIRE COMPANY NUMBER 1 AND WATERLOO FIRE COMPANY

Waterloo City had the first fire department in DeKalb County. After a disastrous fire in the fall of 1868, the town board began looking for a means of fighting fires other than the traditional bucket brigade. As a result the Torrent Fire Company No. 1 of Waterloo City was organized in October 1, 1869, with forty-five members.

The next order of business was to acquire a hand pumper. Reuben J. Lent, who owned the Lent House Hotel in Waterloo and another hotel in Toledo, told of an engine for sale in Toledo. The board appointed a committee to go to Toledo to look over the pumper. They purchased it for $500. It arrived on a flat car attached to a passenger train on April 6, 1869, and was first housed at the Yeagy Livery Barn.

The engine itself had a colorful history before it arrived at Waterloo. It had been purchased new for $250 in 1833 by the Five Oak No. 1 Fire Department in Cleveland. In 1847 the engine was sold to the City of Toledo, Ohio, for $300 and became its first fire engine. It was owned by Waterloo from 1869 to 1935 when it was placed in a museum in Toledo, where it apparently still reposes.

In 1871 an engine house was built by William Crane at a cost of $1150. This was located at the present site of the police station at the southwest corner of South Wayne and West Van Vleek Streets. Soon after the arrival of the engine, the eager firemen tried it out. Dressed in red shirts and jackets, black pants, blue caps, and leather boots and led by Captain Edward Blattner, the old engine threw a 1 1/4 inch stream of water over the Liberty Flag Pole, which was 112 feet high. Equipped with 360 feet of hose, it was estimated that the engine could throw a stream of water 180 feet high.

On April 25, 1872, Waterloo was wired by Edgerton, Ohio, for help in fighting a major fire at the depot in Edgerton. Waterloo wired Rome City and requested an engine, flat car, and caboose. These were sent immediately. The Waterloo firemen were waiting with the engine, loaded it on the flat car and proceeded with all haste to Edgerton. The depot was near the St. Joe River, from which water was pumped to save the structure. Railroad officials gave the firemen a big dinner of thanks on May 2, 1872.

The Torrent Fire Company No. 1 filed its election certificate in the office of the recorder in 1870 and 1875. In 1870 the trustees were George S. Shafer, Henry H. Knott, and William Ettinger. In 1875 the trustee and officers were A. J. Sinclair, fireman; H. H. Knott, first assistant; J. P. McCague, second assistant; Jesse J. Johnson, Secretary; Charles Voss, treasurer; Frank N. Beidler, assistant secretary; and J. M. Kinsey, William Ettinger, and S. R. Rickle, trustees.

It is not clear when the name was changed to Waterloo Fire Department. The first motorized unit was apparently acquired in 1929. This was a new Model AA Ford pumper which is still in use for parades. Other major pieces of equipment include a 1947 International pumper used form 1948 to 1973; a 1949 Ford tanker used from 1949 to 1981; a 1978 Metrovan rescue unit used from 1928 to 1972; a 1962 Ford pumper; a 1967 Ford grass rig; a 1973 Ford city pumper; a 1975 Ford tanker; and a 1979 Chevrolet stepvan rescue unit.

Those who have servewd as chief in recent years are:

1940-1958	Grant Kelly
1958-1960	Clark Kelly
1961-1971	Alfred Pefferkorn
1978-1982	Barry Carroll
1983-	David Dangler
1983-	Roger Morrison
1984-	Jim David
1985-	Kevin Moughler

Present members of the department are: Kevin Moughler, chief; Ed Pefferkorn, assistant chief; Lynn Carper, Lieutenant; David Dangler, captain; Ray Moughler, captain; Keith Moughler, captain and treasurer; Ken Rhodes, secretary; Coy Charleswood; Jack Lehmer; Norm Hart; Chuck Hill; Dorsey Brown; Bill Nicholes; Davey Casper; Roger Morrison; David Hobartt; Rod Evans; Kenneth Treesh; Jarvis HOllar; and Bill Harwell.

30.4 DEKALB COUNTY FIREFIGHTERS ASSOCIATION

The DeKalb County Industrial and Volunteer Firemen's Association was founded April 29, 1948, by the fire departments of Altona, Ashley, Auburn, Butler, Garrett, Spencerville, St. Joe, Waterloo, and Auburn. The first officers were Frank Baber, president, and A.C. Kelly, secretary. Later, the name of the organization was changed to DeKalb County Firefighters Association.

The association meets periodically to discuss matters of mutual interest to firemen. Many training sessions have been held, and equipment for the mutual use of member of fire departments has been purchased.

30.5 FIRE INVESTIGATION SQUAD 707

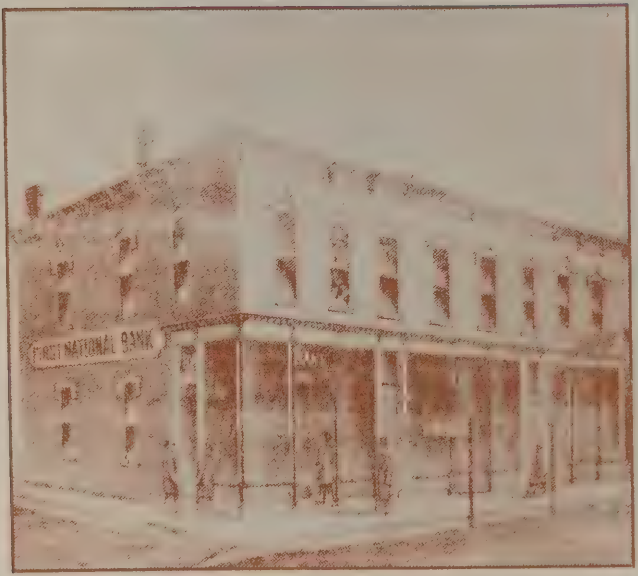
Fire Investigation Squad 707 includes firemen, police officers, and members of the staff of the DeKalb County Prosecuting Attorney. Anytime a fire chief in DeKalb County suspects arson, he may call the squad for an investigation. Members serve as volunteers and have been successful in proving arson in several instances.

AN OLD SETTLER
WATERLOO, IND.

Waterloo pumper was revered as "an old settler."

NATIONAL CURRENCY
5

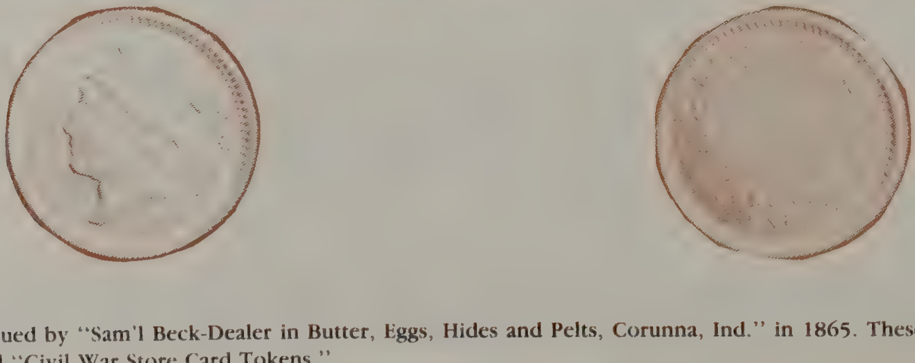
Five dollar note issued by First National Bank of Auburn.


FIRST NATIONAL BANK

First National Bank of Auburn was located on west side of square.

10
THE CITY NATIONAL BANK OF AUBURN
TEN DOLLARS

National Currency issued by City National Bank of Auburn. Two bills pictured have different serial numbers and one signature is different.



Private coin issued by "Sam'l Beck-Dealer in Butter, Eggs, Hides and Pelts, Corunna, Ind." in 1865. These coins are called "Civil War Store Card Tokens."

CHAPTER 31

ECONOMICS

31.1 OVERVIEW

DeKalb County has generally mirrored the nation in times of economic prosperity and adversity. The county's automobile companies reflected the ups and downs of the whole industry. As Ford and other large companies became very competitive in the 1910's, the local companies faltered, until only the Auburn Automobile Company survived. It too failed toward the end of the Great Depression.

The farm community suffered acutely during the Depression. Many lost their farms to foreclosure but were permitted to stay on their farms as tenants. Some were able to buy their farms back as better times came. Ivan Brown remembers that "the Depression means potatoes and applesauce to me."

Banks have been important to the economy. The first bank may have been the Bank of Auburn in 1854. If it even existed, it was short-lived. The first bank in the county under the National Banking System was the DeKalb County Bank founded at Waterloo in 1873. Brief histories of each resident bank and financial institution are presented in this chapter.

Tokens have been used as an alternate to United States Currency by many DeKalb County merchants. These have become very collectible. A check-list will aid collectors in identifying local tokens.

31.2 DEPRESSIONS, PANICS AND RECESSIONS

No one has yet been able to prevent the ups and downs of the economy. The cyclical nature of the economy is inevitable and often very predictable. Nevertheless it has affected us positively and negatively throughout the years.

DeKalb County had enjoyed and suffered the economy with the rest of the nation. This is reflected vividly in the histories of our manufacturers, merchants, farmers, and banks throughout the years.

DeKalb County was founded in the midst of a recession known as the Panic of 1837. The major downturns in the economy occured as follows:

Panic of 1837
Panic of 1857
Panic of 1873
Depression of 1884
Panic of 1893
Recession of 1904-1905
Panic of 1907
Recession of 1915-1916
Great Depression of 1930-1941
Recession of 1948-1949
Recession of 1958-1959
Recession of 1981-1984

Conversely, periods of economic growth ocurred in between. The successes and failures of DeKalb County's vehicle industries mirror these depressions, panics, and recessions.

The Great Depression of 1930-1941 is vivid in the memories of many DeKalb County citizens fifty years later. The effects of this depression did not reach DeKalb County as early as the other areas. Most of our industries and banks had been quite conservative and had large reserves of cash. The Auburn Automobile Company had large cash reserves and had its best sales year in 1933 when it ranked eighth in production among the many different manufacturers of the era. The realities of the economic situation caught up with the company in 1937 when it filed bankruptcy and was liquidated.

DeKalb County farmers have suffered greatly from economic problems over the years. During the Great Depression they could barely give their products away. They were able to live reasonably well from the fruits of their farms, but many lost their farms by foreclosure. In many cases the foreclosing bank let the farmer and his family live on their former farm on a rental basis. There was little market for the foreclosed farms, and it was better to have them occupied than standing idle. In many cases the farmers were later able to refinance and buy their farms back after the economy improved.

There were numerous government programs designed to relieve the people from their economic plight. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) had several major projects in DeKalb County including the Auburn and Garrett Post Offices and several bridges. The Governor's Committee on Unemployment Relief provided an artist for the murals in the Garrett Post Office.

There were many jokes about the WPA. It was locally referred to as the "Waterloo Privy Association" and one wag stated that the initials stood for "We Poke Along". Clearly, however, the programs were of help in DeKalb County.

The economic plight of DeKalb County farmers today is not as acute as it was then, but some think it may lead to similar circumstances.

31.2 VIGNETTE 1

"THAT WAS JUST BEING A GOOD HUMANITARIAN."

I do remember a family from Tennessee that had three children and they were on their way to Michigan. This was the Depression. They had no work and their car broke down in Auburn. It was an old dilapidated car and they didn't know where to go. So somebody called Nick, and so he said, "Bring them over." We had eaten but I got them around the table to feed them. Nick called the trustee. He said he'd get their car fixed. We told them they could sleep in the jail. They left their luggage in an office off the kitchen toward the jail part. I have never seen anybody's luggage any neater or cleaner than that woman's was, with these three children. One child was in a high chair. I fed them their supper. We had them in the next morning for breakfast. We had them for lunch. And then the trustee had them fill their car with gas and gave them enough money to eat on until they got whereever they were going in Michigan, which was a hundred miles, I guess. That's what I remember. Of course, that wasn't breaking any rules. That was just being a good humanitarian.

Interview with Betty Grimm, widow of former Sheriff Nick Grimm, on February 22, 1986.

31.2 VIGNETTE 2

"DEPRESSION MEANS POTATOES AND APPLESAUCE TO ME."

I remember my mother going out to the huckster wagon to buy groceries. She'd take a couple of pet hens to sell but often times he couldn't buy them, so we didn't have any groceries. If they couldn't buy the hens or the eggs we'd come back with no groceries. Then when you didn't have any groceries, - why you'd eat something else. We raised potatoes and had an apple orchard. Depression means potatoes and apple sauce to me. Every time in the winter time you didn't have your meat hold clear through and there were times when we ate potatoes and apple sauce three meals a day.

-Interview with Ivan Brown.

Art and Clanche Wildeson lived off the fruits of their small farm in Butler Township.

31.2 VIGNETTE 3

"...THE GARDEN WOULD HELP FEED OUR FAMILY FOR THE ENTIRE WINTER."

My family tended a large vegetable garden and I helped take care of our small apple orchard. It was located on part of three acres owned by my Grandfather Clarke at Auburn Junction, Indiana, about 3/4 miles from our home, which was at 311 Ensley Avenue, Auburn. It was called "The Patch." The garden was a family project with a double purpose in mind -first to raise food for the family and second to keep the boys busy and out of mischief while at the same time learning something useful. Three out of four boys in the family still grow things. We always grew potatoes, cabbage, sweet corn, navy beans or dry beans, hubbard squash, and usually one new vegetable every year such as beets or celery or broccoli.

Grandpa Clarke had the ground plowed and disced. He would then lay out the rows with a long cord tied to two round stakes. It could be rolled or unrolled to be made longer or shorter. He would make the furrows (with the cord as a guide) with either the edge of a hoe or with a push cultivator.

At potato planting time, four people worked as a team - two hoemen and two droppers. The first hoeman would dig a deep hole into which the first boy dropped a 1/3 cup of commercial fertilizer which the hoeman covered with a layer of dirt. The second boy dropped into the hole a piece of seed potato and the second hoeman covered the seed with the final layer of soil. Our seed potatoes were from our own cellar where they had sprouted and we always used white potatoes, never pink skinned ones.

The corn and beans were planted in similar fashion, but it didn't need a team of four. If we planted small plants such as celery, we watered the plants three times with pails of water carried from the neighbor's pump next door, the DeWitts.

After the vegetables sprouted, the rows of plants had to be hoed to eliminate weeds. Potatoes needed to be sprayed with arsenate of lead which often stuck in the nozzles of the hand sprayer. The alternative was to pick the potato bugs and their eggs off the plants by hand.

The corn plants needed to have the sucker growth removed from the base of each stalk so

Blanche Wildeson tends her garden.

Art Wildeson repairs his equipment.

more strength would flow into the main stalk which produced the ears of corn.

The cabbages had to be sprayed for cabbage worms. Some of the adult cabbage heads were used to make sauerkraut. I didn't care for the smell of sauerkraut being made.

To anyone who has never eaten freshly boiled corn on the cob placed into the kettle within thirty minutes after picking does not know the real meaning of sweet corn. We always grew Golden Bantam and Grandfather Clarke selected the ears which were dried for seed and for planting the following spring.

In regard to sweet corn, one year our family picked, blanched, cut the kernels from the cob, sealed the corn into tin cans and canned 120 pints of corn in one day. Della Magginis, our neighbor, helped. We had our own pressure cooker and sealer. We also canned green beans and once a quarter of beef.

The pressure cooker could hold 21 pints at one time. After the pressure built up it would cook the pints of corn in ten minutes. Then the steam would be exhausted and the cooker unloaded. Then we would start over with another batch.

Potatoes, carrots and apples would be stored in our cellar. Navy beans would be hulled and kept in dry containers. Mother would can tomatoes, pears, peaches, plums and raspberries in glass jars.

We also had a Transparent Apple Tree for apple sauce in the spring and Red Delicious and Bellflower Apple Trees for apples in the fall. We even had a quince tree and gooseberry and raspberry bushes and strawberries in the spring.

The Hubbard squash was used to make squash pies - five pies at a time for the six men of the house. My mother had to split the hard green shell with a hatchet, cut the shell from the flesh with a butcher knife, boil it and run it through a colander. After adding sugar, milk and spices, it made the best pumpkin pie I have ever eaten.

If we had extra Hubbard squashes, my brother Bob and I sold them door to door from my ***Saturday Evening Post*** *wagon.*

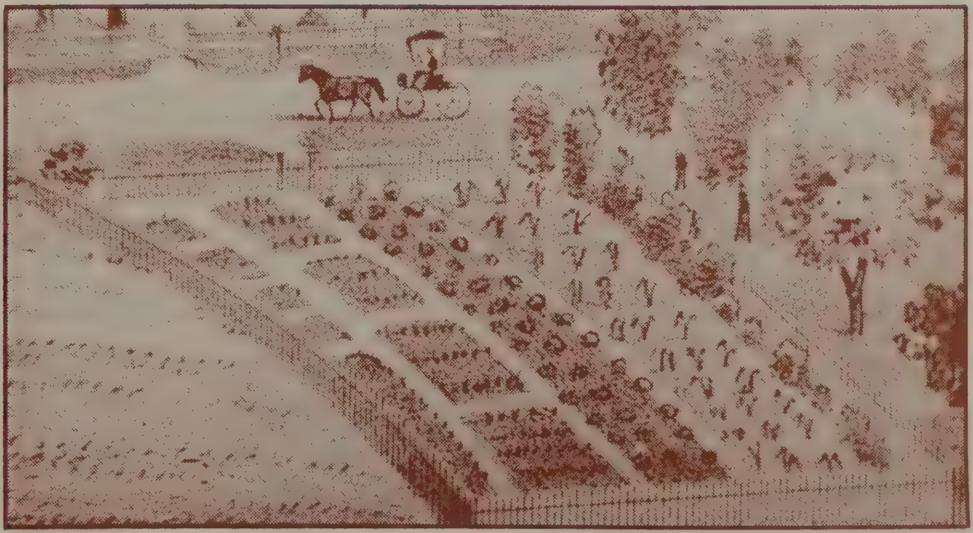
Thus, the garden, together with apples from our orchard, would help feed our family for the entire winter. This was a blessing in time of depression.

Other reminders of the Depression are haircuts and sweaters. Dad always gave haircuts to us four boys. He alternated -two every weekend. It was usually done on Sunday morning. One boy sat on a high stool while the other boy sat at the kitchen table nearby, reading aloud from a book such as ***Ichabod Crane*** *and the* ***Headless Horseman****, by Washington Irving. Whenever we came to a word which we couldn't pronounce or of which we didn't know the meaning, we had to look it up in the desk size* ***Funk & Wagnalls*** *dictionary nearby.*

The haircut was Dad's standard cut - the only one which he knew and far too short to suit me. I wanted sideburns and longer hair like Harold Teen of funny paper fame, but I never got that. Also, after the haircut, Dad massaged our scalps with Vaseline so he could comb what hair was left on top and make it lie down. Brother Bob had a cowlick on top, and his hair didn't lie down very well.

I had naturally curly hair, but I didn't realize it until I attended college and lived at Bloomington, Indiana five years, where the limestone made the water softer.

Narrative of Horace Clarke (born 1916) written in 1986. Mr. Clarke was the son of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Clarke who lived at 311 Ensley Avenue, Auburn.



Gardens were an essential part of nearly every DeKalb County farm.

FOR NIGHT DEPOSITS
SERVICE
SECURITY

Night deposit box at former City National Bank Building, Auburn.

31.3 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

31.3A Banks And Banking

Banking has always been a very necessary but sometimes controversial function. The first banking system in Indiana, known as the State Bank of Indiana, was created by an act of the General Assembly in 1834.

Branches were established in major cities throughout Indiana. The Fort Wayne Branch was opened in 1839 and was the closest branch to DeKalb County. The State Bank of Indiana served the infant state well. It weathered the Panic of 1837 and was probably the strongest of all the Western Banking Systems. It was the dominant force in maintaining financial stability in Indiana for several decades. Its charter expired in 1859.

During this era there were many private banks in Indiana which issued notes or currency without governmental sanction. The currency of these private banks was usually highly suspect and accepted only at a substantial discount when no other currency was available. An example of this dilemma appears at DeKalb County Commissioners' Record B, page 409, for September 5, 1848, where it is stated: "James C. George, School Commissioner of DeKalb County represents that he has in his hands... a five dollar bill on the 'Bank of Wooster, Ohio' which is nearly or entirely worthless, therefore, the Board do order that the loss fall upon the school funds proportionately belonging to the several townships." There is no record of private banks in DeKalb County, although a number of merchants acted in much the same capacity.

One of the most controversial topics of the Indiana Constitutional Convention of 1850-1851 was the status of banking in Indiana. The State Bank of Indiana was ultra conservative and did not satisfy the appetite of the young state for capital and a secure monetary system. The private banks were notoriously corrupt and undependable.

The dominant philosophy of the Constitutional Convention was that the state should not be involved in corporate businesses such as banking. It was time to experiment with a new system.

The new Constitution authorized the General Assembly to pass the Free Banking Act of 1852. This legislation was patterned after the New York State system. Banks could be created easily. Those who wished to issue their own notes or currency deposited state securities with the State Auditor who in turn countersigned all of the notes issued by the bank. Over one hundred banks were created under this system, but many loop-holes in the law enabled some to turn a quick profit at the expense of their depositors. The law was strengthened in 1855. The system was fairly good through 1865 when the national banking system came into existence.

The only bank founded in DeKalb County pursuant to this system was the Bank of Auburn. Its background is clouded. It was first mentioned in the State Auditor's Report for 1854, but there is no record of the bank by law. The 1857 report lists the bank as suspended. It was indicated, however, that the bank issued 1,666 $1 and $5 notes with 18,334 sheets of $1 and $5 notes having been burned. It was reported that $2 notes were also issued, but this cannot be verified. The notes were printed by Danforth, Wright & Co. of New York and Philadelphia. There was no outstanding circulation as of December 1854. There are no known examples of the currency of the Bank of Auburn.

The first bank located in DeKalb County created under the National Banking System was the DeKalb County Bank at Waterloo which was founded by W. C. Langan of Lima, Ohio, and O. T. Clark, J. I. Best, and C. A. O. McClellan of Waterloo in 1873 with a capital of $50,000.

The rise and fall of DeKalb County banks mirrored the economic well-being of the United States and the State of Indiana. There were failures due to internal mismanagement and embezzlement, there were failures due to the deaths of principals, and there were failures due to the general economic circumstances.

The general deregulation of banks in the past decade and the ability of banks to cross state lines will result in major changes in a rather static and stable system which has been in place since the 1930's.

Here follows a brief history of all the banks known to have had principal offices in DeKalb County.

31.3 A1 Ashley State Bank, Ashley

Information on the Ashley State Bank has been elusive, but it was known to be in existence in 1920.

Liquidation of the Ashley State Bank was begun in the DeKalb Circuit Court in 1933 and concluded in 1935.

31.3 A2 Auburn State Bank

The Auburn State Bank was organized March 26, 1904, with an initial capital of $50,000. The Straus Brothers, who were Jewish merchants from Ligonier, Indiana, were the principal stockholders. Local stockholders included Walter Penfield, Dan Link, W. Nusbaum, Schaab and Brothers Company, George Dennison, and Bishop and Beidler.

Deposits gradually increased to the following levels: 1904 -$113,675; 1914 - $413,757; and 1924 - $577,192.

After the stockmarket crash of October 29, 1929, the Straus Brothers sold their stock to forty-two local investors who elected W. H. Willenar as president. In April 1931, Mr. Willenar resigned as president and was elected chairman of the board with C. M. Brown as President and John D. Haggerty as cashier.

The banking crisis became critical in 1933. On February 28, 1933, the board adopted the following resolution to afford equal treatment for all depositors: "That five percent of all present deposits be set up in a special account, the remaining 95% restricted as to withdrawal

THE
AUBURN STATE
BANK
1904

and any deposits made on or after February 27, 1933, shall be deposited in a special account and shall be held as liquid assets and shall be subject to check and withdrawal without restriction, shall be held by the bank as a trust account and not invested until such time as all restrictions are removed.'' On March 4, 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt closed all banks for one day. The banks were then reopened the following day under the restricted withdrawal resolution which had been passed by the Auburn State Bank Board on February 28, 1933.

Later in 1933 the bank applied for membership in the temporary Federal Deposit Insurance Fund established by the Banking Act of 1933. In order to comply with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the bank was required to write off $63,500 in assets and reduce capital by $50,000, which required the redemption of half of their outstanding stock. In turn, the bank was required to have the Reconstruction Finance Corporation purchase $50,000 of Auburn State Bank Capital Debentures to replace capital. While repayment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan was slow and painful, it was repaid in full in December 1939. At that time the bank's capital stood at $126,000.

In January 1943, John D. Haggerty was elected president. Deposits were at $3,000,000 and capital at $196,700. Within the following thirty years, capital increased to $3,450,000 and deposits to $26,479,322, in 1973.

Growth continued sharply upward and as of December 31, 1985, capital was at $11,182,087 and deposits were at $72,211,291. The officers at that time were:

John D. Haggerty, Chairman
of the Board
Michael C. Haggerty, President
M. K. Ruch, Vice-President
John D. Haggerty II, Cashier
W. Millspaugh, Assistant Cashier
Susan Zeisloft, Trust Officer

The Auburn State Bank has always been located at the northwest corner of Seventh and Main Streets but not in the same building. Originally, it occupied the ornate building of the Farmers Bank which had failed in 1902. The old building was razed and the present stately building was built. In 1984 the former Newberry Variety Store building, which was adjacent to the north, was acquired, then razed. A single story addition, compatible with the architecture of the bank building, was erected for additional office space.

On May 23, 1986, the Fort Wayne National Bank purchased all outstanding capital stock of the Auburn State Bank for $13,687,500. Shareholders received $2737.50 for each share of stock. All officers and directors continued.

31.3 A3 Bank Of Auburn

Information about the Bank of Auburn is elusive. There is no local trace of it, but it was mentioned in the State Auditor's Report for 1854 and was listed suspended in 1857. It was shown to have issued currency in the denominations of $1, $2, and $5.

Much of the interior of the City National Bank was made of white marble. Tellers worked behind ornate brass bars.

31.3 A4 Bank Of Butler

Non-residents established the Bank of Butler on December 30, 1880. Initial capital was $25,000. The incorporators were William H. Beeker, John M. Washington, and James D. Baird of Indianapolis and D. W. Batlett of Southwick, Massachusetts.

31.3 A5 Citizen's State Bank

Citizen's Bank was organized on July 21, 1875, by John Leas, Joseph Boyer, W. Waterman, Jacob Kahn and Antamon Corbin. H. K. Leas was president. Interest was paid on deposits by special arrangement and money was loaned on approved collateral at reasonable rates.

Citizen's Bank remained a private bank until October 18, 1922, when it became a state bank, and its name was changed to Citizens State Bank. H. K. Leas continued as president until his death December 12, 1922. John L. Taylor was named his successor and was president until February 14, 1924. Earl Leas became president February 14, 1924, and continued in that position until his death August 9, 1949.

On August 9, 1949, Troden H. Bookmiller was named president. He served until May 9, 1966. On May 9, 1966, due to the poor health of Mr. Bookmiller, his controlling shares of stock were sold. Mr. Bookmiller died August 6, 1966. On May 9, 1966, Michael C. Haggerty was named president, M. D. Starkey continued as vice president and Juanita Crowl as cashier. On Janaury 12, 1976, Juanita Crowl was named vice president and on January 8, 1979, was elected executive vice president and chief executive officer. Mr. Haggerty is president and Juanita Crowl is executive vice president and chief executive officer at the present time.

Citizen's State Bank Building, Waterloo.

CITIZENS
STATE BANK

Remodeled Citizen's State Bank Building, Waterloo.

In 1891, Citizens State Bank was moved to its present location occupying the lower floor of the west part of the building. The bank leased the building for $25.00 a month until 1946, when the bank purchased the property. The room facing west was the bank when the bank opened in this building in 1891. It was heated by a coal stove. Coal was stored under the stairway back of the tellers. The back part of the building was used as a home. It has a fireplace and an open stairway. The bank expanded its space and now uses all the building with the upstairs used as storage.

The bank has never closed although it came close during the Depression. One day they were not sure they could continue to do business. That day Estelle Peters came to the rescue of the bank and made a deposit so they could keep the doors open, and from that time on business picked up and they were no longer in danger of closing.

In May 1983, DeKalb Financial Corp., a Bank Holding Company, was formed and Citizens State Bank became a subsidiary of the DeKalb Financial Corp. On July 1, 1985, the state banking laws were changed to allow banks to cross county lines. On June 5, 1986, Fort Wayne National Corp. purchased the DeKalb Financial Corp. stock, and Citizens State Bank became a subsidiary of Fort Wayne National Corp. a bank

The City National Bank was orginally located on west side of square.

holding company of Fort Wayne National Bank of Fort Wayne, Indiana. The officers and directors of Citizens State Bank remained the same.

31.2 A6 City National Bank

The City National Bank was organized on August 2, 1902, by William H. McIntyre, Timothy J. Knisely, Franklin Davenport, Francis M. Hines, M. D., and Isaac M. Zent. The original charter was for twenty years which necessitated a reorganization on July 1, 1922.

The City National Bank occupied the handsome classic bank building at the northwest corner of Main and Eighth Streets until the present building at South VanBuren Street was built in the1970's.

A branch bank was opened on West Seventh Street.

Those who have served as president of the City National Bank are as follows:

W. H. McIntyre	1902-1907
F. M. Hines, M. D.	1907-1931
Warren Lige	1931-1951
Phillip Carper	1936-1951
Hugh Carper	1951-1967
James Carper	1968-Present

31.2 A7 Commercial Bank Of Ashley

The commercial Bank of Ashley was reorganized in 1910 with capital of $10,000. No further information has been found concerning this bank.

31.2 A8 John L. Davis Bank

John L. Davis was the proprietor of the Pioneer Hardware in Auburn and also had a store in Garrett. In connection with his stores he conducted a private banking business. The 1885 **History of DeKalb County** states: "John L. Davis does an extensive banking business."

31.2 A9 DeKalb Bank

See DeKalb County Bank and McClellan Bank.

31.2 A10 DeKalb County Bank

W. C. Langan of Lima, Ohio, and O. I. Clark, J. I. Best, and C. A. O. McClellan of Waterloo established the DeKalb County Bank in 1873 with a capital of $50,000. It was located at the corner of Wayne and Railroad Streets.

This bank was apparently later known as The DeKalb County Bank and the McClellan Bank, which were declared bankrupt in 1903. See The McClellan Bank entry for further information.

31.2 A11 Farmers Bank

The Farmers Bank was organized in February 1883, by Jacob Walborn, Nicholas Ensley, Albert Robbins, Guy Plumb, and J. C. Henry. Albert Robbins was cashier and later became president. His son, A. C. Robbins, later became cashier.

The Robbins family later became involved in the Model Gas Engine Company. A descendant of theirs is H. R. Haldeman, who was the Whitehouse Chief of Staff under President Richard M. Nixon and was prominent in the Watergate Scandal. The ''R'' in the name of H. R. Haldeman stands for ''Robbins.''

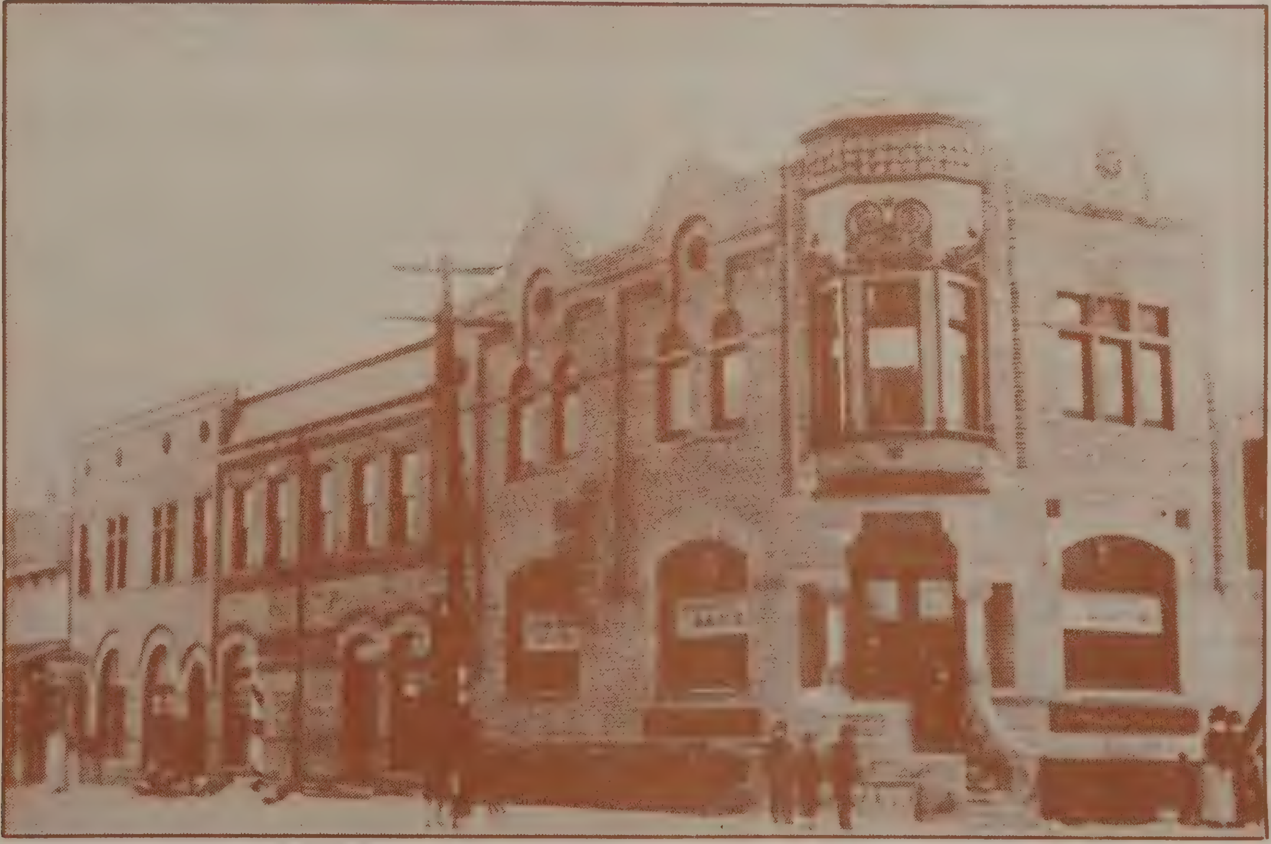
The Farmers Bank built a wonderfully ornate bank building at the northwest corner of Seventh and Main, which was later occupied by the Auburn State Bank after the failure of the Farmers Bank in about 1902.

31.3A 12 Farmers And Merchants State Bank

The Farmers and Merchants State Bank at Spencerville was founded in 1914 with capital of $25,000. Northeastern Indiana was shocked when evidence of criminal activities within the bank was uncovered in 1949, after which The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was appointed receiver and the bank eventually liquidated.

Headlines in Fort Wayne and local newpapers gradually told the story of what happened. While Clyde Rectenwall, the bank's head cashier, was responsible for the missing funds, he apparently did not take a penny for himself. The story had so many human interest twists that it appeared in **Time** Magazine, the text of which is reprinted here.

The bank building is now occupied by Stauffer Machine, Inc.



The Farmers Bank was built in 1883 at the northwest corner of Main and Seventh Streets, Auburn. The building was wonderfully ornate.

31.3 A12 VIGNETTE

"...state bank inspectors picked up a faint trail and followed it to the little one-room brick bank."

Young Clyde Rectenwall didn't know much about banking. But then, neither did anyone else in Spencerville, Ind. (pop. 300), and Clyde was as steady a young fellow as there was in town. The farmers who had scraped together $25,000 so that Spencerville could have a farm bank of its own didn't think twice. They named Rectenwall cashier, brought in a specialist to show him the ropes and help him get started. That was back in 1914.

Clyde and a bookkeeper were the bank's only employees. The bank prospered, in a quiet way, and so did Clyde. His salary was modest ($2,800), but he and his wife, whom everybody called 'Princess,' never seemed to stop working. Before and after banking hours, they raised hogs and chickens on their 20-acre farm. Clyde bought a 240-acre farm outside of town and leased it out to tenant farmers. The Rectenwalls sent their son to Purdue University, later saw him set up as a grain elevator operator. They lived quietly. Sometimes Clyde and Bert Fisher, the bank's president, would go to baseball games together.

Gradually, Clyde became just about the most respected man in town. He was elected worshipful master of the local Masonic Lodge and served as its permanent secretary. He was president of the Lions Club. Twice he was elected township trustee and would have been elected again if the law had allowed.

STARTED EIGHT YEARS AGO

A few weeks ago a busy horde of federal and state investigators told Spencerville something it had never known about its respected citizen. It all began eight years ago, when a young school teacher named Dale Wicoff came to town. Everybody liked Wicoff and when he asked Clyde for a mortgatge to buy a house Clyde told him to forget it. Just pay for the house with a check, he told Wicoff. He would give him the money and hold the check until Wicoff could pay it off.

That seemed to have been the start. If Wicoff needed money, he wrote another check and Clyde paid him what he wanted from the bank's funds. Soon, Clyde was doing the same thing for other friends. He stowed away the worthless checks in a private safe. He balanced the bank's books by whittling the money off other accounts. Almost nobody asked for monthly statements anyway.

OVERDRAFTS PILED UP

The overdrafts piled up; the figures got bigger and bigger. Last month, state bank inspectors picked up a faint trail and followed it to the little one-room brick bank. Clyde suddenly left town. The examiners called the FBI.

What they found stunned Spencerville. In those eight years, respected old Clyde Rectenwall apparently had paid out some $350,000 to his friends-more than half the bank's deposits. Dale Wicoff had gotten $6000; Ray Hoover, a grocer, $15,000; Andy Miller, a poultry farmer, $35,000. Lessil O. Bardsley had taken away $70,000. LeRoy Chaney, Jr. son of one of the bank's directors, more than $145,000. Many other depositors had been 'helped' by Clyde. So far as anyone knew, Clyde did not take a penny for himself.

The bank closed. Clyde had cost the stockholders their whole investment but the FDIC assured depostors that they would get their money. A grand jury indicted 65-year-old Clyde Rectenwall for mishandling funds and the five overdrawn depositors for 'aiding and abetting' him.

After the first shock, the town felt more embarrassed than angry. Clyde Rectenwall, free on a $20,000 bond, returned home; neighbors saw him carrying swill to the hogs or working in his truck garden. The old man refused to talk to anyone, and no one felt like talking to him. Bert Fisher, the bank president, who lives next door, saw Clyde only once, and turned his head away quickly, as if he hadn't seen him. Teacher Wicoff was still teaching, Grocer Hoover still working in his store. Said a townsman: 'They weren't used to dealing with banks much and, I guess, didn't think what they were doing was wrong.'

From Time Magazine, 1949.

31.3 A13 First National Bank Of Auburn

The First National Bank of Auburn was organized in 1874 with an initial capital of $50,000. George Hazard of New Castle was the principal stockholder with $35,000 in stock. Citizens of Auburn supplied capital to the extent of $15,000. The directors were William McIntyre, Nicholas Ensley, Orrin C. Clark of Auburn and George Hazard and James V. Hazard of New Castle.

The bank opened April 1, 1875, in a small frame building on Seventh Street. The citizens were gratified to have a national bank at their disposal.

In 1878, it was discovered that George Hazard had hypothecated his stock with other banks; had drawn heavily on the bank on worthless notes, accepted by his brother, the cashier; sold the bonds of that bank and replaced them with others drawing a lower rate of interest, and replaced the worthless notes with others of leading citizens.

In 1884, W. H. McIntyre was cashier, and its offices were located at the northwest corner of South Main and Ninth Streets.

31.3 A14 First National Bank Of Butler

In 1909, the First National Bank of Butler was organized with capital of $50,000. It occupied a handsome brown brick building at the northwest corner of Main and Broadway.

In January 1931, the directors found "...that economy of operation and good business practice require the consolidation of the business of this bank and the business of the Knisely Brothers and Company Bank... for the reason that ...the banking needs of the community can best be administered by the consolidation of the business of the two banks, in general conformity to the policy now in existence throughout the process of consolidations." This maneuver averted the probable liquidation of the First National Bank of Butler.

31.3 A15 Garrett State Bank

The Garrett Banking Company was originated January 3, 1893, by the H. N. Coffinberry and the Knisely families of Butler with an original capital of $25,000. On November 25, 1912, the institution was reorganized into Garrett State Bank with a charter existing for twenty years.

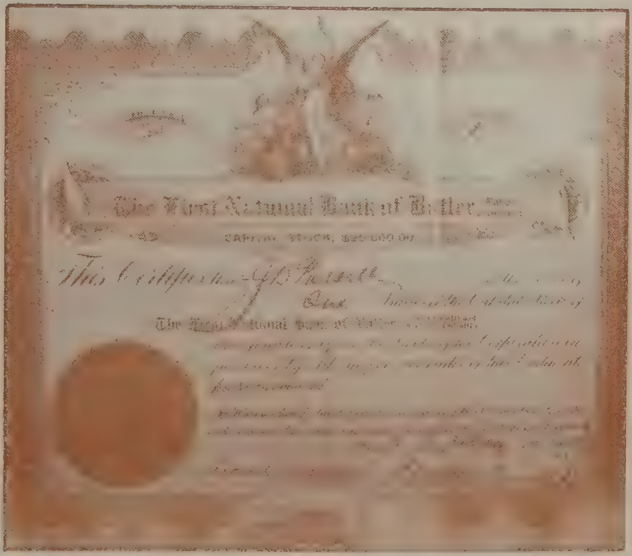
When the charter expired in 1932, the bank was reorganized as The Garrett State Bank, the only difference being its addition of the word "The" to the former name.

The original bank was located in the Wagner Opera House Building. Sometime later, it was located in the Muzzillo Building. In 1917, the classical bank building was built at the southwest corner of Randolph and King Streets. In 1975, the bank moved to a modern building at the northeast corner of Cowan and King Streets.

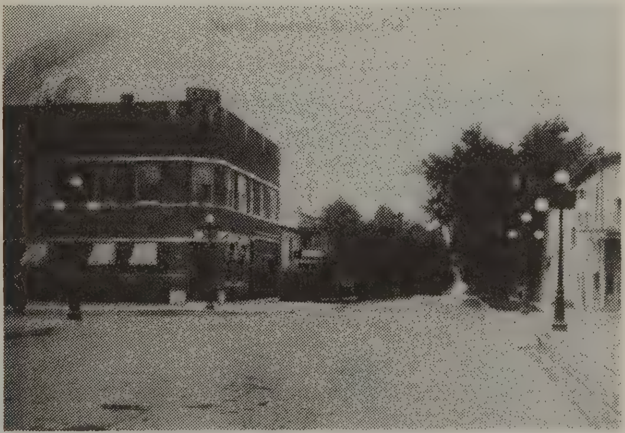
In 1984, a bank holding company was formed under the name G. S. B. Financial Corporation. This corporation now holds all stock of the Garrett State Bank. The present assets are $38,853,380.

Those who have served as president of the Garrett State Bank are as follows:

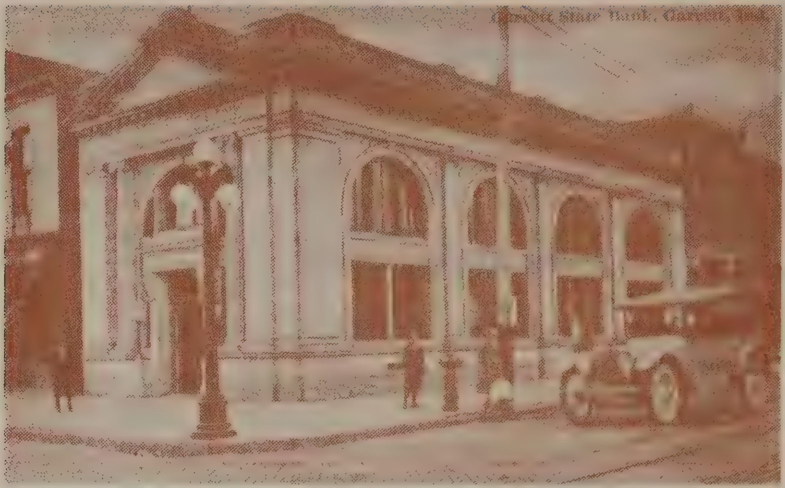
Herman N. Coffinberry	1892-1908
Charles Camp	1908-1910



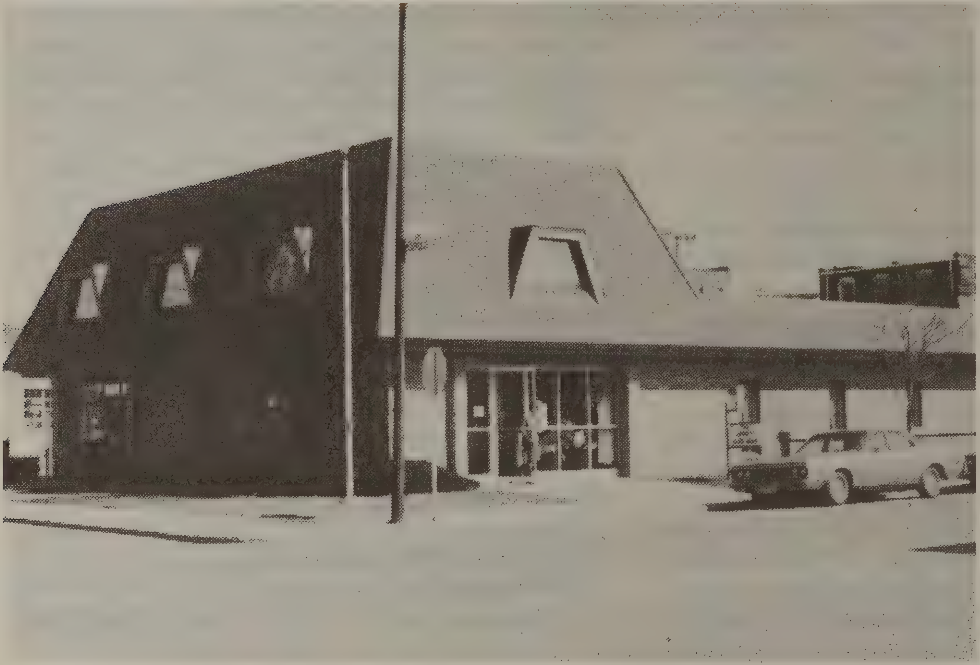
The First National Bank of Butler



The First National Bank of Butler was located at the northwest corner of Main and Broadway, Butler.

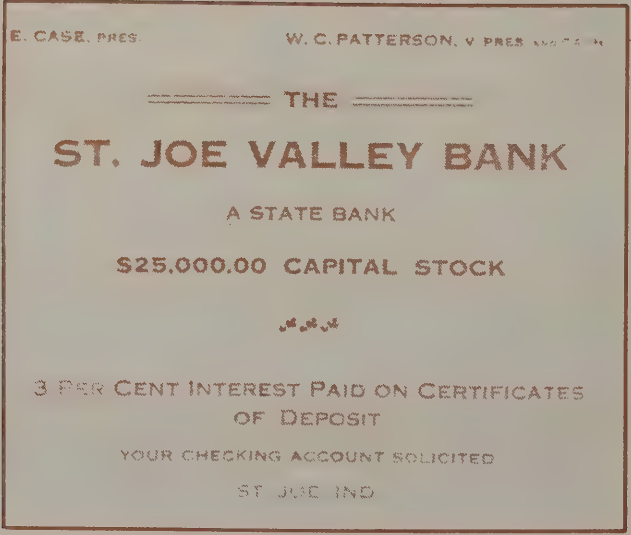


Former Garrett State Bank Building, Garrett.



Present Garrett State Bank Building, Garrett.

The St. Joe Valley Bank was capitalized at $25,000 and paid 3% on deposits, both typical of small rural banks.



E. CASE, PRES. W. C. PATTERSON, V PRES [illegible]

THE

ST. JOE VALLEY BANK

A STATE BANK

$25,000.00 CAPITAL STOCK

⁂

3 PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT

YOUR CHECKING ACCOUNT SOLICITED

ST JOE IND

August Young	1910-1914
Charles Camp	1914-1920
Harry M. Brown	1933-1970
Arthur W. Gallatin	1970-1982
Max A. Crabill	1982-Present

The office of Chairman of the Board was created in 1982. Those who have served in this capacity are:

Arthur W. Gallatin	1982-1983
James D. Brinkerhoff Jr.	1983-Present

31.3 A16 Knisely National Bank

T. J. Knisely began his business career in the merchantile establishment of Steifel and Olds in 1873. His brother, David Knisely, began his career in the drugstore of Hoopenjamer and Sheldon.

Soon the industrious Knisely brothers formed a partnership with George E. Boots and opened a dry goods store at the southwest corner of Main and Broadway.

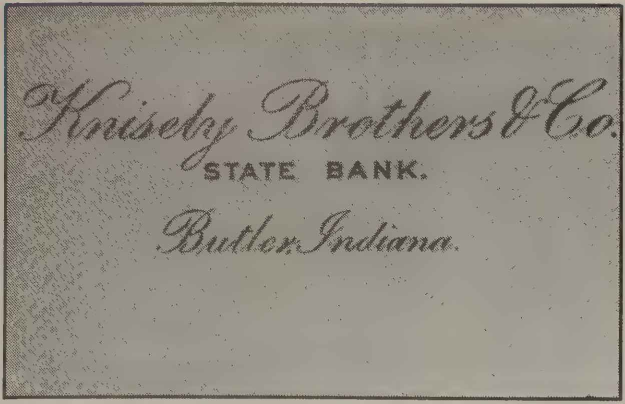
On March 1, 1882, the partners organized the Knisely, Boots and Company Bank in the rear of the dry goods store. In 1883, the dry goods store and the bank were separated with the latter moving to a building on the south side of West Oak Street several doors west of Broadway. In 1889, the bank was again moved and was located on the east side of Broadway.

The Knisely brothers purchased the interest of Boots in 1891, and the name was changed to Knisely Brothers and Company. In 1899, L. C. Harding purchased a substantial interest.

The present building was built in 1904 and housed both the dry goods business and the bank in the north section. This arrangement was continued for many years.

On April 1, 1907, the private bank was reorganized into a state bank chartered by the state of Indiana with capital of $60,000.

The business of the First National Bank of Butler was consolidated with the Knisely Brothers and Company Bank in January of 1931.



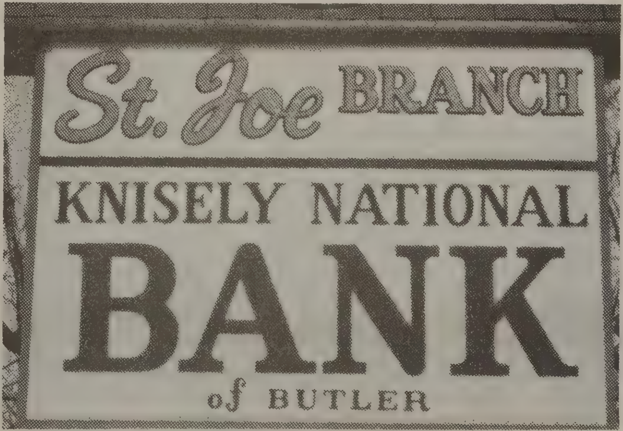
In January 1934, the bank began having its own problems and was placed on a Class B basis by the Indiana State Banking Commission.

On July 25, 1934, the economic condition of the times made it necessary for the Indiana Department of Financial Institution to liquidate the Knisely Brothers and Company Bank.

The day before, on July 24, 1934, The Knisely National Bank was organized and a national bank charter was issued. All assets of the old Knisely Brothers and Company Bank were immediately transferred to the Knisely National Bank with no loss to depositors.

The bank was remodeled several times, and in 1967 the dry goods store portion of the building was remodeled and combined to triple the size of the bank's space. In 1970, several buildings located south of the bank building were razed, and a drive-up window and parking lot were installed.

On July 14, 1975, the St. Joe Branch of the Knisely National Bank was opened at St. Joe. In 1974, the St. Joe Booster Club conducted a survey and found that 80% of those surveyed favored a bank in St. Joe and would support it. The results were given to three area banks, but only the Knisely National Bank took notice in that it was already considering a branch at St. Joe. Mary Beatty Feller was branch manager until 1985 when Arla Sechler was named to that position.



31.3 A17 The McClellan Bank

The McClellan Bank in Waterloo was probably the same bank as the DeKalb County Bank and perhaps the DeKalb Bank.

The DeKalb County Bank/The McClellan Bank were declared bankrupt on July 7, 1903, on the petition of George W. Probst, Miles Baxter, Alfred Kelley, Lola M. Broughton, and Frank C. Goodwin. The principals of the bank at that time were Charles A. O. McClellan and his wife, Elizabeth McClellan, and Don A. Garwood. The court appointed Willis Rhoads of Auburn as Trustee in Bankruptcy.

31.3 A18 St. Joe Valley Bank

The St. Joe Valley Bank was organized in 1888 by J. D. Leighty, E. Case, and W. C. Patterson as a private bank. It became a state bank in 1913. Its officers at that time were:

Emillus Case, President
William Curie, Vice-President
F. B. Bowman, Cashier
M. M. Maxwell, Assistant Cashier

The St. Joe Valley Bank was closed on the Bank Holiday of March 4, 1933, and never reopened. Depositors received about $.25 on the dollar and investors lost everything.

St. Joe was without a bank until the Knisely National Bank opened a branch in St. Joe in 1975.

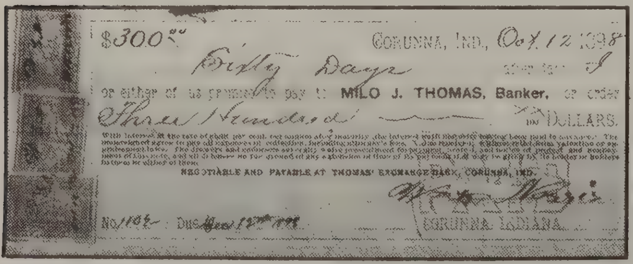
31.3 A19 Thomas Exchange Bank

Milo J. Thomas organized the Thomas Exchange Bank at Corunna in 1897 with an original capital of $5,000. A brick building was erected in 1909 to house the bank. It is still standing on the east side of SR 327 just south of the bridge.

The Thomas Exchange Bank remained a private bank owned entirely by Mr. Thomas until it was liquidated following his death.

Milo J. Thomas conducted a bank from a room in his hardware store at Corunna. Mr. Thomas is shown here in that room.

Thomas Exchange Bank Building, Corunna. Mr Thomas is at right.



$300.00 Corunna, Ind., Oct. 12 1898

Fifty Days after date I

or either of us promise to pay to MILO J. THOMAS, Banker, or order

Three Hundred ——— xx/100 Dollars.

NEGOTIABLE AND PAYABLE AT THOMAS' EXCHANGE BANK, CORUNNA, IND.

No. 142 Due Nov 12th 1898

CORUNNA INDIANA

Note to Milo J. Thomas, Banker

Interior of Thomas Exchange Bank, Corunna.

SAVINGS LOAN & TRUST CO.

Savings Loan & Trust Co. was located at northwest corner of Main and Ninth Streets, Auburn.

31.3B Savings And Loan Associations

Savings and loan associations were first authorized to encourage thrift among working people and to provide mortgage funds for home ownership. They accepted deposits in small or large amounts and made loans for first mortgages on residential estates. Savings and loan associations are cooperative organizations; that is, they are owned by their depositors, as shareholders, and not by outside stockholders who provide capital. What capital that is required is provided by reserve requirements.

The first such association in DeKalb County was the Auburn Building Loan and Savings which was organized in 1872 by a group of Auburn business leaders.

Thousands of people in DeKalb County have financed their homes through our savings and loan associations. Loans are frequently made to younger working people who are acquiring their first home. When the loan was paid off, the borrower then began depositing savings at the association to provide funds for the next generation of borrowers. Thus the cycle repeated itself from generation to generation in DeKalb County.

The names of Adams and Wertenberger have been prominent in the savings and loan industry in DeKalb County. Amos Adams was the president of Auburn Federal Savings and Loan Association for many years until his death. He was a gruff man on the surface but had a heart of gold and was very much respected by those who dealt with him. Robert H. Wertenberger came to DeKalb County in 1938, as an employee of the Federal Home Loan Bank, to reorganize the old Peoples Savings and Loan Association formerly of Garrett and then of Butler. He reorganized it, became its president, and moved it to Auburn where it continued to grow under his leadership. Upon his death in 1956, his son, Roger Wertenberger, became managing officer and then president in 1964.

Auburn Federal Savings and Loan Association was one of the first associations in Indiana to establish branches in other counties. Branches were established in Whitley. Noble, and LaGrange Counties.

In 1982, Auburn Federal Savings and Loan Association and Peoples Savings and Loan Association merged to become Peoples Federal Savings and Loan Association.

In 1980, associations were authorized to utilize share drafts, which in practice are like a checking account. Gradually, with banking deregulation, savings and loans have become barely distinguishable from commercial banks.

Here follows a brief history of the savings and loan associations which have operated in DeKalb County.

31.3 B1 The Auburn Building Loan And Savings Association

Several prominent people in Auburn associated themselves into The Auburn Building Loan and Savings Association on April 6, 1872. The incorporators were Wm. McIntyre, J. B. Casebeer, John L. Davis, O. Z. Hoffman, T. C. Mays, C. S. Hare, J. Albright, H. C. Peterson, and Albert Robbins. Capital stock of the association was $100,000 divided into shares of two hundred dollars each.

The charter shareholders or depositors were:

Wm. McIntyre
Samuel W. Sprott
John L. Davis
C. S. Hare
Cyrus D. Hare
F. E. Strebe
E. J. Latson
R. Elson
J. A. Carvan
J. J. Littlefield
J. B. Casebeer
Thomas D. Gross
F. E. Davenport
D. D. Snyder
H. E. Altenburg
H. S. Shull
A. Potter
C. C. Buss
A. Strode
Charles Bugnot
Justin Geradot
M. L. Duck
Charles H. Howard
C. M. Brown
Thomas C. Mays
O. Z. Hoffman
Joseph Albright
Ed Eldrige
James J. Latson
Enos Kuhlman
S. Lauferty
J. H. Smith
T. B. Tolten
S. L. Yandes
H. C. Peterson
D. K. Houghton
Albert Tolten
C. C. Clark
Samuel Galloway
James Potter
Irv Crow
Jacob Showalter
Francis Picker
A. Meyer
W. Martin
Henry W. Lord
Joseph Stafford
A. J. Stahl

It is unclear whether this institution was the predecessor of Auburn Federal Savings and Loan Association or whether it was a different institution.

31.3 B2 Auburn Federal Savings And Loan Association

On April 20, 1909, a group of Auburn leaders met at the office of Dr. Charles S. Stewart to organize a building and loan association. Those present were:

Dr. Charles S. Stewart
Dan M. Link
J. E. Buchanan
H. B. McCord
W. H. Schabb
J. W. Sheffer
Dr. George Rock
Ora Brandon
G. A. Bishop
E. T. Cochran
J. W. Goodall
Charles A. Schaab
B. W. Beidler
M. E. Gavrett

TIME TO SAVE
3% SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN.

Auburn Federal Savings & Loan Association Building on West Seventh Street, Auburn.

The association was incorporated April 22, 1909, as Auburn Building and Loan Association with the following officers:

James W. Sheffer, President
George A. Bishop, Vice-President
Dr. Charles S. Stewart, Secretary
William H. Schaab, Treasurer

In November 1935, discussion was initiated to convert to a federal association and that was accomplished on March 27, 1936. The charter was issued in May 1936, when the officers were:

M. E. Leighty, President
W. F. Campbell, Vice-President
Dr. Charles S. Stewart, Secretary-Treasurer
Amos N. Adams, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer

The directors, other than the officers were:

E. A. Baker
W. J. Aschleman
W. M. Bowman

Amos N. Adams later became president and held that position until his death. Theo Webb later became president. Auburn Federal was one of the first Indiana associations to establish branches across county lines.

In 1982, the Auburn Federal Savings and Loan Association merged with Peoples Federal Savings and Loan Association with the surviving institution being known as Peoples Federal Savings and Loan Association.

Auburn Federal Savings and Loan Association was located at the northeast corner of Seventh and Jackson Streets for many years. It is not clear whether there was any connection between this institution and The Auburn Building Loan and Savings Association.

31.3 B3 DeKalb County Building-Loan Association

The DeKalb County Building Loan Association was organized in Auburn in 1893 with an authorized capital of $500,000. The initial directors were H. N. Coffinberry, J. William Wagner, C. B. Jones, W. J. Fredrick, S. S. Teeters, J. J. Stoehr, E. Hill, Nettie Ernest, John L. Davis, H. S. Boyd, A. Widmer, Tom Smallwood, and S. Williams.

31.3 B4 DeKalb Mortgage Loan Company

The DeKalb Mortgage Loan Company was organized January 27, 1909, with M. Boland, C. M. Brown, L. M. Boland, and Z. T. Brown as directors.

31.3 B5 Garrett Building Loan Association

The boomtown of Garrett was a fertile ground for a financial institution when Garrett Building Loan Association was founded in 1877 with a capital of $100,000. The founding directors were William Y. Johnson, M. C. Clarkson, H. M. Jones, O. J. Powell, T. M. Blair, A. L. Reinoehl, and H. Bricken.

31.3 B6 Garrett Savings, Loan And Trust Company

Monte E. Green and J. N. Ritter founded the Garrett Savings, Loan and Trust Company in November 1909, with capital of $25,000. Its offices were located near the corner of King and Randolph Streets. It was known as a "4 per cent bank" and wrote insurance and bought and sold real estate.

It was put into receivership by the Commissioner of Banking for the State of Indiana in 1931 and was subsequently liquidated.

31.3 B7 Peoples Federal Savings And Loan Association

Peoples Savings and Loan Associations was chartered in 1925 in Garrett. In the 1930's it was moved to Butler.

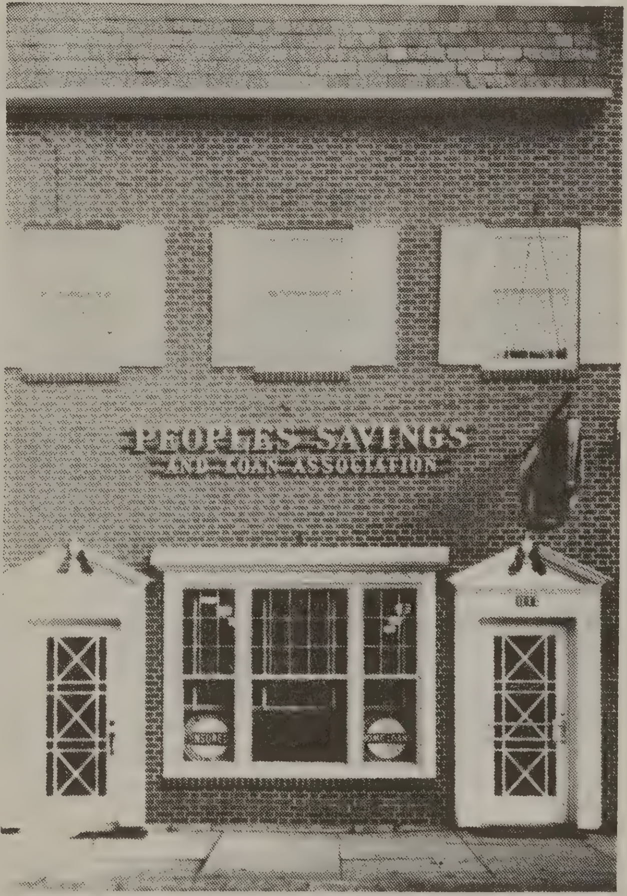
Irregularities which occurred in 1937 resulted in the Federal Home Bank sending an examiner in 1938 to reorganize the association. The person sent was Robert H. Wertenberger. He decided to stay and became its president. It was moved to Auburn on August 1, 1939, and first located in the Commerce Building on the east side of the square. In 1941, it was moved to the building at 106 North Main Street where it remained until a new building was built at the corner of West Seventh and VanBuren in 1972.

Robert H. Wertenberger died in 1956, and his son, Roger J. Wertenberger, became Managing officer and then president in 1964.

A branch was opened in Garrett in 1966 located at 106 East King Street with Lawrence "Cotton" Bomar as manager. In 1971, a new building was built at 1212 South Randolph Street.

Peoples Savings and Loan Association obtained a federal charter in 1971.

In 1982, Auburn Federal Savings and Loan Association was merged with Peoples Federal Savings and Loan Association with the latter being the surviving institution. It has branches in Garrett, Columbia City, Kendallville, and LaGrange and is one of the leading financial institutions in northeastern Indiana.



Peoples Savings and Loan Association Building at 106 North Main Street, Auburn.

31.3 B8 Savings, Loan And Trust Company Of Auburn

The Savings, Loan and Trust Company was organized in 1902 by P. D. West. It was reorganized in 1913 by Morris Eckhart, James Schloss, Simon Strauss, and Abe Ackerman. Its offices were located at the northwest corner of South Main and Ninth Streets.

31.3C Finance Companies

Finance companies, or loan companies, as they are sometimes called, have provided a source of loans for those citizens who did not own real estate and needed loans for consumer products.

The earliest finance company in DeKalb County was the Auburn American Security Company which was opened in 1921.

Here follows a brief history of those finance companies known to have operated in DeKalb County.

31.3 C1 Auburn American Security Company

Auburn American Security Company was organized December 1, 1921, with H. L. Brown as manager. In 1929, its officers were:

Warren Lige, President
H. H. Achemire, Vice-President
George S. Baxter, Secretary
W. F. Schermerhorn, Treasurer

Its offices were in the Masonic Building on West Eighth Street, Auburn.

31.3 C2 Barclays American Financial

This company is currently doing business in Auburn at 113 North Main Street.

31.3 C3 Community Loan And Discount Company

Community Loan and Discount Company was formed in January 1929, by W. K. Schaab. It was located at 107 East Ninth Street, Auburn.

31.3 C4 DeKalb Realty Service Company

The DeKalb Realty Service Company was located in the Commerce Building in 1946. George S. Baxter was the principal of the company.

31.3 C5 Franklin Finance Company

The Franklin Finance Company offices were located at 122 North Main Street after 1960.

31.3 C6 Franklin Security Company

Franklin Security Company located in Auburn prior to 1931, when its offices were located at 143 1/2 East Ninth Street.

31.3 C7 Household Finance Corporation

This finance company is located at 1017 West Seventh in the Auburn Plaza.

31.3 C8 Local Loan Company

Local Loan Company opened offices at 115 West Ninth Street in 1956. Ernest Foltz was the first manager. This later became the Town Finance Company at the same location.

31.3 C9 Town Finance Company

Town Finance Company was formerly Local Loan Company and is in business at 115 West Ninth Street, Auburn.

31.3 C10 West Brothers Insurance Agency

The West Brothers Insurance Agency was agent for insurance companies who made loan Their offices were at 121 West Eighth Streets.

31.3D Credit Unions

Credit Unions provide banking functions for their members. Traditionally, credit unions were formed by a certain economic group for their mutual benefit. In recent years, their function has expanded to become very similar to a commercial bank. What a commercial bank would call a checking account, a credit union would call a share draft account. While the terminology may be different, the economic function is the same.

Several credit unions are active in DeKalb County. The Dana Corporation Federal Credit Union was started in 1947 by employees of Spicer Axle in Fort Wayne. The Credit Union now has a branch in Auburn, plus branches at Fort Wayne, Churubusco, Angola, Syracuse, and Marion. Out of state branches are located at Morganton and Gastonia, North Carolina:

Coreth, Mississippi; Montgomery, Alabama; and South Belfort, Illinois. There are also branches in many Dana plants.

The W/M Employees Federal Credit Union is located in the Auburn Gear plant on Auburn Drive. It was organized in 1972 with James Muzzillo, Jerry McMaken, Jessie Hoff, Lal Bevilacqua, and Herby Kleeman as the first board of directors. The sponsor, first Warner-Motor Parts Division, then Warner Gear, and now Auburn Gear under the leadership of James Hammer, Rog Lehroeder, Charles Schmidt, and George Callas have provided payroll deductions and an office. Betty Kleemer has been manager of the credit union since 1972.

Other major credit unions include the DeKalb County Farm Bureau Co-Op Credit Union with offices at 136 West Seventh Street, Auburn, and DeKalb County School Employees Federal Credit Union with offices at 314 West Second Street, Auburn.

31.4 DEKALB COUNTY TOKENS

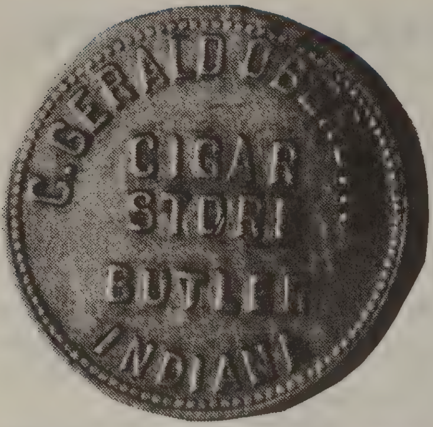
31.4A Civil War Store Card Tokens

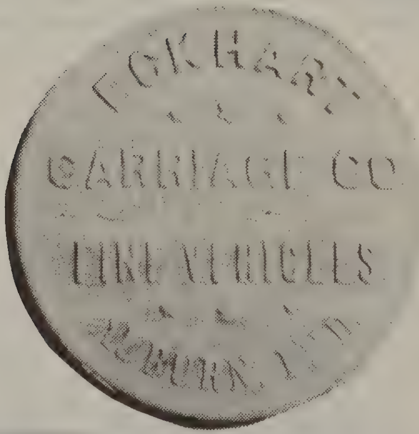
During the period of high inflation brought about by the Civil War, people feared the complete devaluation of currency and hoarded gold and silver coins. Later even copper coins were hard to find. This caused great difficulty in making change in ordinary commerce.

Fractional paper currency was used but was always suspect and not generally accepted. United States postage stamps were also used but were fragile and easily lost.

As a result of this problem private tokens or coins were struck and issued by merchants. They were usually the same size as a penny and were redeemable for one cent at the store of the merchant who issued them. They were issued in almost 400 towns in 23 different states by over 8,000 merchants. A total of 666 merchants in 69 towns in Indiana issued them. They were generally accepted as cash locally and were also a source of advertising for the merchants.

Examples of Civil War store card tokens issued in DeKalb County were those of J. Lutes at Butler and Samuel Beck, Ira W. Bowen, John Childs, and J. L. and G. F. Rowe at Corunna.





31.4B Trade Tokens

Many saloons, card rooms, billiard parlors, and merchants in DeKalb County issued their own tokens from the 1920's through the 1960's. Many were apparently a way of circumventing the state's gambling laws. A player exchanged cash for the tokens before he got into the game. The tokens, in several denominations, were then used in lieu of cash. Since they had no intrinsic or cash value, their use did not constitute gambling.

The tokens were theoretically good for a certain amount in trade and were frequently used to purchase cigars, cigarettes, pop, candy, or food, but they were also redeemable in cash. They were also used to play punch boards and were used to pay off games won on pinball machines.

The earlier tokens were made of copper which was sometimes nickel plated. These usually had a hole in the center to distinguish them from U.S. coins. The most recent ones were issued and used by the W. H. Oberlin Cigar Store in Butler in denominations of 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 and are of aluminum.

Paper coupons or tickets which were good in trade were also used from time to time.

There are many examples of these types of tokens issued in DeKalb County.

31.4C Store Card and Miscellaneous Tokens

Store card tokens were issued by merchants and manufacturers purely for advertising purposes and had no exchange value. An example would be a token issued by Eckhart Carriage Company.

Examples of miscellaneous tokens include centennial tokens, masonic pennies, milk tokens, encased cents, wooden nickels, and personal tokens and medallions.

31.4D History of DeKalb County Tokens

John Rodney Scoville has collected DeKalb County tokens for many years and has prepared a list of all tokens known to him for the DeKalb County Historical Society. It is reproduced here with permission.

31.4 D1 Auburn Tokens

Obv. AUBURN - BILLIARD - CLUB
Rev. GOOD FOR / 10 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token

Description: round 18mm al.
Possibly Auburn, Ind.

Obv. AUBURN / HOTEL / CLUB
Rev. GOOD FOR / 10 / IN MERCHANDISE
Description: round 21mm brass

Obv. B. & O. (grill)
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 21mm brass

GOOD FOR
10
IN

Obv. 1928 AUBURN 8-115 PHAETON /1985 / COLLECTORS WORLD, AUBURN, INDIANA
Rev. ONE OUNCE .999 FINE SILVER / WINCHESTER INDIANA / SILVER TOWNE
Type: medal
Description: round 39mm silver
Additional information: issued by Auburn Gold & Silver Exchange, 129 E. 9th St., Auburn, Ind. in 1985

Obv. EAST SIDE / POOL / ROOM /AUBURN, IND.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 22mm brass

Obv. ECKHART / CARRIAGE CO. / FINE VEHICLES /AUBURN, IND.
Rev. TRADE / STYLE / ECKHART / QUALITY / MARK
Type: storecard
Description: round 35mm al.

Obv. ED'S BILLIARD / PARLOR
Rev. GOOD FOR / 10 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 17mm brass
Additional information Ed Krehl sold Ed's Billiard Parlor to Wm. D. Houtzer in about 1942
Same as above except 5 and 21mm

L.O.O.M.
5
AUBURN

Obv. GEORGE'S PLACE AUBURN
Rev. GOOD FOR 5 IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round with center hole 21mm brass

Obv. L.O.O.M. / 5 / AUBURN, IND.
Rev. (moose head)
Type: trade token
Description: octagon 25mm al.

Obv. L. PFEFFERL / AUBURN, IND.

Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 CENTS / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: octagon 25mm al.

Obv. HERRICKS / BILLIARD / HALL
Rev. GOOD FOR / 2 1/2 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 20mm brass
Additional information: Frank Herrick operated a Pool & Cigar store in Auburn in 1914

Obv. HOUTZER'S / BILLIARD / ROOM
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 21mm brass
Additional information: Wm. D. Houtzer bought Ed's Billiard Parlor about 1942 located on east side of Court House square upstairs

Obv. MOOSE CLUB 566
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 21mm brass

Obv. TEE-PEE / 107 W. 7th St. / AUBURN, IND / 1ST ANNIVERSARY / SANDWICH SHOP
Rev. GOOD FOR ONE / CUP OF COFFEE
Type: wooden nickel
Description: round 38mm wood
Additional information: 5-15-78 written on Obv. W. K. SCHAAB & CO. 1954 no further information

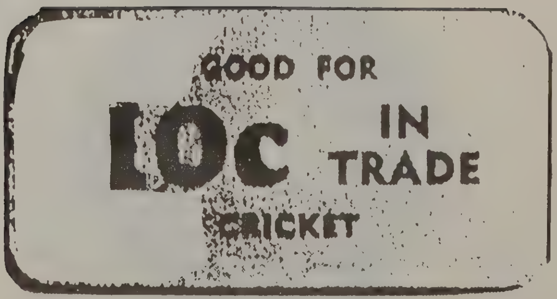
HERRICK'S
BILLIARD
HALL
HOUTZER'S
BILLIARD
ROOM

31.4 D2 Butler Tokens

Obv. ALDRICH & SON / BILLIARDS / CIGARS / & / SOFT /DRINKS
Rev. GOOD OF / 25 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round about 24mm

Obv. C. E. DEMPSEY / ARCADE
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 25mm al.
Additional information: C. E. Dempsey was in business in Butler in 1909

Obv. BILLIARD PARLOR / C.E.D. / CANDY. / CIGARS, TOBACCO
Rev. GOOD FOR / 2 1/2 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 25mm brass


GOOD FOR
10C IN TRADE
CRICKET

Some taverns used cardboard tickets in lieu of tokens.

Obv. C. W. BROWN / RECREATION / ROOM / BUTLER /IND.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 21mm brass
Additional information: Charles W. Brown owned Brown's Pool Room at 106 S. Broadway in 1933. Owned cigar news cleaning etc. business in 1920
Same as above except 25mm

Obv. BUTLER 1841 CENTENNIAL 1941 (log cabin)
Rev. GOOD FOR / 10 / AT BUTLER CENTENNIAL /RECLAIMABLE ON / OR BEFORE / AUG. 4, 1941
Type: centennial token
Description: round 27mm nickel platted steel

Obv. A. A. LIVERGOOD / BUTLER, IND.
Rev. GOOD FOR 5 IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round with center hole 21mm brass

Obv. A. A. LIVERGOOD
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 28mm al.

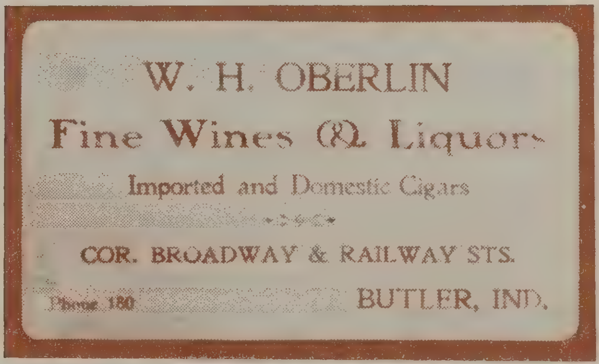
Obv. FAITH / FELLOWSHIP / BUTLER, IND. / JOHN ROBLES / PASTOR
Rev. ONE WOODEN NICKEL 5
Type: wooden nickel
Description: round 38mm wood

Obv. J. LUTES / DEALER IN / DRY GOODS /AND /GROCERIES / BUTLER, /IND.
Rev. (mercury head)
Type: Civil War
Description: round 19mm copper
Same as above except copper-nickel

Obv. BUTLER CHAPTER, NO 106 R. A. M. / CHARTERED OCTOBER 22nd / 1891 / BUTLER, IND. / ONE PENNY
Rev. H.T.W.S.S.T.K.A. (chisel, mallet & keystone)
Type: masonic penny
Description: round 30mm copper

Obv. OBERLIN BROS. / & / ABRAM
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 21mm brass

CIGAR
STORE
BUTLER
INDIANA


W. H. OBERLIN
Fine Wines & Liquors
Imported and Domestic Cigars
COR. BROADWAY & RAILWAY STS.
Phone 180 BUTLER, IND.

BUTLER CHAPTER
1891
BUTLER, INDIANA
ONE
PENNY

31.4D VIGNETTE 1

"BOYS DON'T USUALLY COME IN HERE JOHNNY"

Jerry Oberlin's Cigar Store was located next to the Texaco station on Butler's South Broadway. On a warm day the side door and all of the windows were open. As an eight year old boy naturally curious as to the things going on in his town, I often wondered what it was like inside. I could see several tables through the side door. Men came and went. It was not a bad place - small boys just did not go there.

One day I was sitting on a bench in front of the Dairy Bar, which was across the street, on the west side, from the Cigar Store. As I was gazing at the buildings, I noticed that there was a Cocoa Cola sign on the Cigar Store. That would be a good excuse to go inside!

I impulsively got up, walked across the street, and boldly went in! It was a little dark inside - at least darker than most stores. There was a pool table to my left with two middle aged men playing pool. To my right was a row of glass cases. They were cluttered both inside and on top with boxes of cigars, cartons of cigarettes, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco and snuff. Up above, hanging from racks, were cards of pipes, cigarette papers, and other smoking paraphanalia.

Among the clutter on the counter were several punch boards. These were of various sizes but 2 x 2 was typical. They were about an inch thick. The fronts had some bold cartoon-like pictures on them and below were rows of dots. There was a key made of wire attached which was used to punch out the dots. When the dots were punched out, they were a rolled up strip of thin paper with multi-digit numbers on them. The winning numbers were posted on the top of the board along with the prize represented by the number. Some were cash prizes and some were merchandize prizes such as bronzed clocks and chalk figures. There was an older fellow there punching out numbers slowly.

I just stood there soaking in the detail of this forbidden place. There were three tables in the back. One was vacant, but the other two were hosting poker games. Jerry Oberlin was sitting there so he could see the activity of both tables and also the front and side doors. I saw him look up at me several times but didn't let my eyes meet his. There were two more tables in a row behind the pool table. One of these was

Obv. OBERLIN CIGAR STORE / 10c / IN MERCHANDISE
Rev. blank
Type trade token
Description rectangle 60mm x 32mm cardboard
Additional information Sept. 1, 1961 written on rev. probably issued by C. Gerald Oberlin

Obv. C. GERALD OBERLIN / CIGAR / STORE / BUTLER, /INDIANA
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 21mm al.
Additional information: located where Carol's Beauty Shop is now located (105 S. Broadway)
Same as above except 20mm
Same as above except 50 and 32mm
Same as above except Butler on curved line
Same as above except Butler on straight line

Obv. WM. H. OBERLIN / BUTLER, IND.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description square with rounded corners & points between corners 26/27mm al.

Obv. W. H. OBERLIN / BUTLER, INDIANA
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 25mm al.
Additional information: Wm Oberlin owned Oberlin's Billiard Hall at 238 S. Broadway in 1933 owned billiards & cigar store in 1920 started in building where Workers World in now located (240 S. Broadway - was there in 1905) and later moved to around where Papa Joe's is now located (127 S. Broadway)

Obv. W. H. OBERLIN / CIGAR / STORE / BUTLER, IND.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 32mm al.
Same as above exept 25
Same as above except 50
Same as above except $1.00

Obv. E. C. POTTER & CO. / BUTLER, /IND.
Rev. GOOD FOR / ONE / 5 / CIGAR
Type: trade token
Description: round 19mm al.
Additional information groc. in 1905

Obv. RECREATION / CLUB / BUTLER, IND.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE

Type: trade token
Description: round 22mm brass
Additional information: Card and pool room started by Blaine Rex in 1941. Tokens were first issued in 1941 Blaine sold to Roy Mock in 1947 Roy ran several years and went out of business. Located between what is now Collins Tavern and Knisely Bank parking lot on S. Broadway
Same as above except 20mm
Same as above except 50 and 28mm

Obv. H. O. SHURLOW / BUTLER, IND.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 21mm brass
Additional information: H. O. Shurlow owned pool & billiard parlor in 1916 owned billiards & cigar store in Garrett in 1920 (Harold O. Shurlow)

Obv. SHURLOWS / BILLIARDS / PARLOR
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 21mm copper

Obv. DANIEL STECKLEY / BUTLER, IND.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round with 3 leaf clover out on 21mm brass
Additional information: owned billiards & cigar store in 1920

31.4 D3 Corunna Tokens

Obv. SAM'L BECK / DEALER / IN BUTTER, EGGS /HIDES, AND / PELTS, /CORUNNA, / IND.
Rev. 1863 (mercury head)
Type: Civil War
Description: round 19mm copper
Same as above except brass
Same as above except different mercury head and copper

Obv. IRA W. BOWEN / DEALER / IN / DRUGS, /MEDICINES, / GROCERIES, / & / HARDWARE, /CORUNNA, IND.
Rev. 1863 (turban head)
Type: Civil War
Description: round 19mm copper
Same as above except different turban head and brass
Same as above except eagle of rev. and copper
Same as above except Rev. DRUGS AND MEDICINE /1863 (mortar and pestle) copper

occupied by two older farmers in bib overalls playing cards, which I found out later was euchre. They were quiet, and methodically picked up, laid down cards, and then dealt again

I slowly edged back to the middle of the store pretending to watch the pool shooters and euchre players. I was really curious about the action in the back. These players were not loud but were more animated. They all seemed to be smoking and consuming something. Some had cigars. Some cigarettes. Some pipes.

Several were chewing - and spitting. You can't necessarily tell if a person is chewing at first. He doesn't chomp, chomp, chomp like he was chewing gum. Sooner or later he's got to spit, though. This can be a very ceremonial procedure for some.

Jerry was the best tobacco spitter I ever saw. He didn't stop what he was doing. He just glanced at the spitoon and let it fly in a quick stream of brown liquid. It hit the spitoon at an angle and made a plunk when it hit.

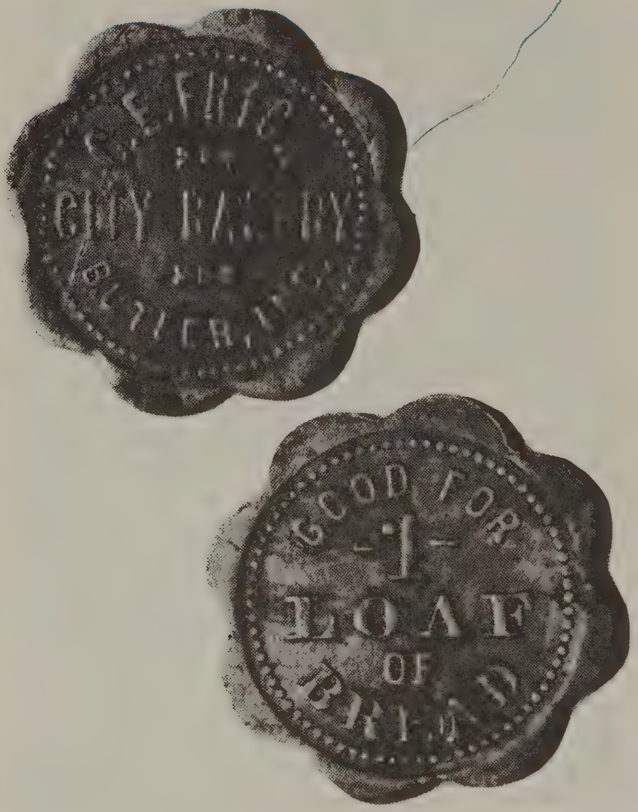
There was a spitoon at one corner of each table. Some chewers were accurate spitters. Others were not. For those who were not, the floor was covered with saw dust. It was several inches deep - in the back area only. As I got near the end of the counter Jerry said in a rather loud voice "Can I help you, son?" I startled and quickly realized that I was the only son present. I looked back and said "I would like a Pokagon Cream Soda." Jerry said "Help yourself - they're in the cooler next to the wall just beyond the counters." I slid the lid back one way and then the other. I spotted a cream soda and reached down in the cold water for it. With a quick up and down motion I had the top off.

Jerry was watching me, a bit annoyed at the interruption in the game. I said "How much?" He said," Nickel. I walked back a bit and stepped into the saw dust. It was soft. Much softer than any carpet. Almost like walking on a mattress.

There were cards on the table along with a lot of poker chips. There was a green glass shade hanging above each table. Jerry had on a green plastic eye shade. I handed him a dime and he quickly made change from an apron around his portly middle. He handed me a nickel and I turned to leave with my bottle of pop.

As I stepped out of the saw dust onto the wood floor, Jerry said," Boys don't usually come in here, Johnny - but don't forget to bring the bottle back." I never told my parents about going into Jerry Oberlin's Cigar Store.

John Martin Smith, age 46. Born 1939.

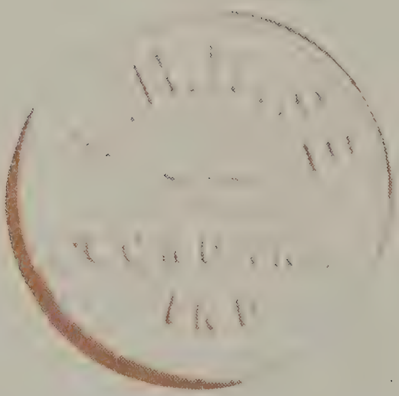


Same as above except brass

Obv. JOHN CHILDS / DEALER / IN / DRY GOODS, /GROCERIES, / & C. / CORUNNA, /IND.
Rev. 1863 (turban head)
Type Civil War
Description round 19mm copper

Obv. J. L. & G. F. ROWE / DEALERS / IN / DRY GOODS /GROCERIES & C. / CORUNNA / IND.
Rev. 1863 (turban head without stars)
Type: Civil War
Description: round 19mm copper
Same as above except different turban head with stars
Same as above except Rev. 1864 (turban head)
Same as above except Rev. 1863 (mercury head)
Same as above except 1863 (eagle)
Same as above except brass

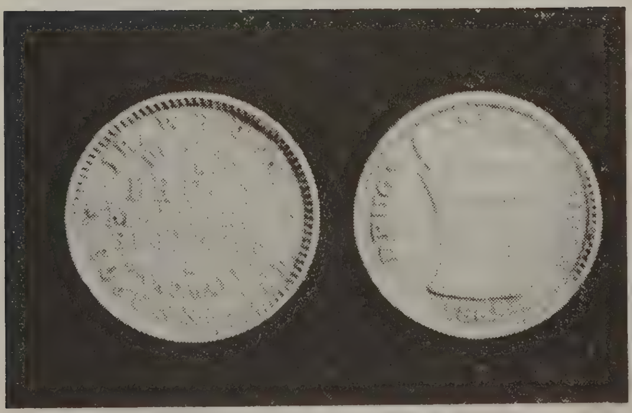
Obv. E. H. WISE / CORUNNA / IND.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 1 / PINT / OF MILK
Type: milk token
Description: round 25mm al.
Additional information used around 1918-1920



31.4 D4 Garrett Tokens

Obv. CHAS. ABELL / GARRETT / IND.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 20mm al.
Additional information: saloon 1905

Obv. ABEY'S
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 21mm brass
Additional information: issued by Frank Abrams W. Side of N. Randolph St. called Log Cabin Inn
Same as above except 25 and 23mm



Obv. ABEYS'S
Rev. GOOD FOR / 25 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: 24mm brass
Same as above except white metal

Obv. O. B. BETTS / GARRETT, IND.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE

Type: trade token
Description: round 25mm al.
Additional information: pool room in 1905

Obv. B.P.O.E. / 1447
Rev. GOOD FOR / 10 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 23mm al.
Additional information: Elks

Obv. I. W. BROWN CENTER SALOON / GOOD FOR 5 IN TRADE GARRETT, IND.
Rev. U BET I AM
Type: trade token
Description: round 35mm al.

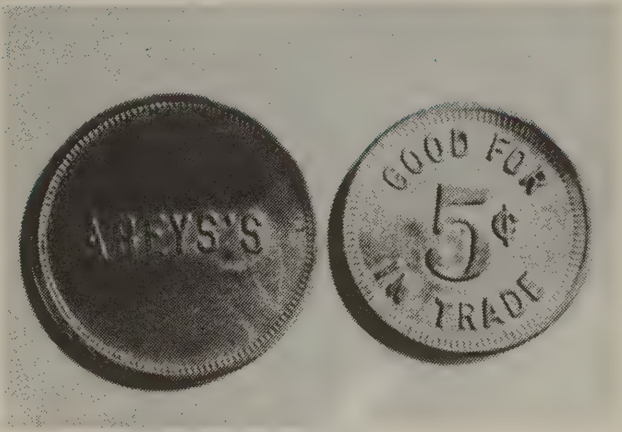
Obv. CORBIN & SON / DAIRY / GARRETT
Rev. GOOD FOR / 1 / PINT / MILK
Type: trade token
Description: round 18mm al.

Obv. GET LUCKY / CREEK CHUB BAITS / CATCH MORE FISH
Rev. YOU PAY (arrow)
Type: spinner
Description: round 36mm al.
Additional information: used 1950's

Obv. F.O.E. 1357
Rev. (flying eagle)
Type: trade token
Description: square 25mm brass
Additional information: eagles used for 12 1/2 beer

Obv. GARRETT / INDIANA / CENTENNIAL / 1875-1975
Rev. CITY HALL 1913 / LIBRARY 1914 /1st CHURCH 1876 / HOSPITAL 1971
Type: centennial token
Description: round 38mm bronze
Additional information: Struck by Hamilton Mint
Same as above except silver

Obv. GOOD AS GOLD / AT / C. H. HEINZERLING'S HARDWARE / GARRETT, IND.
Rev. GOOD FOR / $1.00 / ON A PURCHASE / OF / $20.00 / OR OVER
Type: trade token
Description: round al. above 38mm
Additional information: Issued about 1912. Hardware was originally owned by Sam Teeters who operated the first hardware in Garrett. Hardware was owned by Coffinberry & Heinzerling from 1903 to 1912 and Heinzerling from 1912 to 1950. Carl Heinzerling was joined by his son Harry in



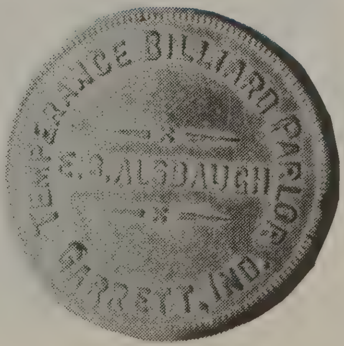
31.4D VIGNETTE 2

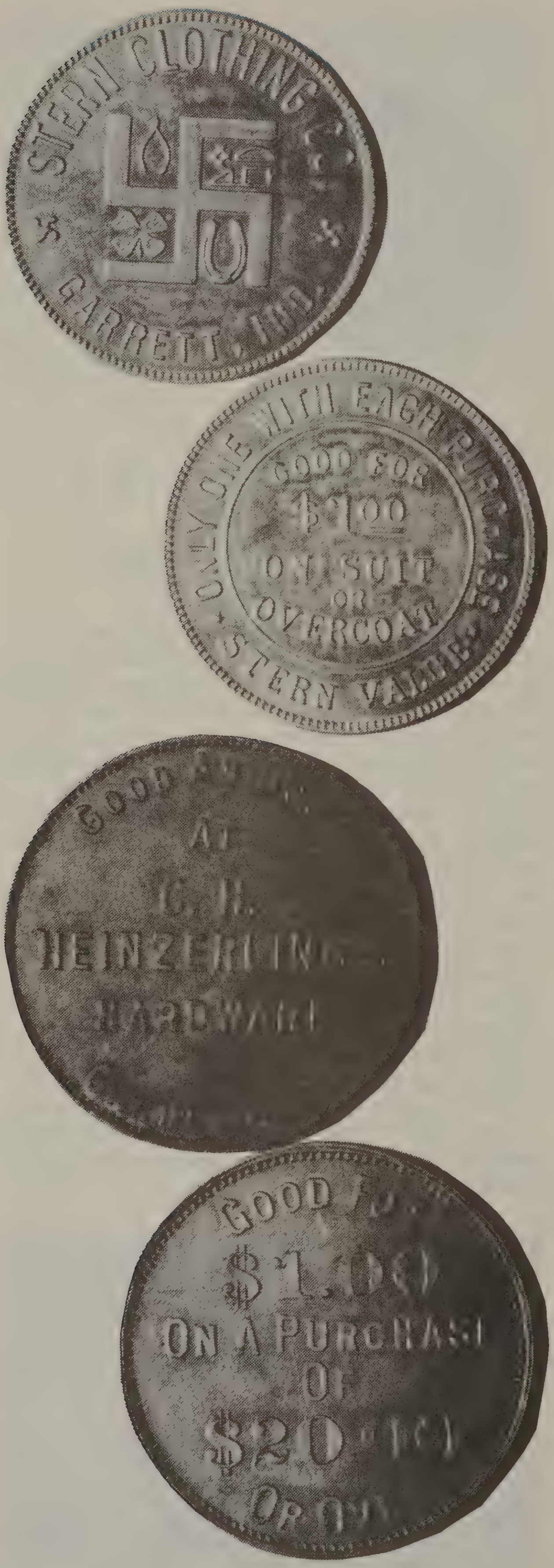
ABEY AND MABEL

Frank Abey Abram was born and raised in Butler. He and his wife Mabel operated a motion picture show in Butler. After the theatre burned they went on the road with the Sherman Kelly Stock Company as musicians in 1911. Abey played clarinet and saxophone, and Mabel played piano. They later joined the Colton Dramatic Company and also played in vaudeville. They had and raised their two daughters, Mary Louise and Betty Jane, on the road. Mary Louise made her first dramatic appearance at the Ada Mead Theatre in Louisville at the age of three.

In 1923 they returned to Garrett and operated a pool room on North Randolph Street. After the repeal of prohibition in 1933, Abey remodelled the pool room into a dance hall called the Log Cabin which featured a band for dancing on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday nights. Beer and wine were served at the popular night spot.

From 1925 through 1928 Mr. and Mrs. Abram were on the staff of WOWO radio in Fort Wayne broadcasting as Abey and Mabel.





1930. The hardware was sold by Harry Heinzerling in 1950 and was operated under Heinzerling's name until 1960.

Obv. MARVIN DAIRY CO. / GARRETT
Rev. GOOD FOR / ONE / PINT MILK / WHEN / RETURNED / WITH BOTTLE
Type: milk token
Description: octagon 25mm al.

Obv. NICK'S PLACE / GARRETT, / IND. / JOHN W. RICHMOND, PROP.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: octagon 27mm al.

Obv. KEEP ME AND NEVER GO BROKE
Rev. R. W. PARKER / COINS / 101 N. 7th ST. GARRETT, IND. / EARL FRANKHAUSER FORT WAYNE
Type: encased cent (1963-D)
Description: round 32mm al.

Obv. STERN CLOTHING CO. / (swaztica & good luck symbols) / GARRETT, IND.
Rev. ONLY ONE WITH EACH PURCHASE / GOOD FOR /$1 SUIT / OR / OVERCOAT / STERN VALUE Type: trade token
Description: round 31mm brass

Obv. TEMPERANCE BILLIARD PARLOR / ED. ALSBAUGH / GARRETT, IND.
Rev. GOOD FOR FIVE CENTS / 5 / AT THE COUNTER
Type: trade token
Description: round 25mm brass

31.4 D5 Spencerville Tokens

Obv. COVERED BRIDGE FESTIVAL / JULY 26-28 /SPENCERVILLE, INDIANA
Rev. WOOD NICKEL / UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Type: wooden nickel
Description: round 38mm wood
Same as above except

Obv. COVERED BRIDGE CENTENNIAL / JULY 27-29 / SPENCERVILLE, / INDIANA / 1873-1973

31.4 D6 Waterloo Tokens

Obv. CLOUSE BROS. / WATERLOO / IND.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 10 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token

Description: octagon 26mm brass

Obv. J. W. GRIFFITH / WATERLOO, / IND.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 18mm al.

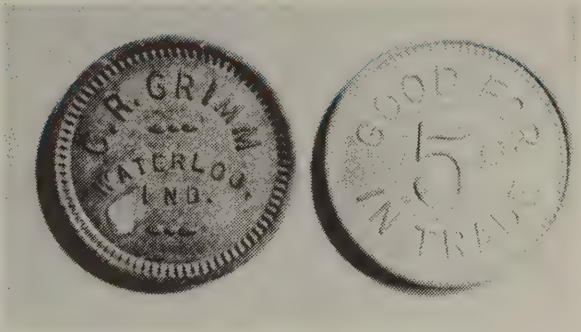
Obv. C. R. GRIMM / WATERLOO, / IND.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 21mm brass
Additional information: Charles R. Grimm owned cigar store in 1920.
Same as above except rev. letters small

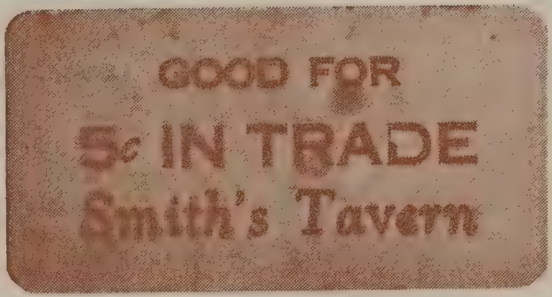
Obv. GRIMM
Rev. GOOD FOR / 10 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: square with rounded corners & points between corners 26mm brass

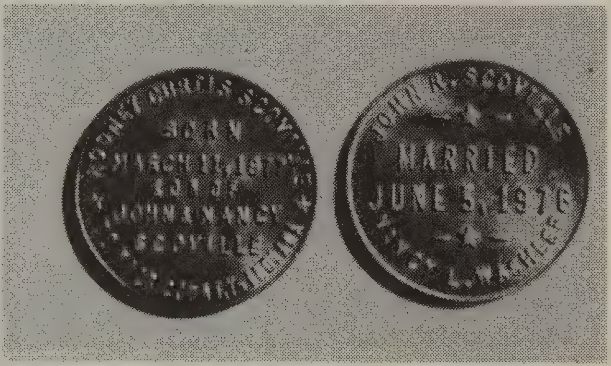
Obv. GRIMM / WATERLOO, IND.
Rev. (worn away) TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: square 24mm brass

Obv. C. L. SMITH / WATERLOO, / IND.
Rev. GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
Type: trade token
Description: round 21mm al.
Additional information: Series issued 1927 to 1952
Same as above except 25mm
Same as above except 10, 4 scallops & 25mm
Same as above except 10, 4 scallops & 31mm

Obv. WATERLOO / DAIRY / WATERLOO, IND.
Rev. ONE / PINT
Type: milk token
Description: octagon 19mm al.
Additional information: Issued by Sid Smith about 1943


C. R. GRIMM
WATERLOO,
IND.
GOOD FOR
5
IN TRADE

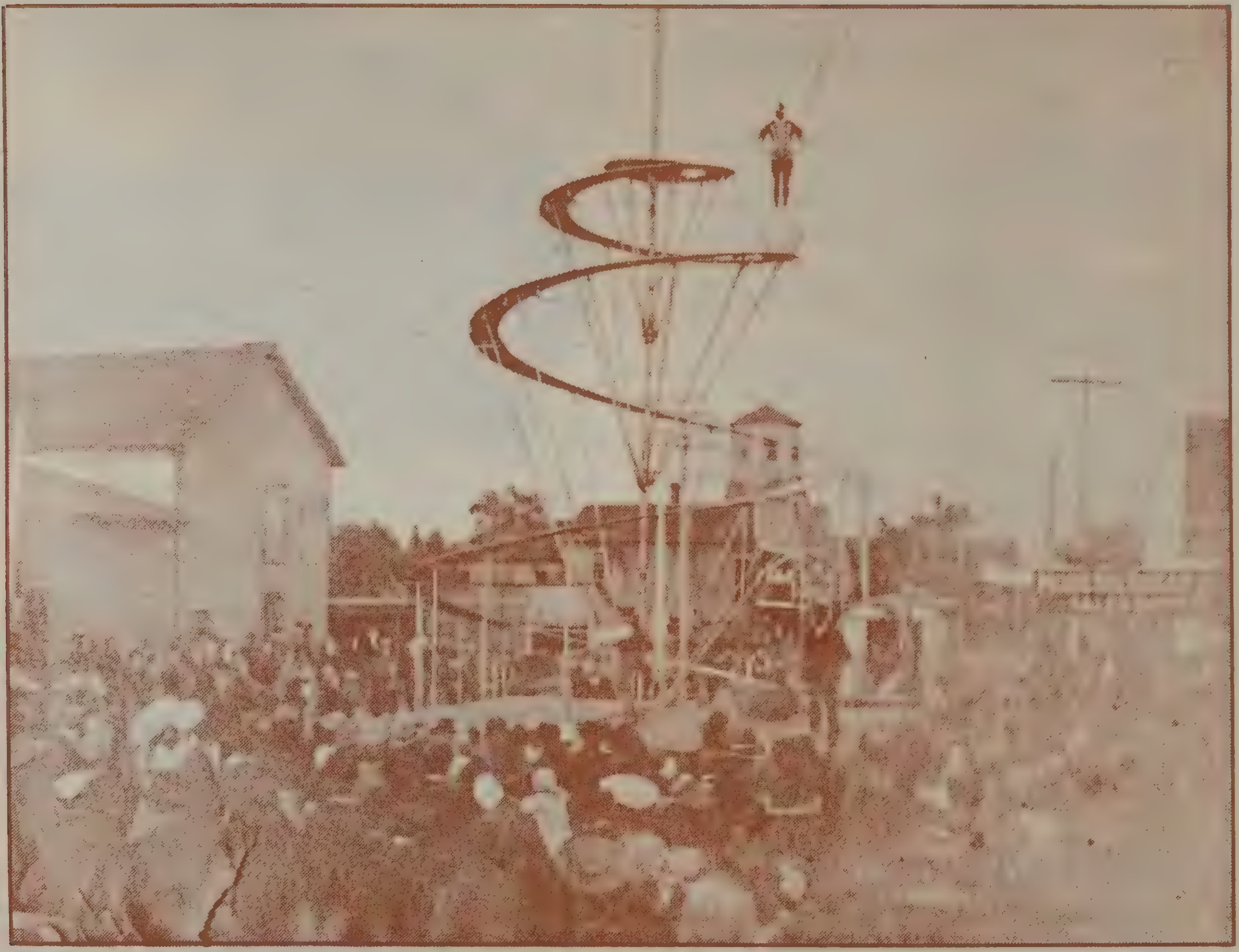

GOOD FOR
5¢ IN TRADE
Smith's Tavern


RODNEY CURTIS SCOVILLE
BORN
MARCH 11, 1977
SON OF
JOHN & NANCY
SCOVILLE
JOHN R. SCOVILLE
MARRIED
JUNE 5, 1976
NANCY L. WASHLER

31.4 D7 Miscellaneous Tokens

Obv. JOHN R. SCOVILLE / MARRIED / JUNE 5, 1976 /NANCY L. WASHLER
Rev. UNITED STATES 1776 BICENTENNIAL 1976 (eagle)
Type: personal token
Description: round 20mm copper
Rev. UNITED STATES 1776 BICENTENNIAL 1976 (eagle)
Type: personal token
Description: round 20mm copper
Additional information: Struck by the Patrick Mint

Obv. RODNEY CURTIS SCOVILLE / BORN / MARCH 11, 1977 /SON OF / JOHN & NANCY / SCOVILLE /DEKALB COUNTY, INDIANA
Rev. (eagle)
Type: personal token
Description: round 20mm copper
Additional information: Struck by the Patrick Mint



An acrobat walks a large ball down a spiral incline at the 1908 Free Fall Exhibit.

CHAPTER THIRTY-TWO

FAIRS, CARNIVALS, FESTIVALS, AND CIRCUSES

32.1 OVERVIEW

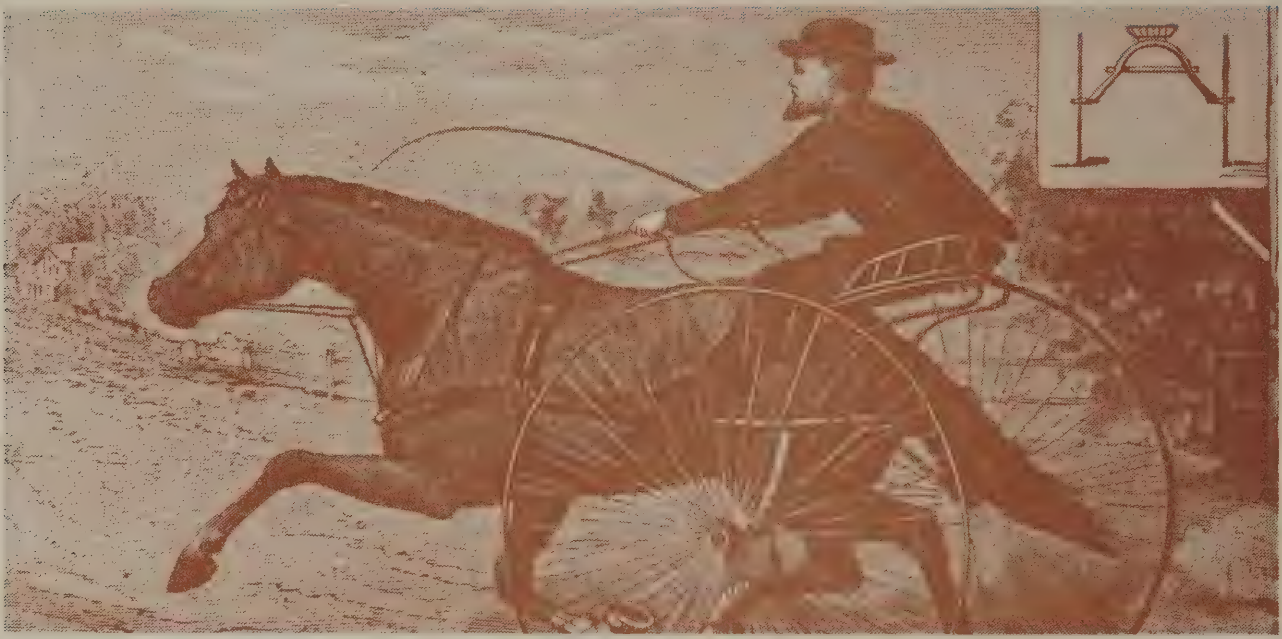
If one is a third, fourth or fifth generation native of DeKalb County, a strange feeling comes over him or her during the latter part of September of each year. It is a rather pleasant affliction of genetic origin. Some suddenly start having cravings for caramel corn and candy apples. Some have an urge to walk around the square, in the middle of the street, in either a clockwise or counter-clockwise direction, depending upon whether their ancestors were clockwise or counter-clockwise square walkers. Some begin watching the vegetables in their gardens for unusually large or fine specimens. Some begin grooming their finest farm animals. Still others lay in a supply of multicolored crepe paper and facial tissue.

Free Fall Fair time is approaching!

DeKalb County has had a fair nearly every year since 1850, although fairs were not held some years due to wars, economic conditions, and epidemics.

Many of the towns in DeKalb County have also held carnivals each summer to promote themselves.

The Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Festival has been held in Auburn since 1955 and has become the third largest festival in the state of Indiana.



32.2 DEKALB COUNTY FAIRS

32.2A EARLY FAIRS

The first fair was held around 1850 when the infant county was but 13 years old. There were no newspapers, banks or railroads, but the citizens gathered for a rather primitive fair on the farm of Thomas Ford just east of Cedar Creek opposite from Auburn. A board fence was built around the grounds by Leonard Hoodelmier so that admission could be charged. There was no money for premiums, but there were some agricultural exhibitions. A foot race was the main feature.

This fair apparantly continued for several years but was moved to the square in 1855. A horse race was featured in that year.

32.2B DEKALB COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

In 1856 The DeKalb County Agricultural Society was formed. This was apparently a continuation and formalization of the first fair. It continued to be held around the square.

In 1859 Wesley Park leased six and one half acres of land to the society for a period of eight years, to 1868. The land was north of North Street and west of Main Street. The society was to erect a good and substantial board fence seven feet high around the acreage and was authorized to set up"...tracks and build sheds, tents, pens, halls and fixtures." Fairs could be held during two week periods each year. Wesley Park reserved the use of the grounds at other times for a pasture and meadow. At the end of the term, all of the lumber used in buildings could be removed by the society. The agreement was signed for the society by James N. Chamberlain, President; and M. F. Pierce, Secretary.

A copy of the List of Premiums for the Sixth Annual Fair held October 10th and 11th, 1861, is the earliest surviving document encountered in regard to DeKalb County Fairs. It contains the Constitution, By - Laws, and List of Premiums. A. S. Leas was General Superintendent and Robert Culbertson, A. Provines, J. R. Cosper, H. Willis, R. S. S. Reed, J. N. Chamberlain, and James Griswold constituted the Executive Committee.

The officers were Wyllys Griswold, President; Robert Culbertson, Vice President; S. B. Ward, Treasurer; and William H. Dils, Secretary.

There were Directors from each Township:

L. J. Holmes	Butler
A. Provines	Jackson
James Draggoo	Concord
S. Ellis	Newville
B. F. Greenwood	Stafford
John Meese	Wilmington
James Griswold	Union
George Wolf	Union
James McCrum	Richland
John Buchanan	Fairfield
R. M. Lockhart	Smithfield
Miles Waterman	Franklin
G. C. Everets	Troy

Premiums were offered for many categories. There were classes for Blooded Cattle, Cross Cattle, Work Cattle, and Native Cattle. There was also a Sweepstakes on Cattle, which offered a premium of $8.00 for the best bull and $5.00 for the best cow. Each class had a three person awarding committee. Other livestock classes included horses, sheep, hogs and chickens.

The Farming Implements classes included best wagon, best plow, best ox yoke and bows, best grain cradle, best three ax helves, best wheel barrow, and best hand cart.

The Agricultural Products classes were numerous and included wheat, corn, oats, barley, timothy, potatoes, Chinese sugar cane, clover seed and flax seed. There were also classes for fruits.

The Domestic Manufacturers class enabled craftsmen to exhibit their products and compete for premiums which were offered for the best buggy, buckboard, bureau, centre table, sofa bedstead, rocking chair, sett chairs, and sleigh. There were also categories for leather products; iron and steel items; woolen, cotton and linen items such as flannel, linsey, quilts and linen; and for tailoring and fancy needlework.

Flowers and birds were exhibited with premiums offered for such things as Best Exhibit of Canaries. The miscellaneous category included premiums for best butter, cheese, apple butter, pumpkin butter, honey, maple sugar and Chinese cane sugar and syrup.

"The Programme to be Observed
During the Fair, [was:]

First Day	
12-1/2 P.M.	Awarding Committees meet at Secretary's office
1:00 P.M.	Committees proceed to the examination of animals and articles...at which time there will be an examination of Blooded Horses on the ring
2:00 P.M.	Exhibition of light draught horses on the ring
4:00 P.M.	Exhibition of work cattle on the ring
7:00 P.M.	Reading Essays
Second Day	
9:00 A.M.	Plowing Match
10:00 A.M.	Exhibition of Horsemanship on the ring
11:00 A.M.	Trotting Match on the ring
1:00 P.M.	Grand Cavalcade
2:00 P.M.	Exhibition of Premium Stock on the ring
3:00 P.M.	Reading reports by Chairman of Committees Conclusion Foot Race on the ring''

32.2 VIGNETTE 1

"...AN ALMOST ABANDONMENT... TO PLEASURE AND GOOD CHEER."

County fairs are now established not only in our best farming districts, but also in many localities where the hardy pioneer has had but a few years to develop the resources and cultivate the soil; and so thoroughly are the citizens in such cases awake to their interests, the annual return of the week that gives an opportunity to compare in a spirit of emulation the varied products of the soil and their own handiwork is hailed with the same anticipations of joy as a festal occasion in the olden times, when the yeomanry were wont to indulge in games of skill and dexterity, and an almost total abandonment, for a time, to pleasure and good cheer.

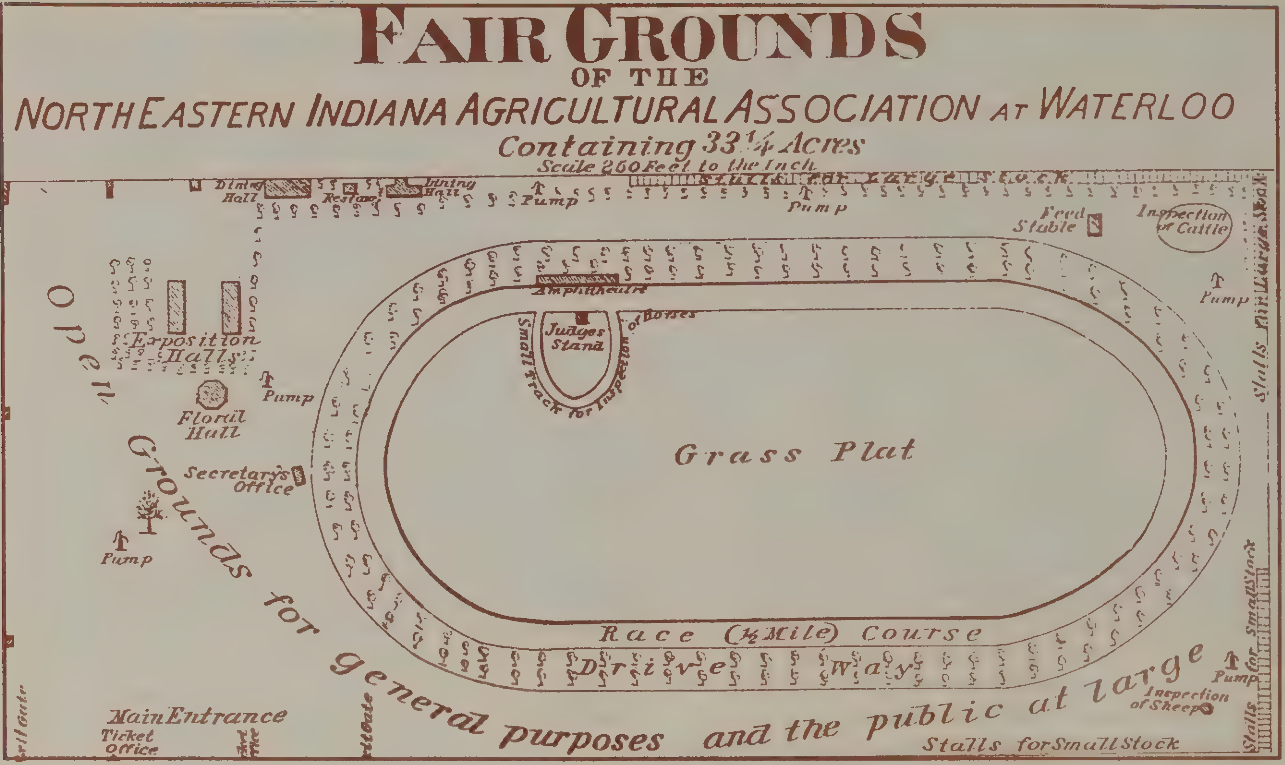
1885 History of DeKalb County, p. 451.

The Civil War and the expiration of the lease in 1868 apparently led to the demise of the DeKalb County Agricultural Society Fair at Auburn, and there were no fairs for several years.

32.2C DeKalb Agriculture And Livestock Association

On August 13, 1867, the DeKalb Agriculture and Livestock Association was organized for the purpose of "...leasing or buying and fitting up a track of land within one mile of the town of Auburn, not to exceed forty acres with a view of holding fairs thereon." This association was organized pursuant to a law of the Indiana General Assembly, approved February 20, 1867. It was a stock company with a stock value of ten dollars each. The charter stockholders were all of Auburn and are listed as follows:

John L. Davis
R. Elson
C. Klotz
J. N. Ford
A. J. Ralston
T. C. Elson
Meyer & Otto
A. M. Case
W. & W. W. Griswold
Ed Eldridge
H. W. Ford
R. S. S. Reed
Samuel Lauferty
J. C. Summers
Joseph Rainier
J. H. Ehlers
Guy Plumb
John Hechel


FAIR GROUNDS
OF THE
NORTH EASTERN INDIANA AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION AT WATERLOO
Containing 33¼ Acres
Scale 260 Feet to the Inch
Dining Hall
Restau.
Dining Hall
Pump
Stalls for Large Stock
Pump
Feed Stable
Inspection of Cattle
Pump
Amphitheatre
Judges Stand
Small Track for Inspection of Horses
Exposition Halls
Pump
Floral Hall
Secretary's Office
Pump
Open Grounds for general purposes and the public at large
Grass Plat
Race (½ Mile) Course
Drive Way
Stalls for Large Stock
Stalls for Small Stock
Pump
Inspection of Sheep
Stalls for Small Stock
Main Entrance
Ticket Office

Howard Coe
Frank Jones
George R. Hoffman
C. F. Madis
N. E. Altenberg
J. H. Moore
C. S. Hare
C. C. Buss
Thomas Baldock
Christian Sheets

It is not clear whether this association actually held a fair.

In 1870 a county fair was held at Spencerville but was not successful and was not held again.

32.2D Northeastern Indiana Agricultural Association

Waterloo was the leading town in the county in this era and several of its prominent citizens moved to organize The North Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association under a new state law which authorized the distribution of five hundred dollars in state funds for such associations. The association was a stock organization and was authorized to issue four hundred shares at a value of twenty - five dollars each for a total of ten thousand dollars. The charter stockholders were all from Waterloo or Corunna and are listed as follows:

James N. Chamberlain
B. B. Long
James I. Best
C. A. A. McClellan
Jacob Kahn
James A. Matson
E. R. Blattner
J. D. Dennison
William Stroh
Samuel Stroh
J. C. St. Clair
J. A. Boozer
J. C. Boyer
H. M. Henning
J. L. Marlan
John Leas, Jr.
R. Wes McBride
John Butt
Cyrus Bowman
J. Spencer
John Buchanan
R. N. Brooks
L. J. Blair
O. T. Clark
T. R. Dickenson
A. S. Leas
R. M. Lockhart
Miles Waterman
F. D. Ryan
J. M. Brumback

On September 6, 1873, the Articles of Association were amended so that the "Association would cover a district comprised of the following counties in the State of Indiana, to - wit: Steuben, DeKalb, Allen, Whitley, Noble, LaGrange, Elkhart and Kosciusco, under the name of the North Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association." At the same time, the board of directors was expanded to twenty persons. On November 14, 1889, the capital was expanded to six hundred shares at twenty-five dollars each, for a total of fifteen thousand dollars.

The association purchased 31.25 acres of land on the north edge of Uniontown and began developing a fairgrounds. The focal point was a full half mile race track which was faced by an amphitheater and surrounded with exhibition buildings. The perimeter of the track was planted with a double row of trees to provide shade for the spectators. Opposite the amphitheater at the northeast corner was a judges' stand and a small track for parading livestock. The grounds were surrounded by a board fence with two entrance gates and two exit gates in the southwest corner, along the county road. The fence provided the sheltered side of stalls for livestock. There were six wells with pumps scattered about the grounds for fresh water. There were several small rings for judging various classes of livestock. Other buildings were located on the northwest side of the track and included an octagon floral hall, two exhibition halls, two dining halls, restrooms, and a secretary's office.

The first fair was held October 15, 16, 17, and 18, 1872, and was highly successful. On Friday, October 17, 1872, the attendance was estimated at 10,000 persons! Six hundred entries were received and gross receipts were $2,502.01. The show of pacing, trotting and running horses was the highlight of the fair. A dividend of 25% was declared on the stock of the investors.

The second annual fair was even more successful in 1873. A feature was the exhibition of grain by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, comprising hundreds of specimens among which were wheat, corn, oats, and rye.

In 1874 so many stock exhibitions were received that stock had to be turned loose on the grounds. Attendance on Friday was fifteen thousand persons. In addition to the races, there was a buffalo chase on Saturday.

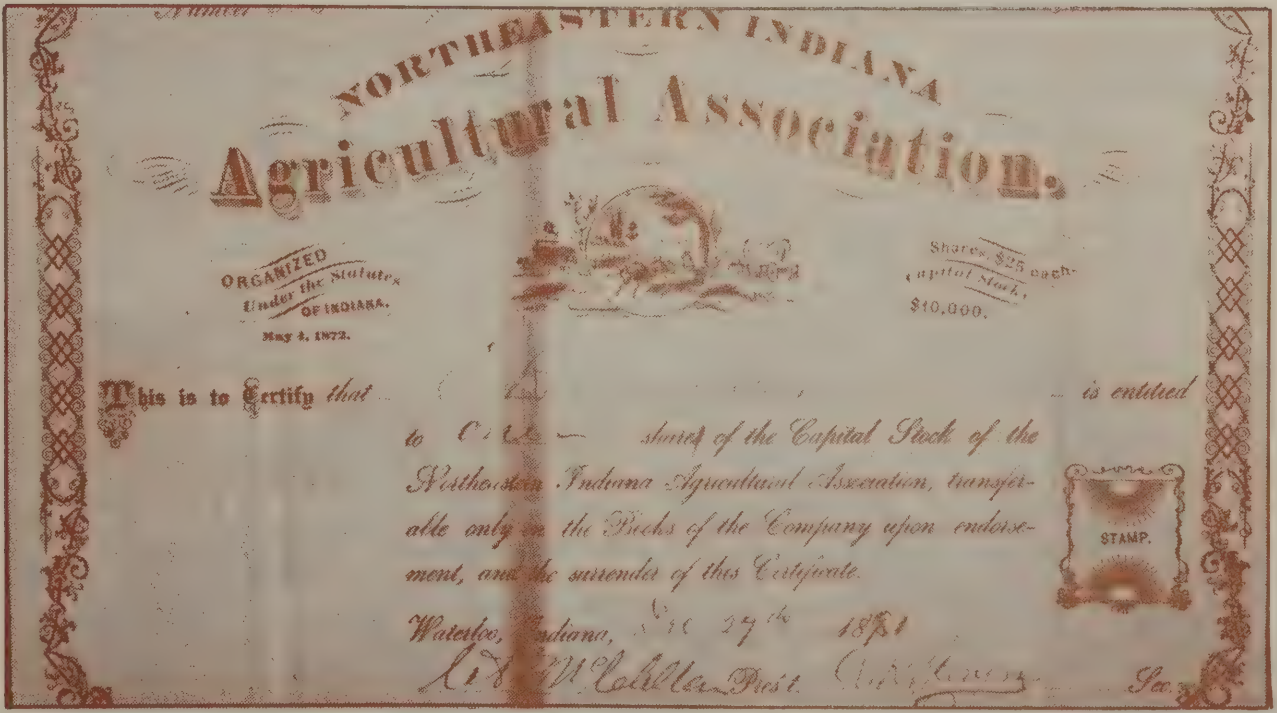
The fourth fair in 1875 saw the first exhibition of power-operated farm machinery in DeKalb County. Monstrous examples of produce included beets two feet long, radishes twenty inches in length and seven inches in diameter, carrots twenty inches long and four inches in diameter, cabbages forty - five inches in circumference, pumpkins two feet long and weighing over seventy pounds, onions four inches in diameter and rutabagas one foot in diameter.

The annual fair continued to attract thousands of people. They came by carriage, on foot, and by train. A feature of the 1879 fair was a twenty mile race where a man attempted to ride twenty miles on ten different horses in fifty - two minutes for an average of 24.64 miles per hour -- a phenomenal speed for a man on a horse, including dismounting and remounting ten times.

In 1881 a partial crop failure and heavy rains throughout the week resulted in poor attendance and a generally unfavorable year.

In 1882 the best time ever was made on the track at 2:62 1/2 minutes for a mile. This computes to 24.59 miles per hour!

At the annual meeting in December 1883, it was reported that the indebtedness on the grounds and building was only four hundred dollars and stock valued at $9,025 was held. The value of the land and improvements was $10,500. The officers selected for 1884 were R. N. Crooks, President; Dr. Madden, Vice - President; Don A. Garwood, Secretary; and J. C. Boyer, Treasurer. The Directors were John S. Boots, G. W. Draggoo, M. B. Willis, J. A. Barns, A. D. Moor, A. McCoy, Miles Waterman, J. N. Chamberlain, J. M. Brumback, E. Y. Williamson, Henry Hood, S. J. Locke, John Leas, L. J. Blair, G. O. Denison, and C. K. Baxter.



Number

NORTHEASTERN INDIANA
Agricultural Association.

ORGANIZED
Under the Statutes
OF INDIANA.
May 1, 1872.

Shares, $25 each.
Capital Stock,
$10,000.

This is to Certify *that* [illegible] *is entitled*
to [illegible] *shares of the Capital Stock of the Northeastern Indiana Agricultural Association, transferable only on the Books of the Company upon endorsement, and the surrender of this Certificate.*

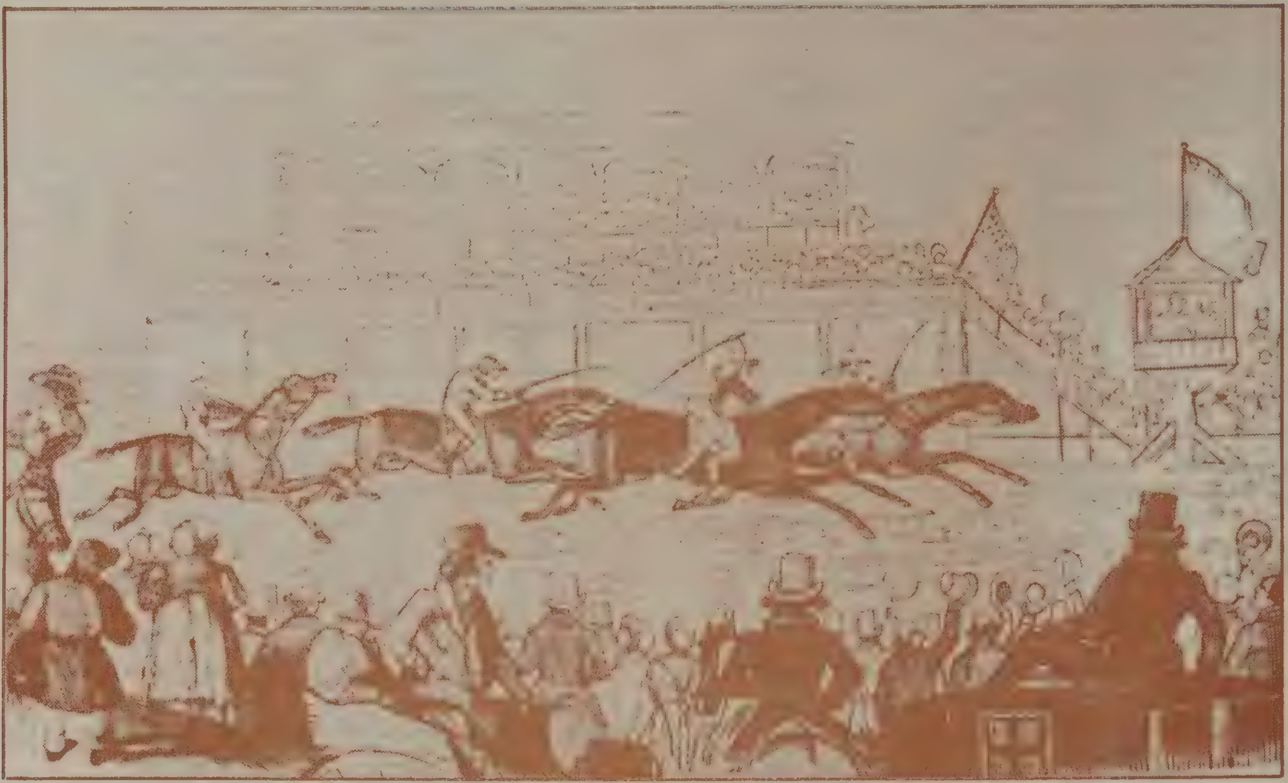
STAMP.

Waterloo, Indiana, Dec 27th 1881

Prest.

Sec.

Stock certificate for Northeastern Indiana Agriculture Association.



The date was moved forward to September 23 - 26, 1884. The feature attraction for this year was a balloon ascension.

The Northeastern Indiana Agricultural Association Fair at Waterloo continued for several more years but then became the victim of a competing fair at Auburn.

32.2E DEKALB COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION

The rivalry between the towns of Auburn and Waterloo became intense. Auburn was predominantly Republican, and Waterloo was predominantly Democrat. Add to this the dispute over moving the county seat to Waterloo and the fact that Waterloo's fair was so successful, and you have a dispute that resulted in dividing the township in which both towns were located into two separate civil townships --Union and Grant.

As a further result of this continuing feud, citizens of Auburn and rural people living south of Auburn organized the DeKalb County Fair Association on October 17, 1889. The stated purposes were for "...establishing and maintaining an Association for Horticultural and Agricultural purposes, improving livestock, and to promote and encourage mechanical and other useful arts, also to exhibit the same, embracing DeKalb County and all adjoining counties." It was also a stock association with eight hundred shares at twenty - five dollars each for a total of twenty thousand dollars. No person was permitted to vote more than ten shares of stock. The corporate seal was a "...female standing by a horn of plenty, a sheaf, and a plowman holding a plow and the word 'Seal' underneath the words The DeKalb County Fair, Auburn, Ind.' in a circle around said devices." The constitution required that the exhibition be held within one mile of Auburn.

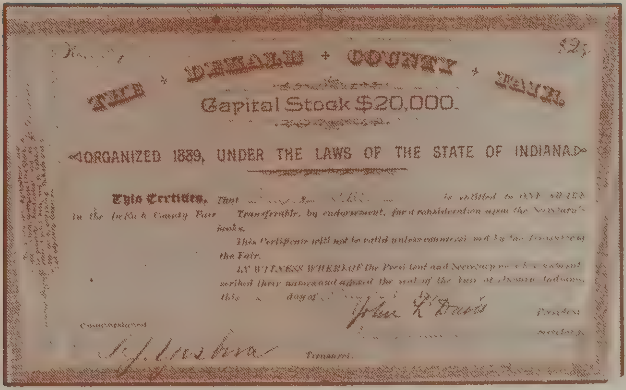
The officers were as follows:
Charles P. Glazier, President
James McClellan, Vice - President
William H. Dills, Secretary
John L. Davis, Treasurer

The initial directors were:

James D. Rowley
Willis B. Brown
John Wilson
Charles Rugman
Samuel M. Knott
John S. Boots
John Carper
Calvin Husselman
Willard Pepple
Frank Kercher
Sylvester Kutzner
Daniel Thomas
Charles P. Glazier
Wilson S. Dancer
Sylvester Rogers
Christopher S. Shafer
John L. Davis
Robert S. S. Reed
Calvin Grube
George Dunn

One hundred and forty - five shares of stock were subscribed for a total initial capital of $3,625. The initial stockholders were:

C. C. Shaffer
D. A. Sebring
D. J. Swarts
James Draggoo



$25

THE DEKALB COUNTY FAIR.

Capital Stock $20,000.

ORGANIZED 1889, UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

This Certifies, That ... is entitled to ONE SHARE in the DeKalb County Fair. Transferable, by endorsement, for a consideration upon the Secretary's books.

This Certificate will not be valid unless countersigned by the Treasurer of the Fair.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the President and Secretary ... have subscribed their names and affixed the seal of the Fair at Auburn, Indiana, this ... day of ...

John L. Davis President

Secretary

Countersigned

F. J. Yesbera Treasurer.

Stevens & Campbell
James McClellan
John L. Davis
James A. Barns
L. Bowers
Fred C. Davis
W. S. Dancer
A. B. Walsworth
John Sheffer
Owen Hensinger
H. P. Stroh
Ed S. Wise
S. M. Knott
J. C. Reed
A. King
Albert Zervis
A. Stutz
George E. King
W. B. Brown
F. J. Yesbera
G. L. Lanning
R. S. S. Reed
Hahn Brewing Co.
Cal Husselman
Chester J. Hodge
David W. Ocker
Charles Rugman
A. D. Moore
George W. McKay
David T. Smith
John Wilson
Daniel Thomas
J. P. Cochran
Charles P. Glazer
C. C. Kryder
G. E. Mathews
D. W. Fair
H. E. Trout
L. M. Smith
Thomas H. Tomlinson
O. T. Sagger
S. Hollister
H. R. Culbertson
W. H. Dills
John Carper
S. Rogers
Willard Pepple
Egbert M. Hodge

On February 24, 1891, the name of the association was changed to Auburn District Fair probably in order to obtain the state funds allocated to district fairs. It is likely that the North Eastern Indiana Agricultural Association terminated their fair at this time, but this has not been confirmed.

The Auburn District Fair Association purchased seventy acres east of Eckhart Avenue, erected buildings, and built an excellent half-mile track for horse races.

The first fair was held in 1890 and featured the sixteen piece Milo Calkins Band from Corunna. The Auburn Fair looked promising, but it was held for only two or three years and then disbanded.

The competing fairs at Waterloo and at Auburn could not exist. The Waterloo fair was the first to go. The Auburn people stopped supporting it. The Auburn Fair never was successful due to a lack of support from the Waterloo people and those who live in the northern part of the county.

As a result of this unfortunate competition, there was no county fair for a number of years.

"Big Load" at 1908 Fair.

1908 Fair drew huge crowds.

DeKalb County was a major producer of vegetables.

32.2F Free Fall Exhibit And Home Coming

There were apparently no fairs held until 1906 when the Free Fall Exhibit and Home Coming was held at Auburn. A copy of the Premium List for the 1907 Fair gives great detail as to the event. It was held October 9, 10 and 11, 1907, around the square and set the pattern for many fairs to come.

The manager was John C. Lochner. The officers were M. Boland, President; George Shepard, Treasurer; and H. D. Weaver, Secretary In addition to the officers the Executive Committee included J. W. Sheffer, Ashton Staman, John Hebel, John Leasure and John C. Lochner. There were numerous superintendents, committees and judges.

The premiums were donated by merchants and and were displayed in their windows prior to the fair. The most elaborate premium was a Turnbull wagon donated by the Culbertson Hardware Company for first prize in the General Exhibit of the Farm. This would be equivalent in value to a car or truck today.

The General Exhibit excluded livestock but was to include every other product produced on a DeKalb County farm. The contents of the exhibit were at the discretion of the entrant, but the committee suggested that the following items be represented:

Wheat
Barley
Buckwheat
Peas
Oats
Rye
Corn
Broom Corn
Pop Corn
Millet
Clover Seed
Timothy Seed
Flax
Potatoes
Onions
Beets
Carrots
Beans
Cabbage
Cauliflower
Celery
Eggplant
Melons
Parsnips
Pepers
Pumpkins
Radishes
Squashes
Sorghum Syrup
Maple Sugar
Sorghum Sugar
Wines
Vinegar
Cured Hams
Dried Beef
Hard and Soft Soap
Bread
Biscuits
Cake
Cookies
Doughnuts
Saratoga Chips
Canned Goods
Marmalades
Pickles
Preserves
Chowders
Sauces
Catsup
Horseradish
Elderberries
Rhubarb
Grapes
Jellies
Dried Fruits
Jam

Tomatoes	Apples
Turnips	Pears
Cucumbers	Apricots
Butter	Peaches
Cheese	Plums
Honey	Etc., etc.
Maple Syrup	

What an ambitious couple it would take to produce and exhibit all of these items!

There were classes and premiums for virtually everything that could possibly be raised or created in DeKalb County. For example, the first prize for yellow onions was a Perfection three - burner oil stove donated by Culbertson Hardware Company; second prize was a King hat donated by Schaab Clothing and Shoe Company.

The next several years were prosperous in DeKalb County and the fair flourished. Due to the construction of the courthouse, the fair was held at Garrett in 1911.

A program from the 1915 Fair shows that it was opened at 1:00 P.M. Wednesday by the Auburn City Band. Featured attractions were "The LaCroix" who put on numerous trapeze acts at Ninth and Cedar Streets. The Ginnivan Dramatic Company of Ashley were in Repertoire east of the courthouse each evening at 8:15 P.M. followed by fireworks shot from the courthouse.

The fair opened with a Patriotic Parade on Wednesday which had fifty -five units of a patriotic nature, including:

"Awake America" - DeKalb County Council of Defense
"Conservation of Food" - W. C. T. U.
"Raise the Flag over Every Schoolhouse" - F. M. Merica, County Superintendent
"Down With the Kaiser, Up With the Stars and Stripes" - Pedro Club
"Lafollette in Effigy" - Campbell & Son
"No Room in Auburn for Slackers" - Entre Nous Club
"No Time for Idle Hands" - Necanna Club
"If You Can't Talk for America, Shut Up" - Bar Association

Other features of the fair were tractor demonstrations at the rear of the Interurban Station, moving agricultural pictures at the Court Theatre, and a balloon ascension from Madden Field on East Seventh Street.

No fair was held in 1918 due to World War I, but it was resumed in 1919 and held until 1922.

There were no county fairs held for ten years when the present fair was organized as the DeKalb County Free Fall Fair in 1932. The DeKalb County Council refused to appropriate funds for premiums for the fairs 1922 thru 1931, resulting in no fairs being held these years.

A fair for Boys and Girls Club Work was held

32.2 VIGNETTE 2

"HOME SWEET HOME IN OLD DEKALB"

The Citizens of DeKalb county have promoted a Joyous Hoosier Home Coming, to be held in Auburn during the Free Fall Exhibit.

The place and time are well chosen. Auburn, centrally located and the county seat, should be chosen as the chief trysting place for old friends to meet and greet and talk of other times and other days. The second week of October is the time when the great exhibition of DeKalb county's products will be held on the public square. A time of harvest and sunshine and of perfect days in Northern Indiana.

The ebbing tides of the ocean always turn again home and we command all absent Hoosiers from old DeKalb, wherever you may be to be guided by this precept of the sea.

You may take the fond heart from its home by the hearth, but wherever it goes it will yearn for the land that gave it birth. Of all the glorious pictures that hang on memory's wall none are so dear as the scenes of childhood. The old homestead with its cool and cozy porch, the old well and swing under the old apple tree, the moon-lit lane, the green pastures and Old Swimmin' Hole are indelibly written on the pages of fond recollection.

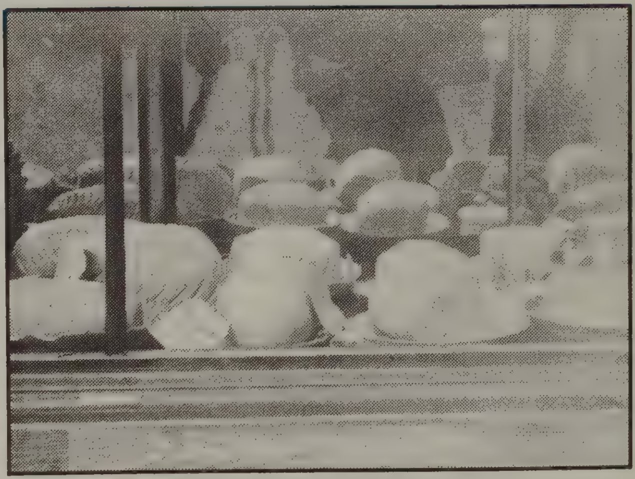
Since the day you bade adieu, much water has gone under the bridge, the pictures on the wall have faded some; the old clock on the mantel has ticked a thousand million times. But if you will come again someone will meet you who said Goodbye the day you went round the corner.

Come back! Enjoy once more genuine Hoosier hospitality. Greet that dear old smile once more. You will find someone peering down the pathway to the gate for your return.

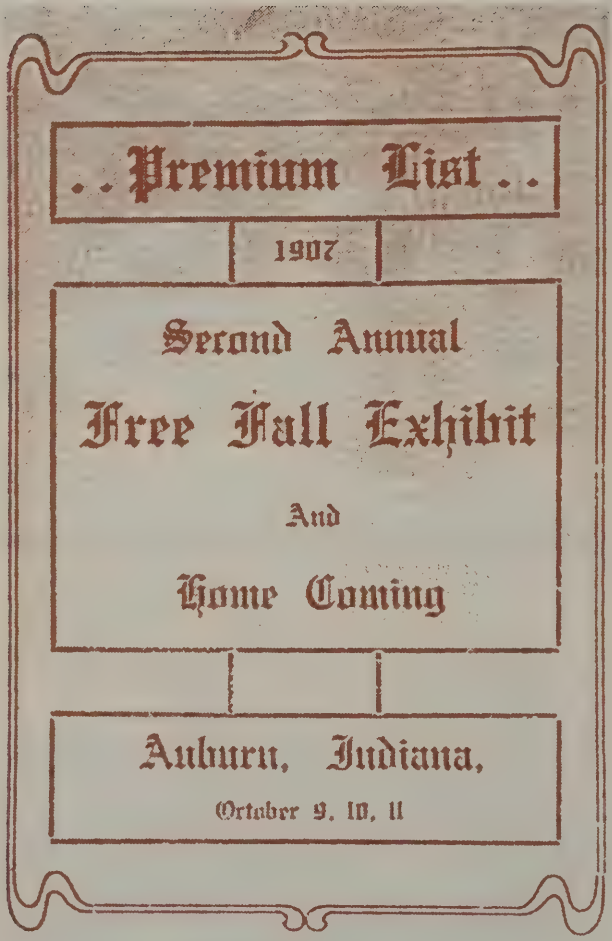
Notify the secretary, J. Howard Wagner, at once if you know of a former DeKalb county resident who has not received an invitation to the Joyous Homecoming.

Premium list from 1907 Free Fall Exhibit and Home Coming, Auburn, Indiana. October 9, 10, 11.

This DeKalb County farmer poses with large examples of pumpkins and squash outside Rice Studio, Auburn.



Housewives competed for the best baked goods.



..Premium List..

1907

Second Annual

Free Fall Exhibit

And

Home Coming

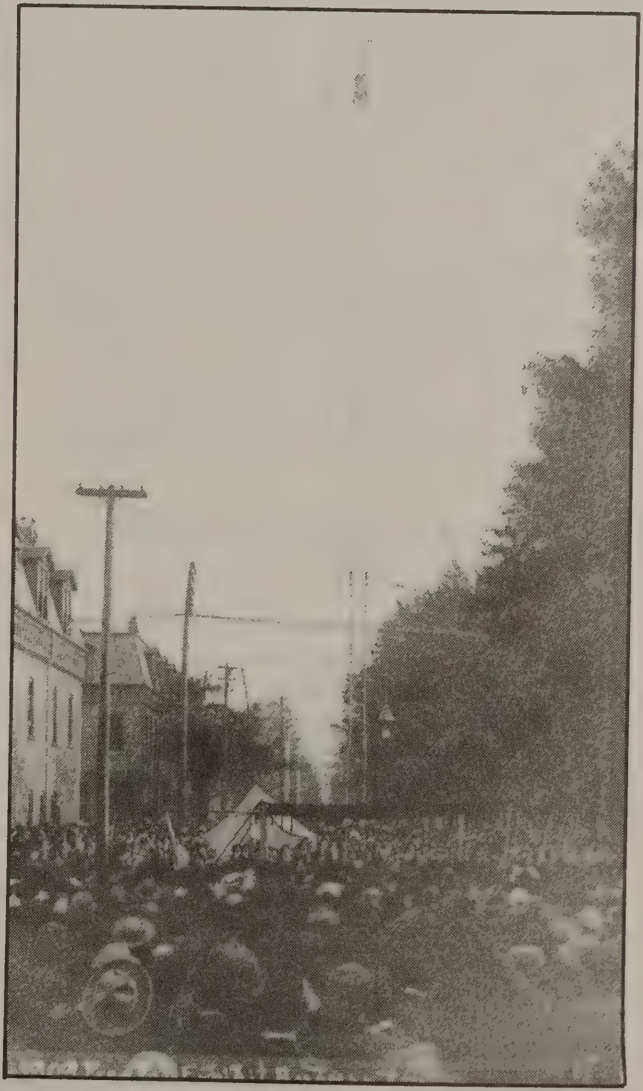
Auburn, Indiana,

October 9, 10, 11

Premium list shows categories of judging and premiums offered.

GINNIVAN
DRAMATIC
COMPANY

Banner of Ginnivan Dramatic Company.



Scenes from 1908 Fair.
Aerial acts were presented
each year.

Mounted color guard leads parade.

in Jackson Township in 1922. It was sponsored by the Jackson Township Farm Bureau and held at Jackson Center. There were twenty -eight Belgian horses displayed in Kelly's woods, eleven head of purebred cattle, twenty - three pens of purebred hogs, and twelve pens of purebred chickens. Fruit, grains, and vegetables were also exhibited.

32.2G DEKALB COUNTY FREE FALL FAIR

The DeKalb County Free Fall Fair Association was organized in 1932 to hold an annual county fair in Auburn. The renewal of a fair after a ten year absence was a result of the efforts of the Auburn Chamber of Commerce which raised over fifteen hundred dollars from Auburn merchants to pay the premiums for the fair. A fair has been held each year since, during the last week in September or the first week in October, except for 1940 when no fair was held due to the polio epidemic, and 1941, 1942, 1943 and perhaps 1944 and 1945 when no fair was held due to World War II.

The fair is considered a street fair in that most of the events are held on the square and streets of Auburn, with the exception of the agriculture exhibits which are held on the fair grounds east of Union Street between Thirteenth and Eighteenth Streets. DeKalb County's fair is one of only two street fairs remaining in Indiana. The other is the Bluffton Street Fair held at Bluffton the week before the DeKalb event.

Being a street fair, all events are free. In past years the Fair Association has sponsored "free acts." For example, in 1940 the following free events were held on the square: Bergoff Magic Show; Page and Jewett, Comedy Cyclist; Beno, The Man in the Air on the Chair; the Sprigg Sisters, Arial Butterfly Act; World Famous Flying Rockets; Hollywood Thrill Girls in their defying Hoop the Hoop and Double Race for Life; and the Flying Acrobats. Aerial wires, poles and ladders were erected on the square and between buildings on the street. In recent years, these types of acts have been replaced by swing choir, chorus, and band contests. Good country music acts, such as Tex Ritter, have also been held on stage.

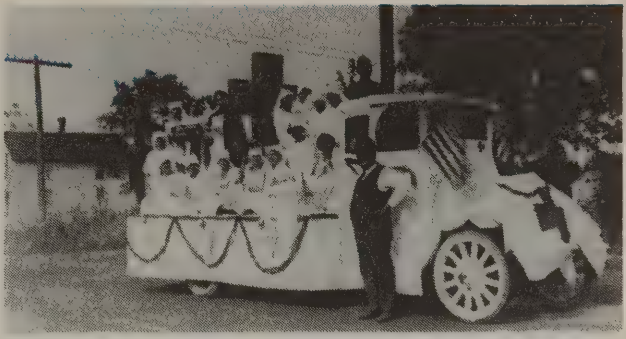
Most schools in the county have dismissed classes on Friday of fair week, so the students can attend Kids' Day. Students who have entries in the 4-H Agricultural exhibits are often dismissed for the whole week and sleep near their animals in the tents or buildings. Judging of the agricultural exhibits takes place throughout the week. An auction of the animals is held on Friday. The auction is subsidized by interested citizens and businesses so the 4-H members receive a premium price for their animals. This has given many members a start in farming or a nest egg for college.

Parades are held each evening with a theme such as 4-H, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, or queen contests. The Grand Finale Parade is held on Saturday and usually lasts from two to three hours. Floats and bands are the favorite entries. Floats are not as elaborate as in the past, but some remain. For many years, the Auburn Lions Club Float won top honors. Floats are usually made from a farm wagon. A common technique has been to build a framework of light lumber covered with chicken wire. Facial tissue or crepe paper in various colors and configurations is then stuffed in chicken wire to create a shape, color, and contours. Letters can also be formed with contrasting colored paper stuffed into the chicken wire. It can take hundreds of hours to create an elaborate float.

The industrial tent is a unique feature of the DeKalb County Free Fall Fair. It has been located on several different streets, but presently extends along Cedar street from Eleventh street to Fifteenth Street, with an extension to the east on either Thirteenth or Fourteenth Street. Merchants display their products in booths. Many hold drawings in order to obtain names, addresses, and telephone numbers for prospective customers. Many merchants indicate that the Industrial Tent is the best exposure for their business of any means of advertising. In the past many new car dealers diplayed their next year's model cars. Farm equipment dealers have displayed in the tent over the years, but now display in the pasture field at the fair grounds.

Rides and carnival booths have always been an important part of the fair. These have been supplied by the Gooding Amusement Company of Columbus, Ohio, or Poor Jacks of Milford, Indiana. Rides used to be erected on the square itself, but in recent years only the portable stages and seats have been placed on the square itself.

The various exhibits of flowers, foods, sewing, crafts, collections, and antiques were once housed in the courthouse but are now housed at Middaugh Hall. The non - animal 4-H exhibits are housed in the 4-H Building at the southeast corner of Union and Fourteenth Streets. Perhaps the favorite activity of many fair goers, is the fine eating available. Favorite traditional places include the St. Joe Lions Club tent and the Spencerville Eastern Star Donut stand on the northwest corner of the square, the Waterloo Lions Club trailer on the south side of the



McInyre truck doubles as Red Cross float.

32.2 VIGNETTE 3

"...I MISS THE FAIR OF THE EARLY TWENTIES."

As I recall the good old midway of county fairs of the 1920's, the rides were few. The old standbys of the merry-go-round and the large ferris wheel dominated the midway. The tilt-a-whirl did not make its debut until the late twenties or the early thirties. The introduction of the various jolt, jerk, and bounce rides were fairly recent -- within the past 20 or 25 years.

Side shows of all kinds filled the midway. They had wrestling and boxing shows which challenged all comers. Other side shows included the:

Tatooed Man and Woman
Bearded Lady
Half-Man and Half-Woman
Dog-Faced Boy
Wild Man from Borneo
Fat Lady
Snake Charmers

One thing I specially enjoyed were the barkers or pitchman for these attractions. They could put Billy Graham to shame. In fact, I thought the pitch was much more entertaining than their show.

When I recall to memory the two or three Girlie shows and Hootchie-Cootchie shows and draw the contrast of our present fair streets lined with sandwich shops and taco booths, I cannot but feel how soft, fat, and lazy we have become. Our society keeps thinking more of its stomach than it does of sex.

...I miss the fair of the early twenties. It had the remote flavor of a riproaring frontier town, similar to that I experienced in wide-open Truckee. California in the 1930's.

Narrative of W.A. Nessle

Pony cart in parade.

Lodge in full horse regalia.

square, and the Jackson Township Volunteer Fire Department eating establishment at the Saddle Club Building on the Fair grounds, which serves hearty breakfasts, lunches, and dinners throughout the week. For snacks, the taffy, carmel corn, and candy apples of the Pence and Chorpenning families are musts. Some avid fair attenders plan their week around the menus of the eating stands.

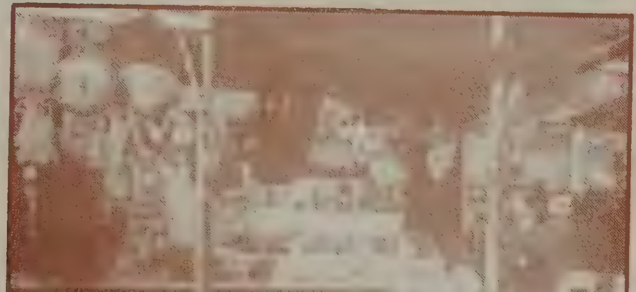
The DeKalb County Free Fall Fair is a "happening" that many enjoy thoroughly. There is no fair like one's own fair. It is not the rides, the tents, the parades, or the exibits that make the fair special. It is the people. College students return home for the fair, old timers come back from faraway places, and nearly everyone in the county gets to the fair at least once during the week. Some grumble about the streets being blocked and the money spent, but to the majority who love the fair it is well worth the minor inconveniences.

The DeKalb County Free Fair Association, a not - for -profit organization, has operated the fair since 1932. It has a twenty - five member board of directors representing each township, city, and town in DeKalb County. The officers for 1987 are William Howe, President; Ralph Myers, First Vice President; Forrest Rudolf, Second Vice President; Don Johnson, Secretary; Stuart Harshman, Assistant Secretary; Hal Hoham, Secretary Emeritus; Dick Crow, Treasurer; William Bellamy, Assistant Treasurer; Jim Whittington, Concessions and Entertainment Manager; and Robert LaRowe, Assistant Con cessions and Entertainment Manager. The executive committee includes the officers, plus John Steman, Director At Large; John Reinhart, Member at Large; Roscoe Wiggins, Manager of Exhibit Hall and Machinery Field; Pat Clark, Manager of Industrial Tent; and Dale Lockwood, Manager of Grounds.

Floats were horse drawn.

A bountiful harvest.

The biggest?



Everything that could be raised on a DeKalb County farm was displayed.

32.2 VIGNETTE 4

"Keep up the name and whatever you do, never cut the quality of your product, even though you have to raise the price. Out there they'll pay good money for good quality."

As a young adult, Guy Van Zile quit school in Garrett when he was old enough to get into the machine shop of the B & O as an apprentice. His father, William Van Zile was killed on the B & O R. R. while working as a conductor, in 1893. Guy's mother was widowed at an early age with her only son about two years of age, and four girls. Times were hard.

When talk went the rounds that the shops were to be moved, to Wood St. in Chicago, thus eliminating many jobs, something had to be done -something different.

Some bread and butter had to be put on the table, bills had to be paid. Grandfather Guy also felt that he was a good cook, made very good, others liked it, why wouldn't everybody.

Christmas time was slight on gifts, but there was always grandfather's good candy and popcorn balls. Everybody enjoyed the goodies. One winter when it was bitterly cold, exceptionally so, with the snow hub deep, on the old Model T Ford touring car, with the izing glass curtains, I'll never forget the freezing trip from Imlay City, Michigan to Garrett in that old Model T Ford. But the warmth of grandfather's heart made it all worthwhile. His good candy and roast turkey dinner were a very rare treat in those days.

It must have been the beginning of a new kind of life for Guy and it was probably about the winter of 1928 when I was six years old, the son of Auliene Chorpenning, the only daughter of Guy and his first wife Edna Snowberger Van Zile, who died at the age of 19, and grandmother Van Zile.

I remember the discussions around the dinner table as Grandpa rolled his own cigarettes of Prince Albert tobacco, and licked it up the side, as he always did. It was not always the neatest cigarette and he often struck a kitchen match on the seat of his pants to light it. Once it got going, the ash would grow to an inch and drop *on the floor. He always had a small hole in the front of his shirt caused by his careless smoking habits. Above all, his language was not the best.*

"Why not make taffy and popcorn balls, sell it at homecomings and carnivals around here," Guy said. He remarked, "We could put together a frame joint, get a canvas top, and we'd be in business. They'd buy it if we could show them how good it is." He picked up a piece of vanilla taffy, rolled it around in his fingers, and pop it in his mouth. We'd have to keep the price down or nobody could afford it. He moved the candy around in his mouth and said, I'd have to mortgage my house, get going in the spring, and if I don't do it now, I probably never will. "Columbus took a chance didn't he?" By early May, 1928, a new business was born. Guy Van Zile and his second wife, Stella, from Kendallville, and two nephews, Billy and Gerald Pence, sons of his wife's sister, Eva, went to Ashley, Indiana to a two-day homecoming. Business was good. People enjoyed his brainchild product. The new venture was or seemed to be a success.

"We did alright," he said as he counted his paper money and change, This could pay off. Even the carnival owner, a Mr. J. C. Weer from Cassopolis, Michigan, who headed up a little 5 or 6 ride carnival, was impressed with the products and invited Guy to join the troupe with the show across the Lower Peninsula of 5 or 6 counties in Michigan to the Ohio River and back, stopping at an Indiana community occasionally. They added candy (red) apples that Fall and business continued to be good, considering the times.

"Next year I'll need more counter space, a bigger stand, and fill it up with some good eye appeal. We'll go all out," Guy said.

The past due bills were paid off with a nice piece of change left over. The following year, with new equipment, (some second-hand stuff of course,) but repaired so it worked, a new and bigger concession stand, Guy and the troups hit the road early in the spring.

We joined up with K. G. Barcate out of central Michigan. It proved to be very successful and business grew.

The new carmel corn and taffy sticks were proving themselves. Popcorn sold for 10 cents a bag. Carmel corn bringing a whopping 15 cents in a glassine bag and hundreds of sticks of flavored taffy were selling like wildfire at 5 cents each or 6 for a quarter. We can't hardly make the stuff fast enough these days, he explained.

And then the Crash of 1929. Guy Van Zile lost everything he owned. His new brick home in Garrett, the little cottage at the lake, his old second hand Model A truck, the works.

Guy Van Zile lost everything but he never lost his friends, his ambition, and his desires. Again he began to put it all together. He's made friends everywhere, and with his goodness and renown, he had no trouble getting back on his feet.

Van, as he was often called, continued to grow. Times got better. Van got better. Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan Fairs welcomed him. Carmel corn made with country butter and his taffy candy, especially black walnut, a specialty of his Everybody looked forward to his products.

Jerry Gerald Pence made all of the taffy in the early years and it was always my job to wrap it. Every piece had to be 6 x 12 inches, wrapped in waxed paper. By now I was 14 years of age. I had 4 years under my belt and enjoying every minute of it. I always disliked Labor Day to come in Wauseon, Ohio (the Fulton County Fair) which meant it was back to school. Gee, 1936, I'll be a freshman in high school already. Grandpa would reassure me I'd have my old job back in the spring. "I can't get along without my number 1 boy," he would exclaim. "You know it takes all of us to make the business click."

Winter was bitter cold. My Christmas was only a week away. The U. S. Government had passed a bill to grant World War II veterans a bonus. Thank God, for the first time in our lives, mom, my three sisters and I would have a home of our own, all made possible by the bonus which made the down payment for Christmas. We had each other and my mother had all the wonderful traits of her father. She could make ice cream out of clean fresh milk out of clear fresh fallen snow and could always put a meal on the table, out of an empty kitchen cupboard.

Two or three years before, Grandpa Van had purchased the old Zonker farm nearby at Eddy's Corner, three miles east of Hamilton, an old rundown 35 acres, but believe it or not, Van was driving the prettiest tan 1933 Auburn car I'd ever seen.

When he stopped in front of our house two or three days before Christmas, he came strolling into our cold living room, with boxes under each arm, and looking at me said, Jack, go out and look over the machine and when you come back, look in the back seat and bring in that box with you. For several years grandpa and Mr. Plyly of the renowned Plyly Candy Company of LaGrange had been friends. The box was filled with chocolate covered cherry flips and assorted hand-dipped chocolate creams, (all seconds of course).

But Christmas was Christmas again.

Thanks to that kind of kind ol' man, spring and the Fair circuit looked so much closer.

Now it was county fairs like Kendallville, Hicksville, Ohio; Napoleon, Ohio; Wauseon,

An airplane landed at Madden Field and attracted huge crowds as an early fair.

Ohio; Montpelier, Ohio; Ottawa, Ohio; Bluffton, Indiana, and Auburn Free Fall Fair, of course, plus an early list of carnival, street fairs, and celebrations, and homecomings throughout southern Michigan and northern Indiana and Ohio. From the Upper Peninsula in Michigan to the Ohio River, Van's was accepted with open arms. For nearly 35 years he pleased fairgoers with his products of quality.

In 1958 at the Fulton County ~~Fair,~~ Wauseon, Ohio, Guy Van Zile suffered a paralyzing stroke and we had taken him to his house east of Hamilton. He had been good to me and my wife Gwen, during the years when we were young.

He had painstakingly taught me the ropes, the hard facts of life and the joys of what hard work rewards. Except for thc 4 1/2 or 5 years, or from 1941 to 1946, when Gwen and I were married when I was discharged from the Air Force as a Tailgunner on a B25 in the CBI Theater of War. I had had no connection with the business and grandpa Van. I knew of no other business than carmel corn, taffy candy and candy apples.

I had been schooled by the originator of the business. What better opportunity could I ask for. The business needed modernizing-better equipment, more mobility, easier working conditions, faster production, methods, and a more sanitary operation, and still maintain the high quality that had made the business and name famous in the past.

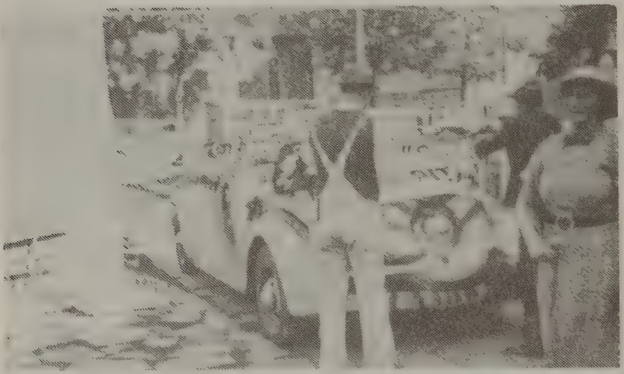
In 1948, Gwen and I built the first mobile-type concession stand of its kind, a beautiful well-equipped trailer.

It was accepted as the finest in the State area and our business prospered immediately. "Jacks" was on the tongues of people everywhere. Grandpa Van always contended that it would never work. "Mobile concessions will not take the place of the old frame stand which had to be set up. I tell you it won't work, never has and never will." "You know," he said, "if I was a little bit younger, I'd have a concession trailer even better than what you and Gwen's got. You've proved your point and made a believer out of me." His voice was course and uneven and there were tears in his eyes. "You know son, you have a good thing foing for you and your family. Keep up the name and whatever you do, never cut the quality of your product, even though you have to raise the price. Out there they'll pay good money for good quality."

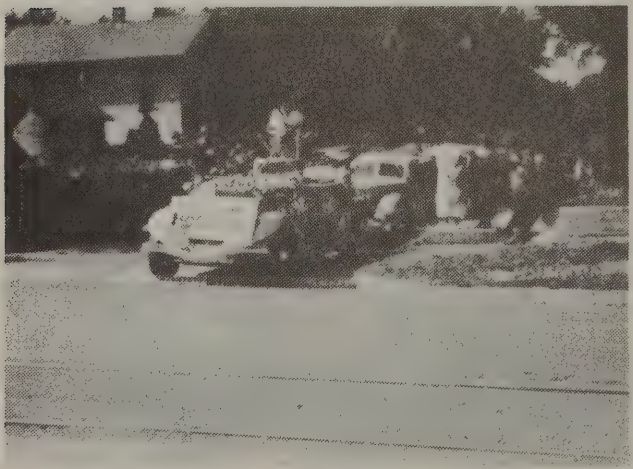
For thirty-two years now we've done just that - more modern equipment, improved packaging, clean and sanitary operations, and different products. We've expanded our operations in the three state area and in most Fairs, "Van's" or "Jack's" have been an important part in the lives of four generations. It's like we say, "Our customers get the very best"-signed Jack and Gwen Chorpenning - "ask your friends and neighbors, - they know." Our whole hearted thanks and sincere gratitude must go to one grand ole man, Guy Van Zile, originator.

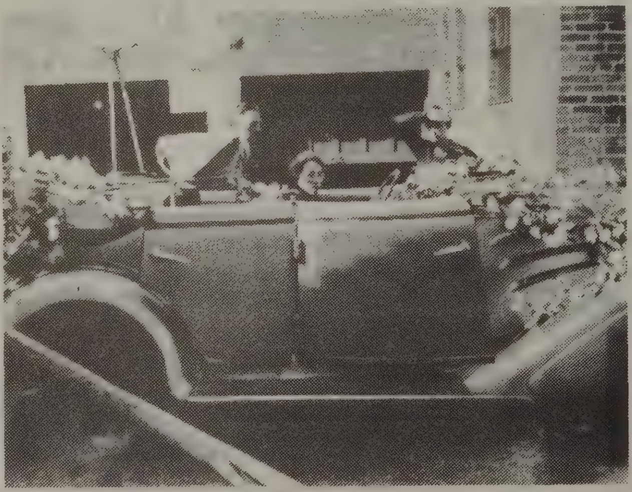
Narrative of Guv Van Zile.

Band and float in 1956 fair parade.



Souder Hospital used 1934 Auburn Convertible Sedan to advertise its maternity services.



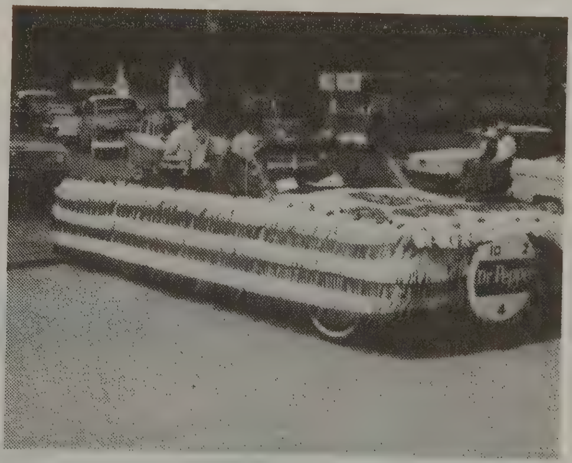


Auburn Rubber Company float was covered with tissue paper stuffed into holes of chicken wire.

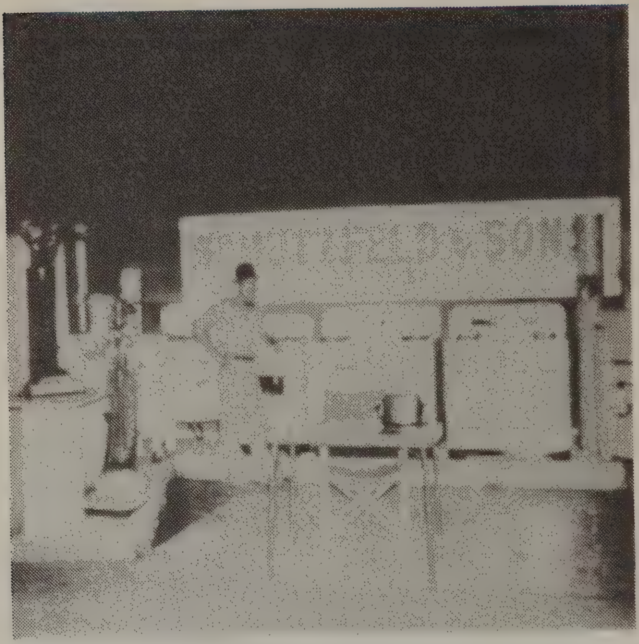
Auburn Electric and Water Department float. A wooden frame was constructed over a truck or wagon. It was then covered with chicken wire. This could be molded into the shapes and configurations desired. Then, paper was stuffed into the wire to provide a colorful surface.

MOOSEHEART FOR THE CHILDREN MOOSEHAVEN
WE LABOR FOR THOSE THE WORLD FORGETS ~
ONE MILLION MEN ENJOY MOOSE SERVICE DO YOU
LOOM

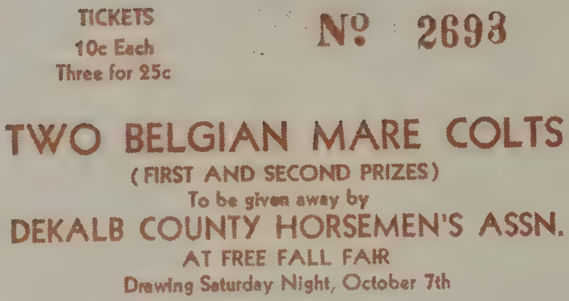
Mooseheart float featured a stuffed moosehead.


Dr Pepper
10 2 4

Convertibles were covered with paper.



Industrial tent provides area merchants with a space to advertise their waves. Wm. Mutzfeld & Sons of Butler displayed appliances in 1956. Robert Bowers is shown with booth.



TICKETS
10c Each
Three for 25c

Nº 2693

TWO BELGIAN MARE COLTS
(FIRST AND SECOND PRIZES)
To be given away by
DEKALB COUNTY HORSEMEN'S ASSN.
AT FREE FALL FAIR
Drawing Saturday Night, October 7th

Raffles are popular.

Little Joe Miller
Little Joe Miller

Little Joe Miller set up his "Big Wheel" on the west side of the square for many years.

Scenes from 1986 fair.

Large rides are set up overnight.

Ferris wheel towers above buildings.

Midway is bare in afternoon but full by evening.

Saddle Barn
is now used
by Jackson
Township
Volunteer
Fire Department
to serve food.

Scenes from 1986 fair.

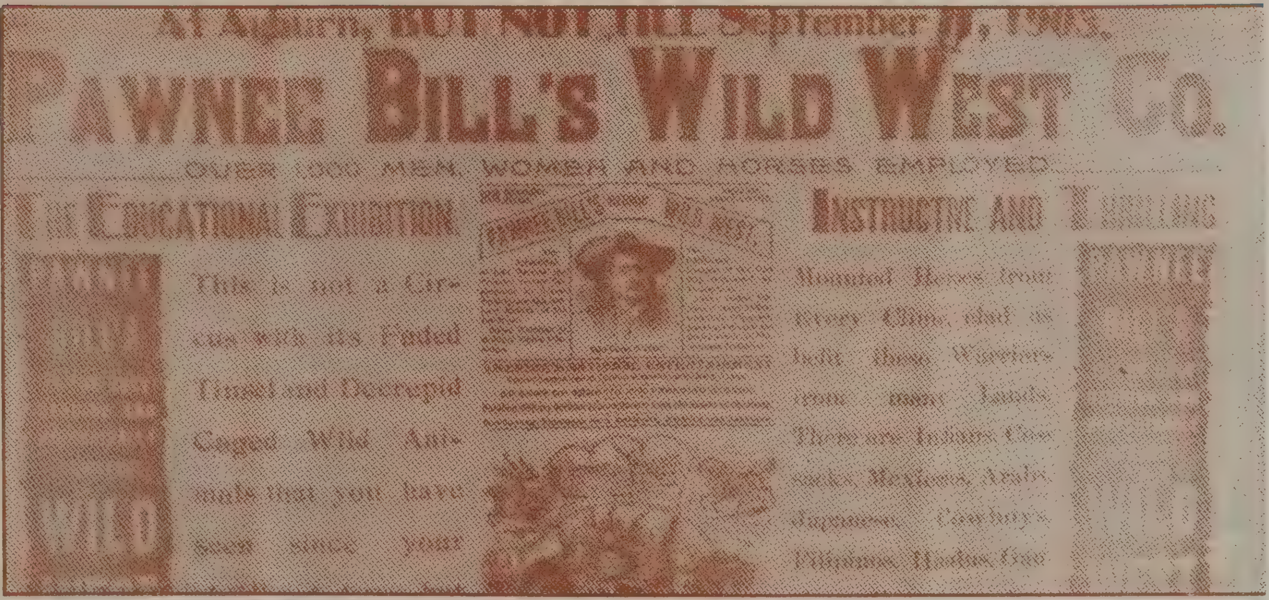
Eating stands line Cedar Street South of Ninth Street.

Frog game draws spectators.

DEKALB
BAND

DeKalb Band.

Auburn Community Band plays while drawn through parade on flatbed truck.



At Auburn, BUT NOT TILL September [illegible]

PAWNEE BILL'S WILD WEST CO.

OVER 1000 MEN, WOMEN AND HORSES EMPLOYED

THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION

INSTRUCTIVE AND THRILLING

This is not a Circus with its Faded Tinsel and Decrepid Caged Wild Animals that you have seen since your

Mounted Heroes from Every Clime, clad as befit these Warriors from many Lands. There are Indians, Cossacks, Mexicans, Arabs, Japanese, Cowboys, Filipinos, Hindus,

32.3 CARNIVALS AND FESTIVALS

The history of the many carnivals and festivals held in DeKalb County over one hundred and fifty years has proven to be elusive. These have been held in our villages and towns from time to time, but little record has been kept of them.

One of the earliest carnivals was held in Auburn at the end of the last century. No county fair had been held since about 1892.

After the end of the Spanish-American War, the fair-hungry citizens organized the Auburn Carnival and Peace Jubilee which was held September 7, 8 and 9, 1898. Its officers were W. H. McIntyre, President; W. H. Schaab, Vice-President; W. C. Hartman, Secretary; and H. B. McCord, Treasurer. The directors included the officers plus John L. Kruger, W. E. Ryan and W. F. Kessler. The officers of the Ladies' Auxilary were Mrs. I. J. Zent, President; Mrs. G. L. Lanning, Vice-President; and Miss May Rose, Secretary and Treasurer. Mrs. D. D. Moody was chosen Queen of the Carnival.

The Chiefs of Departments were:

Scene Painter and Decorator	C. W. McBride
Costumer	Fritz Shiltz & Co., Chicago
Electric Fountain	Russ Guilford
Electric Search Light	A. F. Moody
Peace Arch	Frank F. Howard
Fireworks	Henry J. Pain, New York City
Artillery Movements	Charles Duwan, Captain
Infantry Movements	Herman Lobmiller
Living Pictures	Mrs. Chester Hodge

The carnival was held around the square. The focal point was a huge Peace Arch that was erected across Main Street just south of Eighth Street. This symbolized the peace achieved at the end of the war. The entire celebration used the war and subsequent peace as its theme.

The first event was a band concert at 10:30 A.M. on Wednesday, followed by Open Air Vaudeville in the Park. There was another band concert at 2:00 P.M. and then the Royal Pageant, Parade of Floats and Mounted Characters. Then festivities continued with more Open Air Vaudeville and Living Pictures and Statuary by Search light. The evening was concluded by the display of the Electric Fountain at 9:00 P.M.

The second day was opened with a Drill by the Auburn Light Artillery in Madden's Field which was located north of Seventh Street and east of Cedar Creek. There was a Ladies Flower Parade at 3:00 P.M. and then Pain's Fireworks and the Battle of Santiago at Madden's Field at 8:00 P.M.

The event was closed on Friday night with an Illuminated Royal Pageant and Flower Parade at 7:30 P.M. Royal Pageant was a parade consisting of thirty-four units which included:

Platooned Police
Woman's Relief Corps Float
Hungarian Hussars
Washerwoman (This lady's husband carried no insurance in the Macabees)
The Lady's Parlor (This lady's husband carried insurance in the Macabees)
Mounted Knights of Pythias
Ancient Order United Woodman Float
Grecial Soldiers
Grand Army of the Republic
Cleopatra -- Mrs. Will Schaab
Lady Riders

Mounted Red Men
Turkish Soldiers
Light Artillery
Rathbone Sisters
Modern Woodmen of America
Byzantine Sisters
Jolite Club
Mounted Roman Soldier
Jolly Times -- Rip Van Winkle and the Other Boys

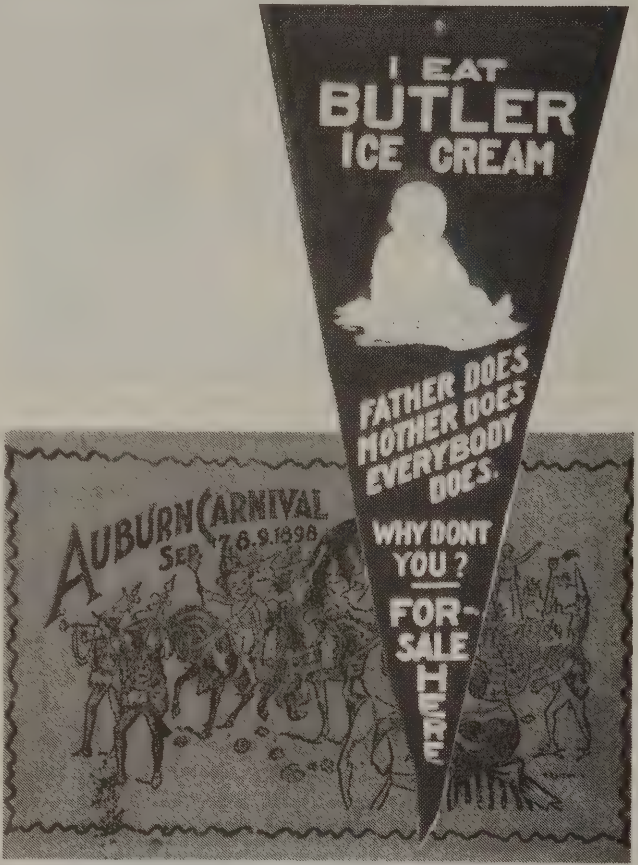
The parades started on the square and went south on Main to the Wabash Depot, then went to Jackson, then north to First and then south on Main, back to the square.

Many other carnivals have been held since. Most have had a theme or special event to commemorate. Some have had long continuity; others have been held only one year. Butler Days has been held at Butler, Garrett Days has been held at Garrett, and the Waterloo Crossroads Festival has been held at Waterloo in recent years. The term ''Festival'' has replaced the term ''carnival'' in recent years, but the event is largely the same. The Bridge Festival has been held at Corunna, and the Covered Bridge Festival has been held at Spencerville. These events have served to provide a sense of identity for the community and to raise funds for special purposes such as fire departments, community buildings, or parks and playgrounds.

The history of the Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Festival is in the automotive chapter.

MAMIE
MAMIE

Carnival at Waterloo.



Carnival at Butler.

Carnival at Waterloo.

Elephants parade on the street of Auburn.

32.4 CIRCUSES

A major circus was headquarted in DeKalb county during the 1880's and early 1890's. This was the M. K. Houlton Circus which wintered on the Houlton farm on State Road 1 north of Butler. Many traveling circuses have performed in DeKalb County from year to year.

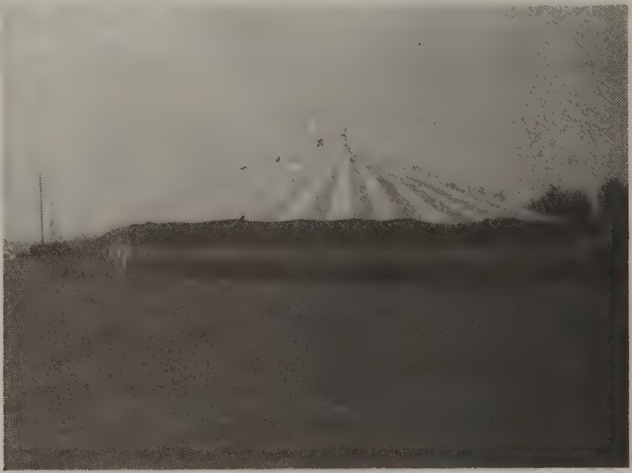
32.4A M. K. HOULTON CIRCUS

In the 1880's the M. K. Houlton Circus traveled Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio. It advertised that it was "An amusement organization positively without parallel, coming on its own special wagon train and keeping all its appointments." An advance agent travelled to towns several weeks ahead of the proposed dates to book the show, to place advertisements, to post handbills, and to arrange for the site for the circus. The most important aspect of a site was a supply of good water for cooking, washing, and watering the animals. Tents were used for animals, for cooking and eating, and for housing some male participants. The show wagons were used to house females and families with children. Everyone in the show worked in the set up; the women and children helped with the cooking and washing.

The parade into each town was led by the Houlton Challenge Band. Almost everyone in the troupe, including women and children were in the parade, adorned in colorful costumes. Some rode on the ornate show wagons or rode on decorated horses with fancy saddles, and others walked the parade route.

A showbill of 1893 distributed in advance of the circus states:" Enlarged at a vast Expense, Borne on by the Whirlpool of Popular Applause and Presenting a Programme of New and Brilliant Features, the Reputation of this Splendid Organization is so Favorably Known, to speak of it's Merits is Needless Talk. this Splendid Organization will Appear with their Gorgeous Entertainment of New Wonders and Attractions, the Most Magnicient Entertainment ever Organized, a Combination of Skill, Science and Novelties, Unexcelled in the Amusement World, all Exibited Under Our Large Completely Appointed Pavilion. Refined and Classic Shows, Unsurpassed in Magnitude and Variety, and the Symbols of A Joyous Victory has Perched Upon our Banners. With one Accord the Verdict Has Been Given, and the People say THE BEST. Do Not Miss the Opportunity of Seeing M. K. HOULTON'S CONGRESS OF WONDERS. Remember the name, Day and Date.

"We tolerate no Games, or Disreputable Followers, and Retain supreme and Individual Control in Every Department. All are Courteously Treated, and Special Attention is Bestowed on Children, Ladies and Elderly Persons." Appearing on the 1893 bill were:" Clinger's Acrobatic Troupe and the Wonderful Juvenile Aggregation, Performing Somersaults from Shoulders, Forward and Backward Somersaults and High-Hand Stands -- Joe E. Sawer, The Acknowledged High-Kicker of the World, $1000 Challenge that he has no Equal -- Zenora, The King of the Mid-Air, introducing Difficult Drops, Etc., on the Flying Trapeze -- Avery and Clinger Bros., the Athletic Marvels, who will present one



Scenes from Carson and Barnes Five Ring Circus.

of the finest displays of Gymnastic Art upon the Double Horizontal Bars, Accomplishing more Difficult Feats than any other Artists in this Country --Mondiana, King of the Swinging Slack Wire, Introducing Feats never before concieved --The Musical Bros. Jink and Dode Houlton, Coronet and Trombone Soloists --Bryan, Hinkle, McFabben, Musical Clown, Acrobatic Clown and Juvenile Clown -- Mr. Travoe, in His Wonderful Chair Pyramid, doing Single Hand Stands, and other difficult Balancing Acts -- DuRand, The Greatest Contortionist in the Universe, Worlds Fail to Express the Wonder Excited by his Acts of Contortion, It is Conceded that he has Completely Eclipsed the Greatest of Benders.''

Professor R. R. Houlton was the musical director of the circus. The Houlton orchestra rendered appropriate selections during the circus.

The processional street parade moved through the town in which the circus was being held at 1:30 P.M. led by the M. K. Houlton Challenge Band. This advertised the presence of the circus throughout the town. The gates to the pavillion opened at 7:00 P.M., and the circus started at 8:00 P.M. Admission was twenty-five cents for adults and fifteen cents for children under age twelve.

The M. K. Houlton Circus used the Waterloo Brewery Building during the winter to practice and to develop new acts. The high ceilings of the large brick building were similar in height and configuration to a circus tent.

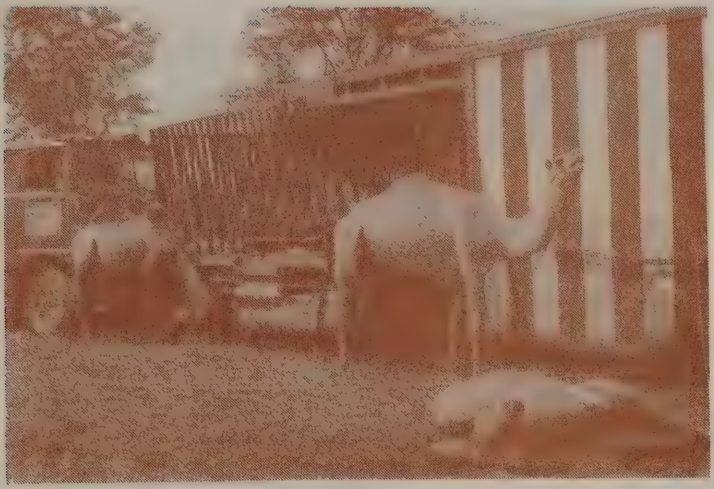
The headquarters were on the Houlton farm six miles north of Butler on S.R.1. The circus was disbanded in 1893 when the building which housed the circus equipment, tents, and costumes burned.

32.4B TRAVELING CIRCUSES

Traveling circuses have performed in at least one of our towns nearly every summer for nearly a century. The earlier circuses traveled by rail. Their cars were set off on a siding, and the circus was held on railroad grounds in Butler and Garrett. In Waterloo, the equipment would be paraded through town to a field on the north side and set up. In Auburn, Madden Field on East Seventh Street was used.

In later years, the circuses have traveled by truck. They have set up at various places such as Jaycee Field in Auburn and the field where the United Methodist Church is now located in Butler. Shows are usually held at 4:00 P.M. and 7:00 P.M.

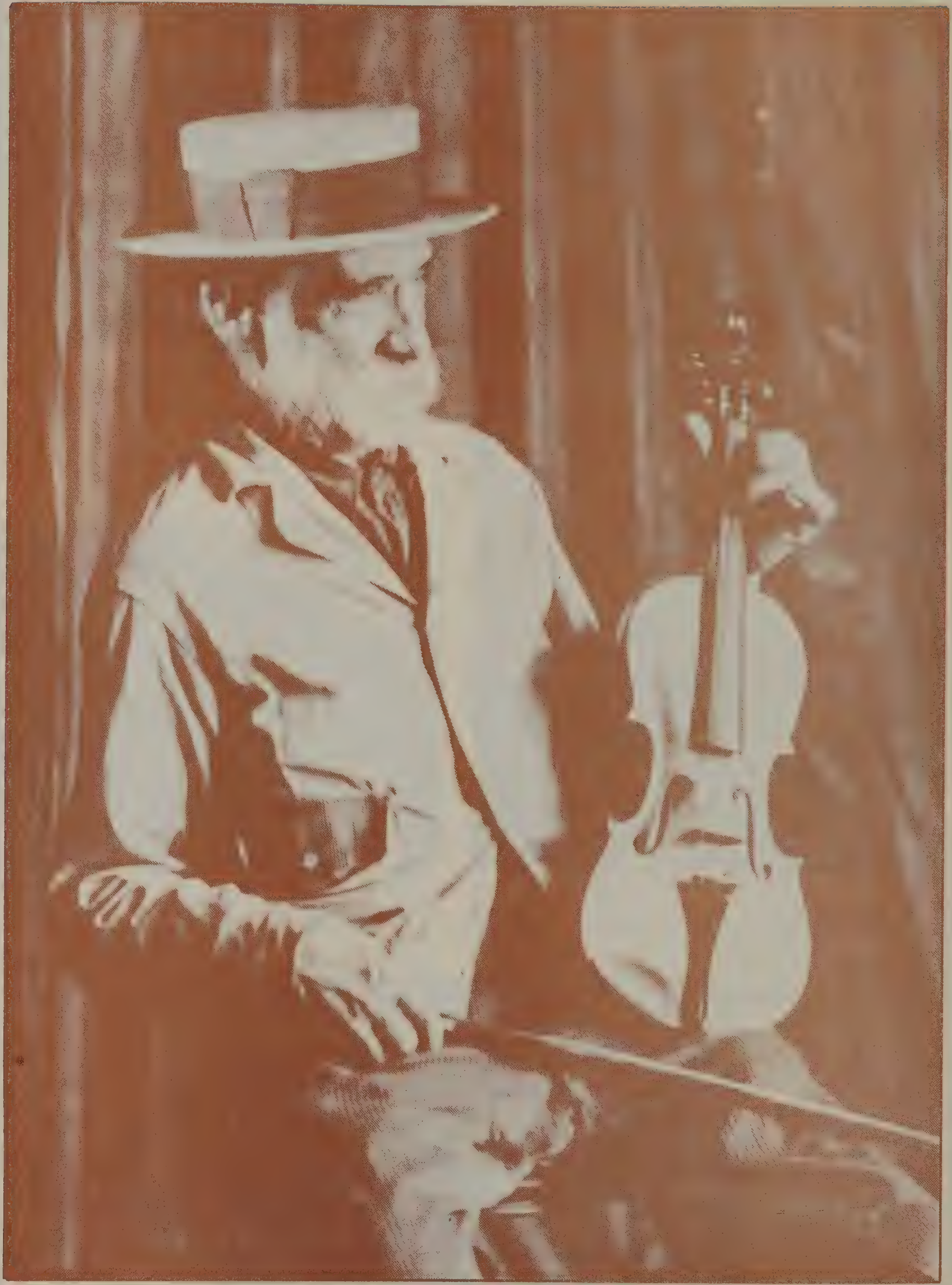
One of the most recent circuses held in DeKalb County was the Carson and Barnes Five Ring Circus held along the west side of Potter Drive in Auburn in September 1985. It was held in one large tent with several side show tents at the entrance. It was well attended and well received.



Scenes from Carson and Barnes Five Ring Circus.

HIPPOPOTAMI

GIANT SPIDERS REPTILES SNAKES



Sherm Wolf, Fiddler, of St. Joe. Photograph by Kelso Davis c. 1940.

CHAPTER THIRTY THREE

THE ARTS IN DEKALB COUNTY

33.1 OVERVIEW

The areas of human endeaver generally referred to as "the arts" have been important to our DeKalb County ancestors and have continued importance at present.

Will Cuppy is probably the best known DeKalb County author. He was a humorist, whose books were popular from about 1930 to 1950. **The Decline and Fall of Practically Everybody** was published after his death in 1950 and was on the **New York Times** Best Sellers List for four months. Other authors have written poetry and fiction.

DeKalb County artists have been difficult to identify. A representative group of artists known to the author has been identified here. Frank Finch was a noted DeKalb County cartoonist who was nationally syndicated from the **Denver Post**.

Bands and orchestras have entertained our ancestors. Silver Coronet Bands were popular in the 1870's through the 1890's. Military bands and community bands have been popular.

DeKalb County had two resident coverlet weavers who have left examples of their craft for us to admire. The Spinning Spools Quilt Guild has designed and made a Sesquicentennial Quilt depicting the history of DeKalb County.

Theatre has ranged from opera houses to modern cinemas. Talking picture shows came to DeKalb County around 1930. Prior to that, talented pianists provided background music for silent pictures. Drive-in theatres originated from the practice of merchants' projecting movies onto the sides of their buildings to draw customers.

Community theatres have provided a means for actors and actresses to show their talent and to entertain.

33.2 DEKALB COUNTY AUTHORS AND THEIR BOOKS

DeKalb County has produced its share of authors, the most notable of which is Will Cuppy. Hoosiers are said to have books outlined in their heads and are "quick to take a pen in hand."

Many of our authors have written poetry. Frank Carleton Nelson could be called Auburn's Poet Laureat. His poems were about local subjects and were widely popular.

Will Cuppy appears to have left Auburn as quickly as possible after his graduation from Auburn High School and seldom returned. He infrequently, if ever, wrote about his boyhood in Auburn, although his humorous stories sometimes reflected his rural Indiana roots.

The names and brief biographies of DeKalb County authors have been culled from "**Indiana Authors and Their Books** and other sources. At least one book of each author has been examined. It is possible that some DeKalb County authors may have been missed by this method; however, those identified are listed as follows:

PAUL DARCY BOLES

Paul Darcy Boles was born on March 5, 1919, in Auburn, Indiana, the son of Ernest Glendon and Gwendolyn Marsden Boles. He married Dorothy Flory on December 25, 1941, and they had three children: Shawn Michael, Patric Laurence, and Terence Ross. He was privately educated. Boles is a free-lance writer and also writes for advertising companies. He received the Friends of American Writers Award for **Parton's Island** and has contributed short stories and essays to anthologies and periodicals.

Books authored by Mr. Boles are as follows:

The Streak, New York, 1953;
The Beggars in the Sun, New York, 1954;
Glenport, Illinois, New York, 1956;
Deadline, New York, 1957;
Parton's Island, New York, 1958;
A Million Guitars and Other Stories, Boston, 1968; and
I Thought You Were a Unicorn, and Other Stories, Boston, 1971.

WILLIS W. CAREY

Dr. Willis W. Carey wrote and published the **History of Spencerville** in 1952. The 125 page volume tells the history of Spencerville from the perspective of a resident and physician.

ROBERT WAYNE CLARK

Robert Wayne Clark was born to Norman Clark and Mary B. Clark at Auburn, Indiana. After graduating from DePauw University in 1920, he returned to Auburn and taught at McIntosh High School. After a year, he went to the University of Pennsylvania and obtained a Masters Degree in Education. He then entered the Philadelphia School System where he spent forty-seven years as teacher, department head, vice-principal and principal, and then principal of the Thomas A. Edison High School, a school of three thousand students. Mr. Clark also earned a Doctorate Degree (Ed. D.) at Temple University.

Dr. Clark wrote a small volume of poetry entitled **Along the Way**, which was published in 1974.

LOIS B. COBLER

Lois B. Cobler wrote **Seventy Years of First Church of Christ, Garrett, Indiana** in 1971. The book was printed and bound locally at Bartels Printing. Miss Cobler also wrote a popular historical column for the **Garrett Clipper**.

WILLIAM JACOB CUPPY

William Jacob Cuppy was born in Auburn, Indiana, on August 23, 1884, the son of Thomas Jefferson Cuppy and Mary Frances Stahl Cuppy. During his childhood his family lived at 407 South Jackson Street, Auburn.

"In spite of our funny name," says Mr. Cuppy, "the Cuppys were of some consequence as pioneers of Whitley County, Indiana. My paternal grandfather, Abram Cuppy, died as long ago as 1847, while serving as state senator at Indianapolis. I was named after my uncle, Captain William Henry Cuppy, of the 44th

Indiana Infantry, who died in 1862, having been wounded at Fort Donelson. We all came originally from South Carolina-French Huguenot stock.

"My happiest childhood days were spent at the Cuppy farm near South Whitley, Indiana, where my widowed grandmother was the rallying point of G.A.R. activities, and where the small Will acquired his first knowledge of the birds, the flowers, and other annoying aspects of animate nature. It was there, too, that I went thru a threshing machine by mistake.

"My mother was straight Pennsylvania Dutch, and a school teacher to boot. I am very proud of my Pennsylvania Dutch strain. I think that is the best way to feel about it. Anyway, mother had most of the family sense. She was a singer of great talent, and I used to pump the organ while she sang in the choir in the Presbyterian Church in Auburn - a circumstance that finally led to my membership in the Guild of Former Pipe Organ Pumpers. By the way, my sister played the organ. When necessary, I substituted for either of them, my little brother pumping at such times.

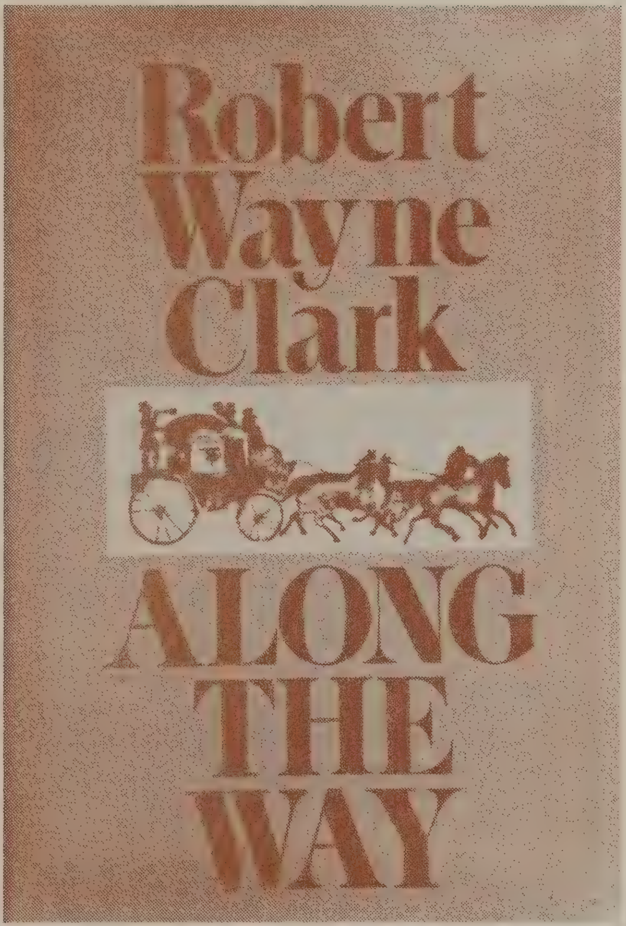
"I attended the Auburn High School, graduating in 1902. I was out of school a good deal, having what passed for recurrent attacks of appendicitis; I now think that this was merely my way of attracting attention and getting out of work. Nevertheless, to my lasting regret, I was considered bright enough to skip the eighth grade, so that I missed all tuition in grammar, punctuation, and that sort of thing. As a result, I have always been wobbly in such matters.

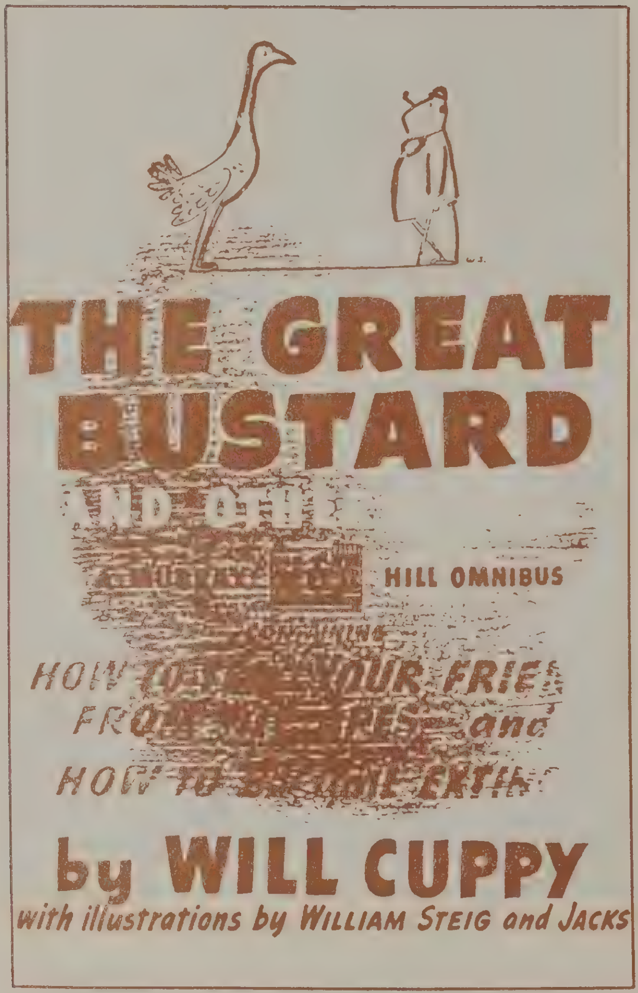
"I entered the University of Chicago in 1902 and was graduated therefrom in 1907, with the degree of Ph.B....

"The rest of my academic career is quite incredible. Deciding, after graduation, that I knew nothing whatever about anything, I hung about the campus for the next seven years, taking courses in practically everything, with or without credit, as the spirit moved me. For three mortal years I studied the Elizabethan prose writers in the graduate English library, and at one time had almost completed a doctor's thesis on the subject. One day I decided that all that would never do, so I cut the thesis in half, took the degree of Master of Arts in English and hopped a train for New York.

"So you see, I am really rather an erudite person. I try not to let it show in my writing. It isn't everybody that spends twelve years in college - and then writes the sort of thing I do!

"My first experience in authorship was equaly fantastic. A publisher asked me to write a book of University of Chicago college stories, and I did. After purchasing and reading all the books





of college stories available, I almost immediately produced a sizeable volume entitled **Maroon Tales**, as much like the others as possible but worse...Mercifullly, most of the first edition was drowned in a flood which visited the cellar of the university press shortly thereafter.

"That was in 1909. My next book **How to Be a Hermit**, appeared in 1929, just twenty years later. I used the twenty years between my first and my second book in trying to achieve the first faint glimmerings of how to write English....

"I do a little magazine writing. Most of **How to Tell Your Friends from the Apes** was first published in the **New Yorker**.

"For some years I have conducted a weekly column called Mystery and Adventure in **Books,** the literary supplement of the **New York Herald Tribune**. That is by no means because I prefer detective stories and Westerns to other books — it just happened so. Occasionally, I also review real, or honest-to-goodness books."

Will Cuppy was unmarried, maintained an apartment in New York, but spent most of his time, the year around, in a "shack" on one of the sandy reefs off the south shore of Long Island, where he developed the recipes that led the Library of Congress to classify his book of humor, **How to Be a Hermit**, under "culinary arts"....

Books written by Cuppy include:

Maroon Tales. Chicago, 1910;
How to Be a Hermit. New York, 1929;
How to Tell Your Friends from the Apes. New York, 1931;
How to Become Extinct. New York, 1941;
The Great Bustard and Other People. New York, 1944;
(a combination of **How to Tell Your Friends from the Apes** and **How to Become Extinct**.);
How to Attract the Wombat, --, --;
The Decline and Fall of Practically Everybody. New York, 1950;
How to Get from January to December. New York, 1951.

Will Cuppy also edited **Worlds Great Detective Stories** and **Murder Without Tears** and wrote the footnotes to **Garden Rubish and Other Country Bumps** by Sellar and Geatman.

Cuppy died in New York on September 19, 1949. His remains were cremated and returned to Auburn for burial next to his mother in Evergreen Cemetery. **The Decline and Fall of Practically Everybody** was published posthumously and spent four months on the **New York Times** best sellers list.

GEORGE BOLAND ECKHART

Son of Frank and Jessie Boland Eckhart. George Boland Eckhart was born in Auburn, Indiana, in 1897. He attended DePauw and Stanford Universities. His father and other members of the family started the Auburn Automobile Company Eckhart owned a Chevrolet agency in California and worked for the Santa Fe Railroad. He has written extensively about mission churches in the Southwest.

Eckhart's books are:

History of an Eckhar(d)t Family Whose Three Sons (John, Henry, George) Came to America Before 1850 (with Charles M. Reinoehl), Bryan, Texas, 1952;
A Guide to the History of the Missions of Sonora, 1614-1826 Tucson, Arizona, 1961;
Spanish Missions of Texas, 1680-1800, Tucson, Arizona (1967); and
Temples in the Wilderness; the Spanish Churches of Northern Sonora, Tucson, Arizona, 1975.

FRED L. FEICK

Fred L. Feick was born at Chicago Junction (now Willard), Ohio, in 1878. After graduation from high school, he became a call boy for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He later transferred to the machinery department and in 1896 came to Garrett where he hired out as a brakeman. He later became the youngest conductor on the division.

In 1901 Feick was seriously injured and, while convalescing, began studying law and economics. In 1905 he wrote a volume called **The Life of a Railway Trainman**. The book was a pro-union work which outlined the plight of railway employees.

Fred Feik was active in union and political affairs throughout his life and served as mayor of Garrett from 1935 until his death in 1963.

BETTY BROWN HICKS

Betty Brown Hicks was born in Auburn in 1914. She attended DePauw University. Years of wandering followed her marriage to George W. Hicks, a chemical engineer. After her husband earned his M. D. degree, the couple settled down in Pascagoula, Mississippi. They have six children: Mark, Nancy, Jane, Mary, Nina, and Piora.

Mrs. Hicks wrote one volume of poetry entitled **I Sing My Amazement -An Autobiography in Poetry** in 1968. Many of the poems in the book were written while she was in Auburn.

JULIA MOTT HODGE

Julia Mott Hodge was born in Auburn, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Hodge. She was a member of the Philippine Mission of the Presbyterian Church. In 1935 she published a volume called **Notes on the Four Gospels Harmonized**. The 430 page book was printed in Manilla.

JOHN BADLAM HOWE

Born in Boston, Massachusettes, on March 3, 1813, John Badlam Howe graduated from Trinity College in 1832. He moved to Indiana, where he was a member of the Indiana General Assembly in 1840 and of the Indiana Constitutional Convention in 1850. He died in Lima, Indiana, on January 22, 1882.

Howe probably never lived in DeKalb County but was co-founder of Auburn. His books are all on economics and finance:

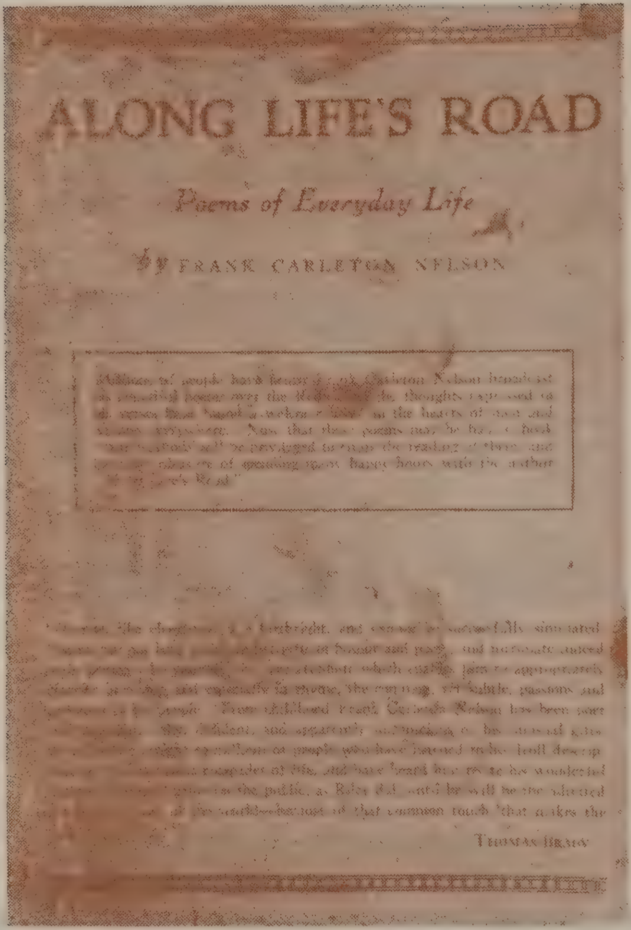
The Political Economy of Great Britain, the United States and France in Use of Money. A New Science of Production and Exchange, Boston, 1878;
Monetary and Industrial Fallacies. A Dialogue, Boston, 1878;
Production and Exchange: a Definition of Money and Deposits, New York, 1878;
Mono-Metalism and Bi-Metalism; or, the Science of Monetary Values, Boston, 1879;
The Common Sense, the Mathematics, and the Metaphysics of Money, Boston, 1881; and
A Reply to Criticisms on Same, n.p. (Boston), 1882.

KIERAN M. KAY

Kieran M. Kay, O. F. M. Conv. wrote a small volume in 1973 titled **An Affair of the Heart**. It was apparently written while he was a resident at Saint Anthony Center, Auburn.

WILLIAM H. McINTOSH

William H. McIntosh is reputed to have written a number of county histories in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. He probably worked for a company who produced the volumes on a subscription basis. The author of these volumes was usually not disclosed. No specific title has been found, although Mr. McIntosh is listed as the "Editorial Supervisor" for the **DeKalb County Section of the History of Northeast Indiana**, published in 1920.



ALONG LIFE'S ROAD

Poems of Everyday Life

BY FRANK CARLETON NELSON

THOMAS BRADY

FRANK CARLTON NELSON

Frank Carleton Nelson can be called Auburn's "Poet Laureat." He published two volumes of poetry: **Along Life's Road** in 1928 and **The Evening Hour** in 1934. Nelson lived at 354 West Fifth, Auburn. He and his wife Marie had a daughter, Josephine.

Many of Frank Carleton Nelson's poems were set in Auburn and DeKalb County. He was frequently called upon to write poems for special occasions and usually obliged.

CAMERON PARKS

Cameron Parks was a resident of Garrett and was active in Girl Scout work. In 1970 he published a book titled **Girl Scout Man** in which he chronicled his experiences as a counselor at Girl Scout Camp Ella J. Logan at Dewart Lake. Parks was also a noted collector of Indian relics.

MYRON LEE PONTIUS

Myron Lee Pontius was born at Fairfield Center, DeKalb County, Indiana, on August 2, 1877, the son of Samuel and Lucy Da Huff Pontius. He attended Tri-State College and Hiram College, but received the divinity degree from Yale University. He served as pastor of the Central Christian Church, Jacksonville, Illinois, for twenty-seven years and the Plymouth Congregationalist Church in Fort Wayne for two years. He died on May 12, 1964. His books are **When Sorrow Comes**, Nashville, Tennessee, 1934; **The Resurrection of the Unknown Soldier**, Nashville, Tennessee, 1935; and **The Small Town of Yesteryear**, Indianapolis, Indiana, 1963.

RACHEL SHERWOOD ROBERTS

Rachel Sherwood Roberts was born February 28, 1940, at Brazil, South America. She earned a B. A. in English at Furman University in South Carolina in 1962 and a M. A. at the University of Richmond in Virginia in 1964. She married Dr. James Roberts on April 1, 1966 and moved with him to DeKalb County in 1967. Dr. and Mrs. Roberts have three children, Anne Margaret, Edward H., and Emily Allen. In 1984 Mrs. Roberts wrote **Crisis at Pemberton Dike**, a story based on local floods.

JOHN MARTIN SMITH

The son of Walter Melvin and Kathleen Ruth Creager Smith, John Martin Smith was born on

August 17, 1939, in Auburn, Indiana. He received the B. S. (1962) and J. D. (1965) degrees from Indiana University. On September 3, 1960, he married Barbara Alice Clark and they had three children: Creager, Thompson, and Patrick. Smith has practiced law in Auburn since 1965.

His books include: **An Illustrated Historical Guide to DeKalb County Courthouses and DeKalb County Government**, Auburn, Indiana, 1976; and **DeKalb County 1837-1887**, Auburn, Indiana, 1987. He has also written numerous historical articles and pamphlets.

33.3 DEKALB COUNTY ARTISTS

Identifying DeKalb County artists has proven to be a difficult task. The few listed here were known personally by the author and are hopefully representative of others who were residents of DeKalb County.

Rufus Stoltz was a lithographer at the Higley Press in Butler and was a credible artist in oil. He graduated from the Cleveland Art School and studied at the Art Students League in New York City. He painted a number of local scenes around Butler.

Edward Arnold painted in watercolors in the 1940's. He painted several scenes in downtown Auburn.

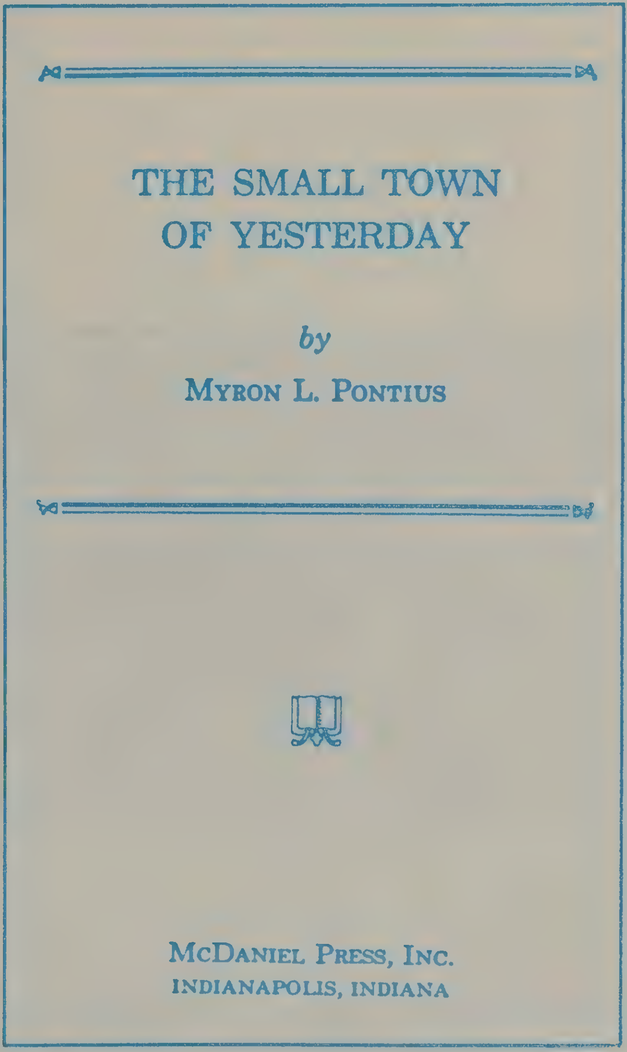
Ardis Snyder painted in several mediums. She was noted for several large murals which she painted on buildings in the Butler area.

Barbara Rue now lives in Cedarville but has spent much of her life in DeKalb County. She paints in several mediums, but tempera is her favorite.

Andrea Van Horne, an art teacher at DeKalb High School, is an accomplished watercolorist.

Francis Ruppert of Smithfield Township was a folk artist who created an outdoor sculpture titled "Wild Menagery." The work was about thirty feet long and was built adjacent to the road. Some figures were hand-made by Mr. Ruppert; whereas, other figures were purchased and made a part of the rock garden setting. Various plantings added to the overall theme of people and animals in a jungle.

Claude A. Benedict painted with water colors. He lived in Auburn. One painting examined was dated 1891.

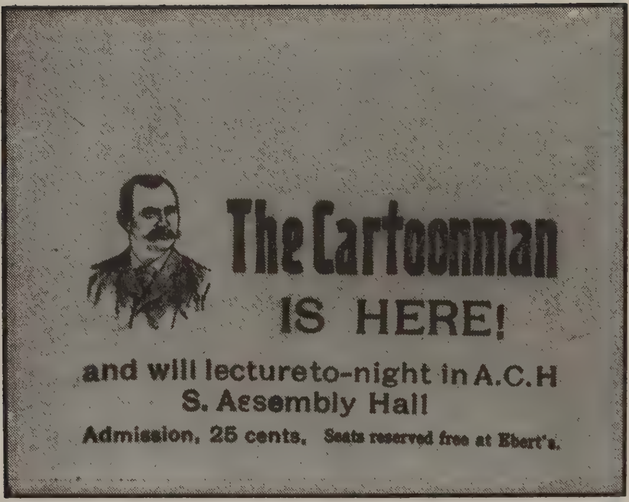


THE SMALL TOWN
OF YESTERDAY

by

MYRON L. PONTIUS

McDANIEL PRESS, INC.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

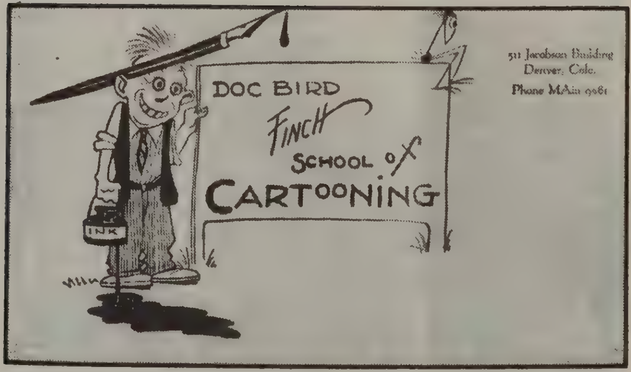


The Cartoonman

IS HERE!

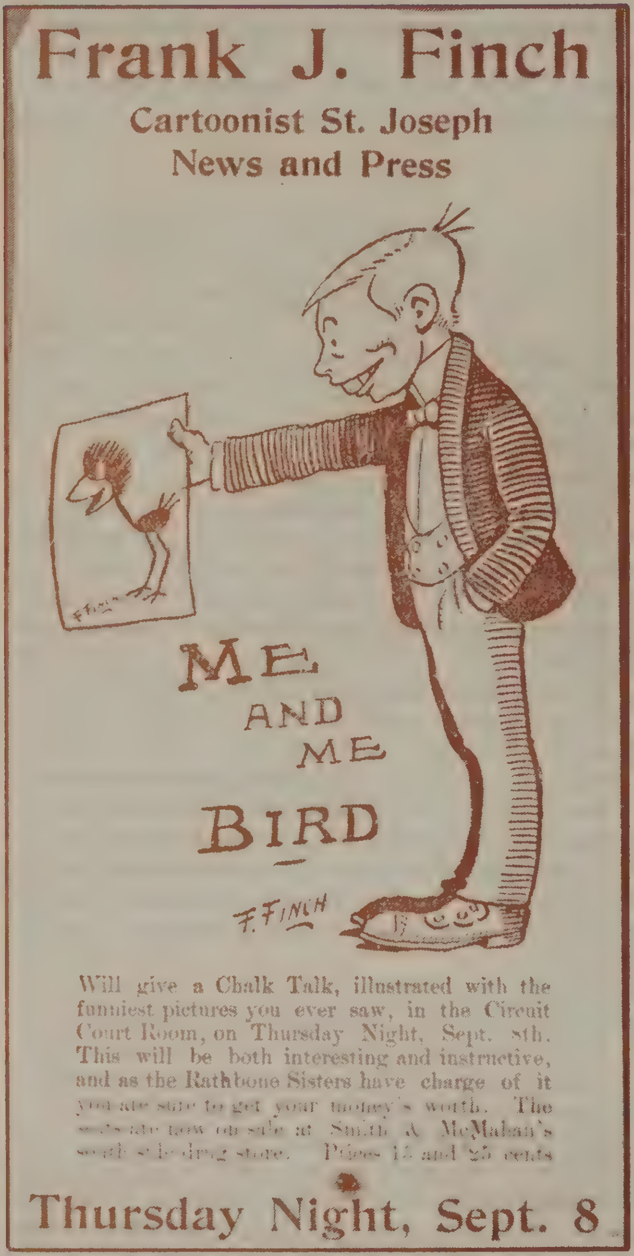
and will lecture to-night in A.C.H
S. Aesembly Hall

Admission, 25 cents. Seats reserved free at Ebert's.



DOC BIRD
FINCH
SCHOOL OF
CARTOONING

511 Jacobson Building
Denver, Colo.
Phone MAin 9081



Frank J. Finch

**Cartoonist St. Joseph
News and Press**

Will give a Chalk Talk, illustrated with the funniest pictures you ever saw, in the Circuit Court Room, on Thursday Night, Sept. 8th. This will be both interesting and instructive, and as the Rathbone Sisters have charge of it you are sure to get your money's worth. The seats are now on sale at Smith & McMahan's south side drug store. Prices 15 and 25 cents

Thursday Night, Sept. 8

33.4 FRANK FINCH ARTIST AND CARTOONIST

Frank Finch was born in 1879 one mile south of Corunna to Mr. and Mrs. James Finch. He was educated in the Richland Township Common Schools. Frank was a natural artist and had a keen sense of humor. His first job as a cartoonist was with the Dayton, Ohio, **Dayton Daily News**. From there he went west to the St. Joseph, Missouri, **News-Press**. In about 1930, he went further west to the **Denver Post**.

His cartoons appeared in many other newspapers throughout the country including **The Evening Bee** of Sacramento, California; **The Buffalo Sunday News** of Buffalo, New York; **The Daily Sentinel** of Bowling Green, Ohio; **Columbus Dispatch** of Columbus, Ohio; **The St. Louis Star and Conservator** of St. Louis; and many others.

Finch was also a popular ''chalk-talk'' artist. This was done before social clubs, churches, political meetings or anywhere people gathered. He would usually become familiar with members of the audience and then draw them quickly in caricature as he talked and perhaps joked about them.

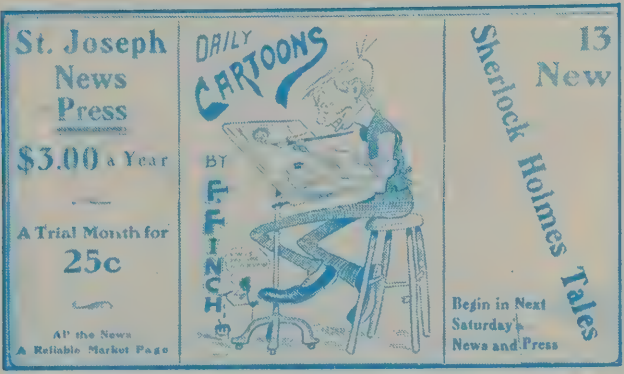
Over the years he developed the device of a small bird to use in his cartoons. This bird was called ''Doc Bird'' and Frank Finch christened himself ''Doc Bird Finch.''

In 1915 he developed a syndicated comic strip titled ''Bristol-Board Pete.'' It was a daily five panel cartoon and was syndicated by the National Cartoon Syndicate, Kansas City, Missouri.

The principal character of the cartoon was a hapless older gentleman who was always sparring with the cartoonist, but the latter always won because he was doing the drawing.

Frank Finch also did portraits and commercial art.

He was married to Laura Keen of Elkhart. They had one son, Joseph Edward Finch. Frank and Laura returned to Elkhart in 1940. Frank died in 1950.



St. Joseph News Press

$3.00 a Year

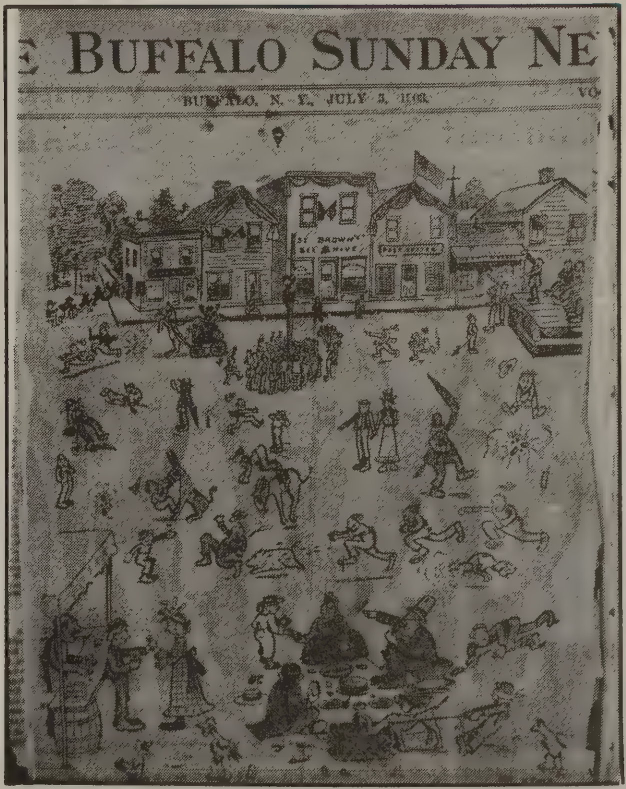
A Trial Month for 25c

All the News
A Reliable Market Page

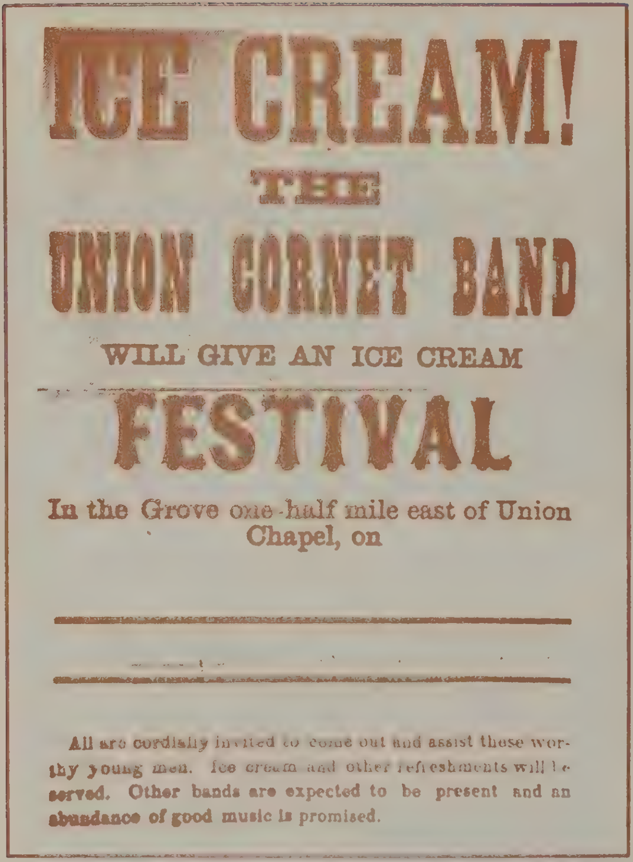
DAILY CARTOONS BY F. FINCH

13 New Sherlock Holmes Tales

Begin in Next Saturday's News and Press



33.5 MUSIC AND MUSICIANS



ICE CREAM!

THE

UNION CORNET BAND

WILL GIVE AN ICE CREAM

FESTIVAL

In the Grove one-half mile east of Union Chapel, on

All are cordially invited to come out and assist these worthy young men. Ice cream and other refreshments will be served. Other bands are expected to be present and an abundance of good music is promised.

Before the era of radio, movies, and television, our ancestors entertained each other. Bands were organized in every city, town, and hamlet.

Some of the early bands were formally organized and their by-laws recorded at the courthouse. One of these was the Waterloo City Silver Coronet Band, which was organized in the 1870's. Butler soon followed with the Butler Silver Coronet Band, which was organized in 1876 with the following members: Simon Ochs, J. R. Lanning, A. J. Mason, Haskins and Son, Elias Groscup, J. H. Moore, George Egnew, A. F. Pinchin, Sheldon & Co., J. E. Rose, J. J. Hoopingarren, J. W. Boyle, J. S. Barnette, John Greenamyer, James M. Norford, F. W. Fanning, Steifel & Ochs, F. W. Maswell, George Heusler, W. L. Blair, N. F. Gengnagel, E. W. Fosdick, and J. J. Rank. The Spencerville Silver Coronet Band was formed about the same time. Silver Coronets were sold by traveling salesmen who then organized and instructed the band, **ala** Merideth Wilson's **Music Man**.

The Auburn Band was organized December 8, 1897, with D. A. Garwood, Dr. I. O. Buchtel, W. P. Brown, W. H. Schaab, Walter C. Hartman, Richard Shull, William F. Kessler, and E. C. Sheets as initial members.

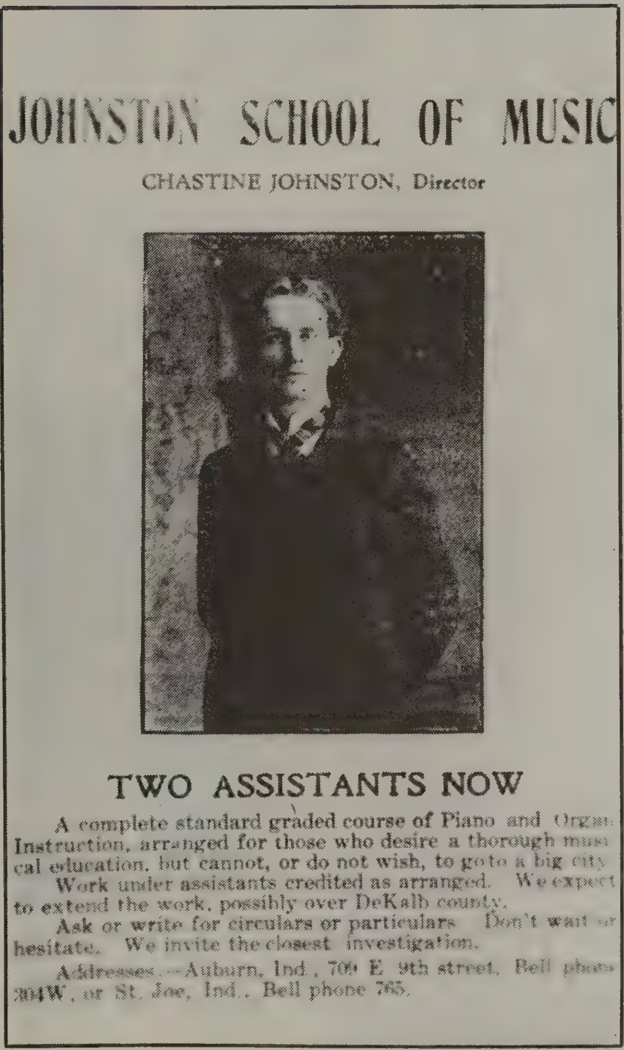
In the early 1900's there existed a Garrett Military Band and an Auburn Military Band. The Butler City Band and the Coburntown Farmers' Band were also popular during this era. The Royal Black Hussar Band of Auburn was the feature of many parades. There were undoubtedly other bands whose names have been lost to history.

High school bands gradually supplanted the private bands. Every school has taken great pride in turning out a fine band. The competition at the DeKalb County Free Fall Fair Parade is always keen between DeKalb County high school bands.

Grand Army of the Republic Fife and Drum Corps were favorite parade participants. These were Civil War Vererans who played the traditional fifes and drums. One of the last of these was old Jim Diehl of Butler. He was well into his eighties and frail but continued to march in parades playing a fife, accompanied by a young boy playing a snare drum. Traditional tunes such as **Yankee Doodle** and **Johnny Comes Marching Home Again** were favorites of the crowds.

Individual musicians are too numerous to mention, but a couple stand out due to their

COBURNTOWN
FARMERS
BAND



JOHNSTON SCHOOL OF MUSIC

CHASTINE JOHNSTON, Director

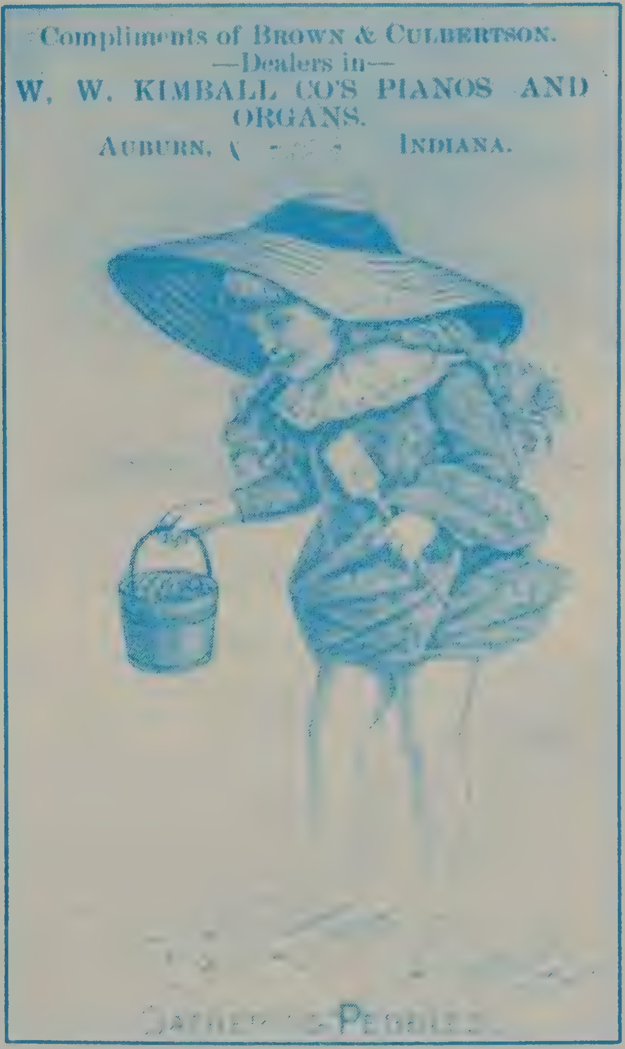
TWO ASSISTANTS NOW

A complete standard graded course of Piano and Organ Instruction, arranged for those who desire a thorough musical education, but cannot, or do not wish, to go to a big city.

Work under assistants credited as arranged. We expect to extend the work, possibly over DeKalb county.

Ask or write for circulars or particulars. Don't wait or hesitate. We invite the closest investigation.

Addresses.—Auburn, Ind., 709 E. 9th street, Bell phone 304W, or St. Joe, Ind., Bell phone 765.



Compliments of Brown & Culbertson.
—Dealers in—
W. W. KIMBALL CO'S PIANOS AND ORGANS.
Auburn, [illegible] Indiana.

The following are a few of the prominent people of DeKalb County who have purchased and are now using the celebrated W. W. Kimball Co's Pianos and Organs and to whom we refer:

Ed Craft
Jno Hoffelder
Hopewell Chapel
K P lodge, Auburn
Cal Husselman
Sam S Major
G W Quince
G W Weamer
Jno Frederick jr
Jennie Hoffman
Sarah C Topping
Jacob Coy
M Boland
Jno Davidson
Goff Mathews
Mrs Isreal Sherar
G A Lotzenheiser
Ella Kecheldefer
Josephus Shilling
Solomon Shearer
Mort Tustison
Josie DeLong
W R C lodge, Auburn
Emma Tustison
E S McDowell
Jno Knoder
Jacob Lecher
B F Pence
C C Waiter
Frank Reynolds
Catholic Church
I M Zent
C M Merica
Wm Lotzenheiser
Rev T A Pattie
Lewis Wiles
Frank Sembower
Robert McDougall
Sam Buss
Emma Baker.

national exposure. Ashley native, Billy Elworthy, who graduated from DeKalb High School in 1972, is lead guitarist for the rock group "Franke and The Knockouts." Auburn native Richard Dennison is a nationally known muscian and back-up singer who has been a member of the bands of Dolly Parton and Ricky Skaggs. He is currently playing in Dolly Parton's back-up band. His wife, Rachel (Parton) Dennison is the star of the television show "Nine to Five."

The DeKalb Baron Brigade Marching Band conducted by Richard Karkosky reached the Indiana State Music Association finals in their class in 1985.

The Auburn Community Band was formed in the late 1970's. It has periodical concerts and plays at community events.

WILCOX
BAND
AUBURN, IND.

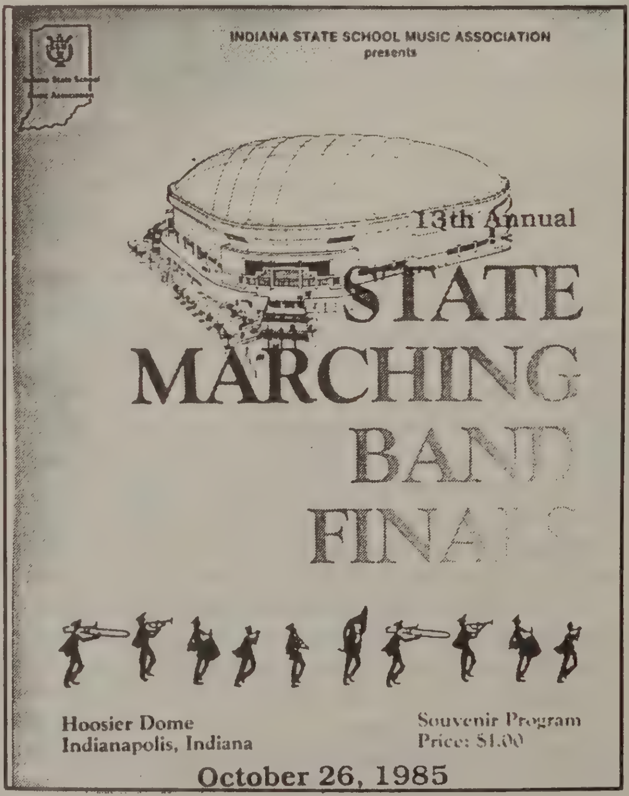
Wilcox Band, Auburn.

Church Orchestra.

Waterloo Kitchen Band.

Butler Ladies' Band, Lida Stage, Director.

Butler Boys' Band, Lida Stage, Director.



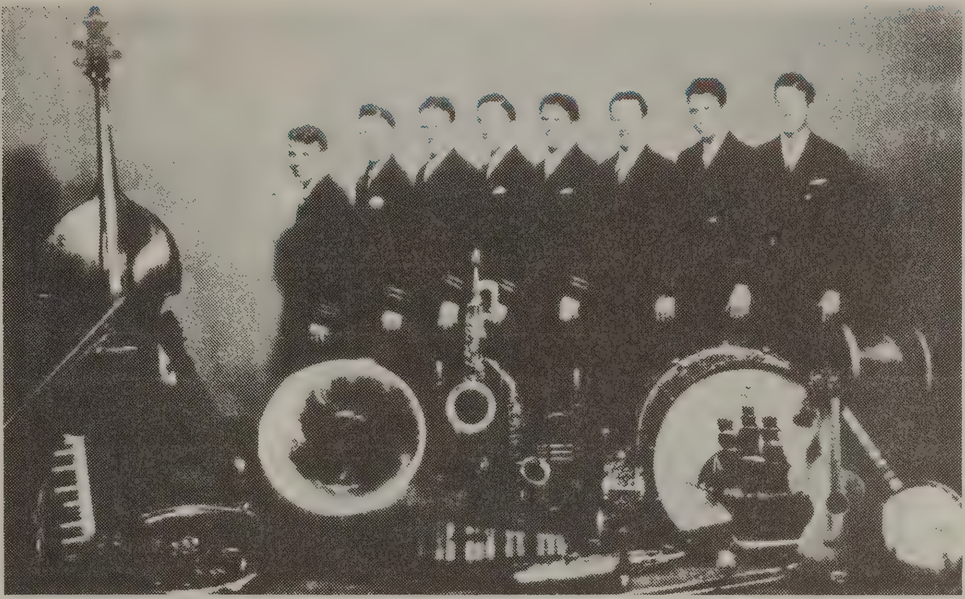
INDIANA STATE SCHOOL MUSIC ASSOCIATION
presents

13th Annual
STATE
MARCHING
BAND
FINALS

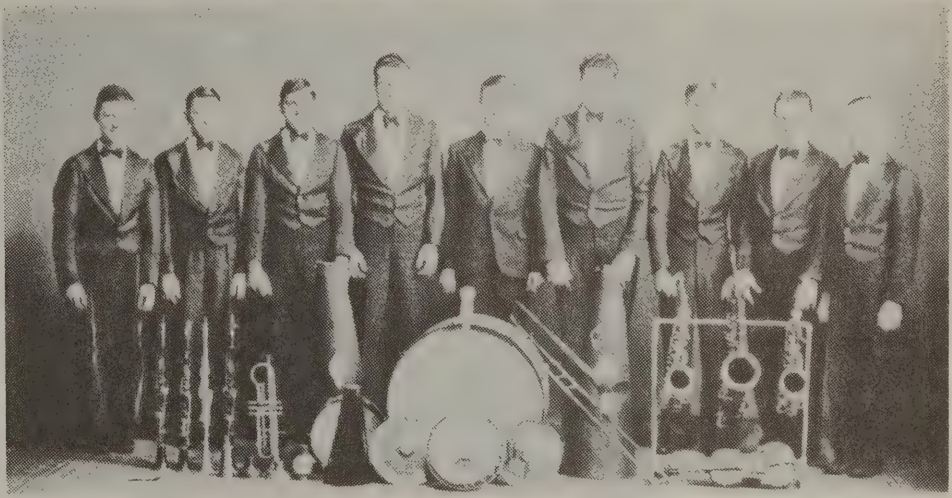
Hoosier Dome
Indianapolis, Indiana

Souvenir Program
Price: $1.00

October 26, 1985



Hobie Hart Orchestra, 1931.

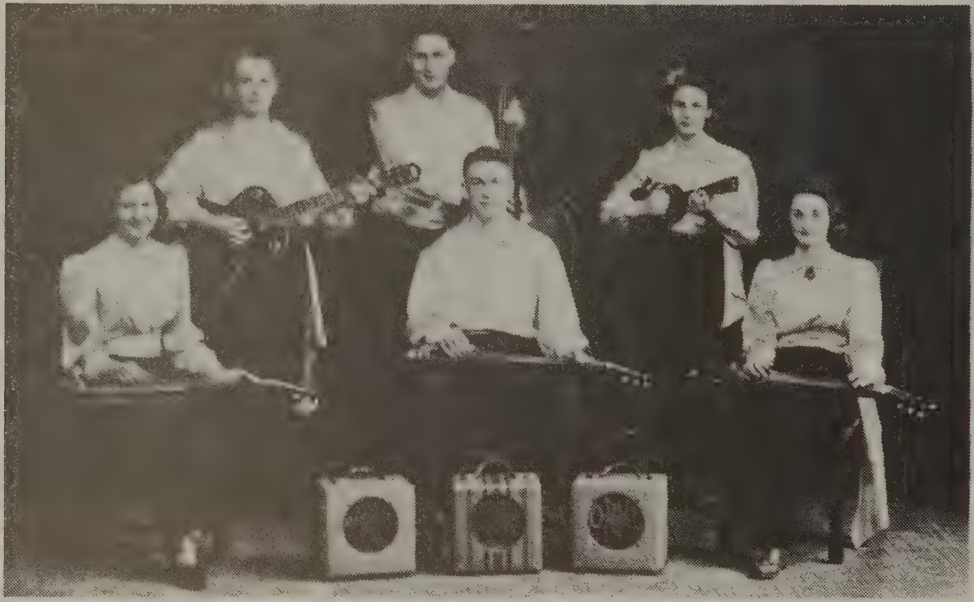


Lemon Duckers Orchestra, 1932.

Refner Country Band.

HAL HOHAM
BELL HOPS

Hal Hoham and his Bell Hops.



Clark's Moonlight Serenaders, 1942.

D.J. Dangler Country band, 1971.

33.5 VIGNETTE 1

"YOU CAN USE A BOW OR YOU CAN USE A MALLETT."

Well, I can't describe how to play the musical saw exactly, but when I take an ordinary hand saw and tap it with my knuckles, like that, you see, wherever the sharpest bend is in the saw, you can't get no sound. It has to be a little on the sharp side. There is a certain place on a saw that is perfectly dead. I put the handle of the saw between my legs here. The farther I bent it, the sharper the note I would get.

You can use a bow or you can use a mallet. With a mallet then you just get tones like you are playing a xylophone or something. There are certain places you hit, you'll get tones, and other places you'll hit it, you get no sounds at all. When you are using a bow then you pick it back and forth and bend it to get the high notes. The more you bend it the higher the note you get. Wherever the sharpest bend is in the saw you don't get no sound. You've got to be a little above it or below it. It seems to be dead there in one spot. I could play the saw here and you could hear it out in the other room. I got a good range of notes.

Interview with Elmer Snyder (born 1909), in 1986.

33.6 DEKALB COUNTY

COVERLET WEAVERS

DeKalb County is indeed fortunate to have been the home of two professional coverlet weavers — Jacob Snyder and Aaron C. Osbun.

Most pioneer housewives had their own looms and provided the basic clothing needs of their families with handwoven cloth made from wool and flax. The housewife could also turn out coverlets by the overshot weaving method. This method made a functional but rather plain bed cover. Its patterns were limited to geometric designs which could be created only with elaborate written patterns.

The Jacquard loom was invented in France in 1804 by Joseph Marie Jacquard. Jacquard's loom mechanized the process through the use of punched paper cards very similar in concept to the old computer punch cards. The alignment of the holes either permitted or denied rods to be inserted which in turn established the pattern. Thus a complex non-geometrical pattern could be prepared and duplicated hundreds of times.

The size, expense, and complexity of Jacquard looms limited their use to professional weavers. Some worked full time and others also farmed and wove. Jacquard coverlets were spectacularly beautiful and were surely desired by any housewife who ever saw one. Most women continued to prepare their own materials for coverlets -leaving only the weaving to the professional. Most were made from a combination of wool and flax. Sheep were raised for their wool and were shorn in the early spring. The matted dirty wool had to be washed many times. Fuller's earth was used to remove the natural lanolin oil from the fibers, which then had to be straightened with a series of progressively finer hackles. Next, the straightened fibers were spun into yarn or thread.

Flax was grown in much the same manner as wheat or oats. Flax was cut, gathered into shocks, and allowed to dry. A flax break was used to crush the stems in order to release the strong fibers that were hackled and spun.

Usually the pioneer housewife dyed her own yarn and thread. Brilliant colors were obtained from natural dyes. Indigo, used to achieve the brilliant blues associated with coverlets, was imported from South America or from the East Indies but was generally available inexpensively. Red was made from the roots of the madder plant or the more expensive cochineal, which came from the dried crushed bodies of South American insects. Tustic, yellow dock, hickory bark, and black oak bark all made yellow. Green was made by dipping yarn in both blue and yellow dyes. Various shades of brown were made from walnut hulls and onion skins.

Jacob Snyder was born in Pennsylvania. At some point his family moved to Starke County, Ohio. He became a weaver at an early age, possibly while still in Pennsylvania. There are a number of examples of his coverlets which were woven while he was in Ohio. In November 1852, he purchased a farm in Jackson Township, DeKalb County, for $1100 in cash, which attests to his apparent prosperity.

The relatively few coverlets woven by Jacob Snyder after he came to DeKalb County indicate that he was probably more interested in farming than in weaving.

When Snyder moved to DeKalb County he found that a neighbor boy, who was then twelve years old, was interested in learning to weave. The motherless Aaron C. Osbun (sometimes spelled Osburn, Osborn, or Osborne) was apparently indentured to Snyder to learn the art of weaving.

When Aaron C. Osbun was twenty-one, he married Jane Dove on August 1, 1861. The following year he listed his occupation as "weaver" on the Enrollment for Volunteers and Infantry.

Apparently neither weaver did any coverlets after the Civil War. Jacob Snyder died in 1872 at the age of forty-seven, leaving an estate of $8,000 and five minor children.

It is likely that both Snyder and Osbun used the same loom although Snyder was by far the more skilled. All of their coverlets are single weave and were woven in two strips, which were sewn together. They used fringe aroung the sides and bottom edges but not at the top edge. Their signature plates were identical except for the names.

Jacob Snyder's coverlets are of varied colors and use a pattern of either a medallion of hearts and tulips with a grapevine border, or a pattern of large eight pointed stars in a ring of eight roses with a similar border. Osbun's colors are usually the basic red, brown, and blue, and he usually used a simple grapevine design.

Examples of the work of both weavers are rare and valuable, with those of Osbun being the more rare. The colors are not always colorfast so extreme care must be taken in washing them. In some cases the present color may not have been the original color due to this problem. Some are still found in pristine condition. It is unlikely that these were ever actually used.

Coverlets by Snyder and Osbun are works of art and are rightfully treasured by their fortunate owners. Examples are in the color section of this book.

33.7 SPINNING SPOOLS QUILT GUILD AND THE SESQUICENTENNIAL QUILT

During the fall of 1985 Roxanne Fike and Loiseen Brewer discussed the idea of starting a quilt guild in DeKalb County. After visiting a quilt guild meeting in New Haven for ideas, they put out fliers in the county's main stores and made many phone contacts. The first meeting was held January 22, 1986, in the Immaculate Conception Church in Auburn, with twenty-eight interested women attending. A slate of officers was elected as follows: Roxanne Fike, president; Jo Ann Owens, vice-president; Sharon Garman, treasurer; and Loiseen Brewer, secretary. The club voted to have the Spinning Spools Quilt Block as their club logo name.

During 1986 there were thirty-four members. Some of the projects have included making tote bags, quilter's aprons, working on the sesquicentennial quilt, and presenting a program called "Quilting -Ways to Use and How To" at the Homemaker's Day at the DeKalb County Free Fall Fair.

There have been several lessons presented by club members. Jane Wilhelm, Mary Jo Schrader, Sharry Peilstocker, Barbara Payton, Ellen Stuckey, and Jo Ann Owens taught these sessions. There was also a program given by Bonita Siders, a quilting teacher from Ft. Wayne.

A trip to the National Quilting Association convention in Decatur, Illinois, in July 1986 was enjoyed by several of the members. The purpose of the Spinning Spools Quilt Guild is to share knowledge of the art of quilting, to exchange ideas, and to gain inspiration for future projects.

The main project during 1986 and 1987 has been the construction of the 1987 Sesquicentennial quilt with members of the club and community doing the art work, applique, and embroidery of the 14 blocks and center panel depicting the various communities in DeKalb County, past and present. The club hopes to donate this finished quilt to the county so it can be hung for all to see and enjoy.

Roxanne Fike, Sharon Garman, Shirley Johnson, Ellen Stuckey, Lina Zerkle, and Linda Koeneman made up the committee which established guidelines for content and design for the Sesquicentennial Quilt. A description of the design and those who are responsible for it, starting in the upper left hand corner and then clockwise, are as follows:

BLOCK 1
VILLAGE OF FAIRFIELD CENTER

The art work was done by Ellen Stuckey. Applique was done by Loiseen Brewer, and embroidery was done by Doris Hamman. This shows the school, community building, cemetery, and a farm scene.

BLOCK 2
TOWN OF ASHLEY

The art work was done by Lina Zerkle and Louise Sellers. Embroidery was done by Sharon Wisner, and the applique was done by Louise Sellers. This block shows the Ashley School, town stores, churches, a train on the railroad tracks, and the water tower.

BLOCK 3
CITY OF BUTLER

The art work and applique were done by Lina Zerkle, and the embroidery was done by Doris Hamman and Lina Zerkle. Maxton Motors, churches, library, downtown stores, the Butler Company, the water tower, and Susie the deer are shown in this block.

BLOCK 4
TOWN OF WATERLOO

The art work was done by Jo Ann Owens and Lina Zerkle. The applique was done by Ronda Starkey and Veronica Schlosser, and the embroidery was done by Veronica Schlosser. This block shows things that were first in the county, such as: North East Indiana Fair, Catholic church, brewery, television station, bank, newspaper, opera house, and fire station. There is an old fire engine shown beside the railroad track.

BLOCK 5
THEN AND NOW

The art work, applique, and embroidery were done by Nila Sink. The block shows how farming was done in the past and present.

BLOCK 6
VILLAGE OF AUBURN JUNCTION

The art work and applique were done by Lina Zerkle. The embroidery was done by Doris Hamman and Lina Zerkle. The block shows railroad junctions, cannery, and the railroad tower, freight house, and warehouses.

BLOCK 7
VILLAGE OF MOORE

The art work, applique, and embroidery were done by Ellen Stuckey. This block shows a huckster wagon with its wares, quilts hanging on a clothes line, and onion and potato fields.

BLOCK 8
VILLAGES OF NEWVILLE AND ORANGEVILLE

The art work, applique, and embroidery were done by Sharon Garman. This block shows the Vienna Academy, area churches, a general store, and a log cabin representing Orange.

BLOCK 9
TOWN OF ST. JOE

The art work was done by Sue Rohr and Dawn Lang, the applique by Marge Shook, and the embroidery by Shirley Johnson and Meredith Storer. This block shows several churches and schools from the 1800's to the present day. It also shows Sechler's pickle factory, Vulcraft factory, other businesses, and the old iron bridge.

BLOCK 10
VILLAGE OF SPENCERVILLE

The art work, applique, and embroidery were done by Sharon Garman. This block depicts the Spencerville Covered Bridge, the jack factory, bank, mill at river's edge, church and school symbols, a boat representing the boat factory, a movie projector reminiscient of free summer movies, and Amish faces.

BLOCK 11
BUTLER TOWNSHIP

The art work, applique, and embroidery were done by Thais Heinzerling. It shows the creeks, township lines, churches, and schools as they appeared in 1880.

BLOCK 12
CITY OF GARRETT

Art work was done by Thais Heinzerling. Applique and embroidery were done by Thais Heinzeling, Mary Ellen Stepp, and Sue Stepp. This block shows how Garrett looked in the 1920's. There are the library, bank, old schools and gym, churches, Sacred Heart Hospital, Baltimore and Ohio Round House and train, and the old hotel.

BLOCK 13
CITY OF AUBURN

The art work was done by Lina Zerkle. Applique and embroidery were done by Loiseen Brewer. This block shows Eckhart Park, Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Museum, Auburn Hotel, McIntosh School, Eckhart Library with fountain, YMCA Building, Souder Hospital, a tent to depict the county fair, and an airplane to represent the airport.

BLOCK 14
VILLAGE OF CORUNNA AND SEDAN

All work was done by Betty Hamman and Mary Jo Schrader. This block shows Carter's Lumber Company, Albright's Grocery, the old school building, the bridge over the railroad, Sedan Motel, Corunna Mattress Factory, a saw and grist mill, and maple trees with hanging sap buckets.

CENTER PANEL

The center panel was done by Roxanne Fike. It shows the sesquicentennial logo, county flag, and the first, second, third (and present) courthouses. It also shows the county map with roads, towns, lakes, creeks, and churches not in the villages, towns, or cities.

Chairs were 5¢ extra.

GINNIVAN
DRAMATIC
CO.

A large troupe from the Ashley area traveled around the Midwest.

Actors doubled as musicians.

Ginnivan Orchestra.

33.8 THEATRE, LEGITIMATE AND OTHERWISE

Cars were used for transportation.

33.8A GINNIVAN DRAMATIC COMPANY

A popular traveling dramatic company was headquartered at Ashley during the 1920's and 1930's. The Ginnivan Dramatic Company traveled throughout the Midwest presenting dramatic shows. The Ginnivan family was the core of the troupe, but other actors and actresses were also hired. Equipment, props, and costumes were hauled in large trucks. A large tent was erected when they stayed overnight in a town. They usually stayed two or three days at each location and presented different performances every night. The company was very popular and well received.

Ginnivan in front of tent.

Band drew attention and drew patrons.

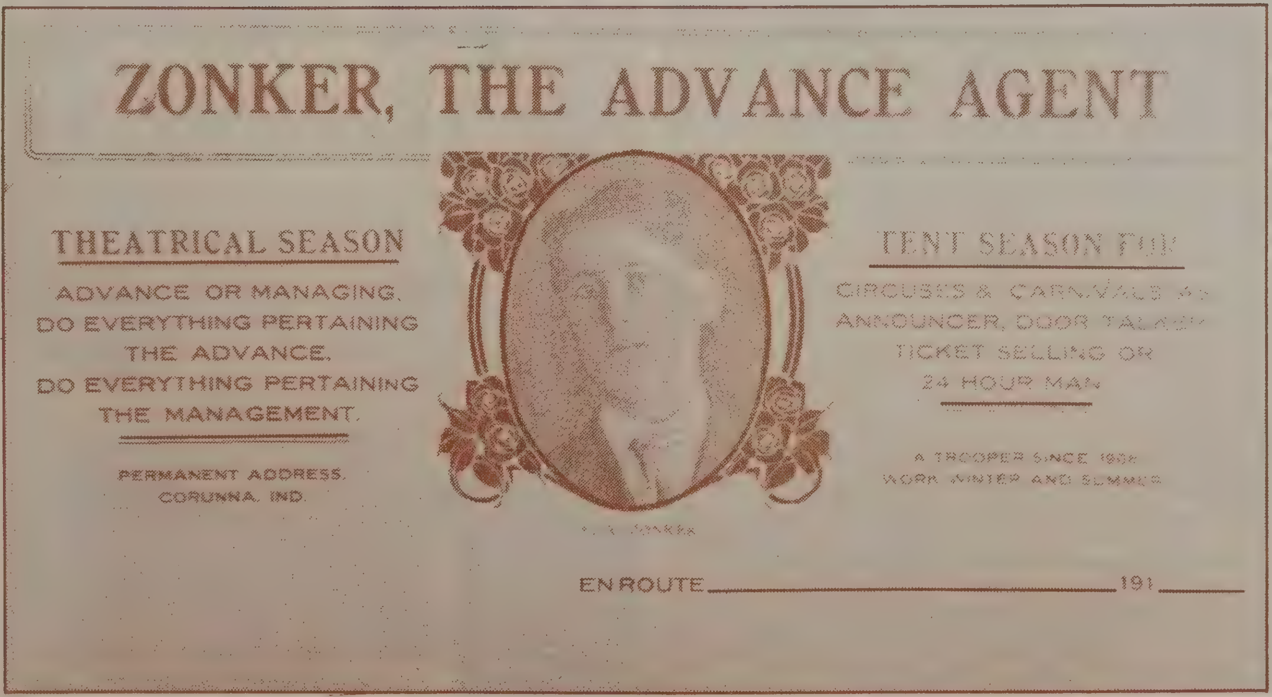
Troupe after tent was set up.

Tents and trucks.

Band was driven around town in a truck to draw attention to the show being presented.

Whole Ginnivan Troupe with tents.

Band and truck.



ZONKER, THE ADVANCE AGENT

THEATRICAL SEASON

ADVANCE OR MANAGING,
DO EVERYTHING PERTAINING
THE ADVANCE,
DO EVERYTHING PERTAINING
THE MANAGEMENT.

PERMANENT ADDRESS,
CORUNNA, IND.

F. A. ZONKER

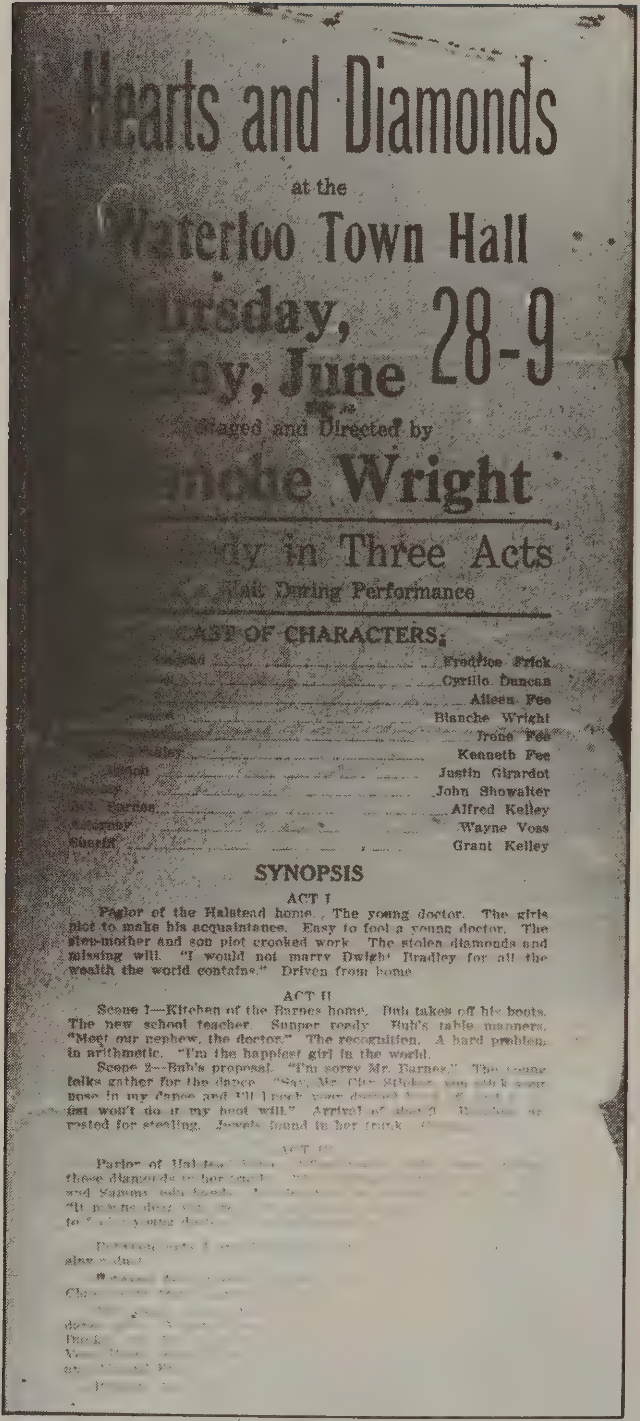
TENT SEASON FOR

CIRCUSES & CARNIVALS AS
ANNOUNCER, DOOR TALKER
TICKET SELLING OR
24 HOUR MAN

A TROOPER SINCE 190[illegible]
WORK WINTER AND SUMMER

EN ROUTE____________________191______

F.A. Zonker of Corunna was an advance agent for the theatrical shows and circuses.



Hearts and Diamonds

at the

Waterloo Town Hall

Thursday, Friday, June 28-9

Staged and Directed by

Blanche Wright

Comedy in Three Acts

[illegible] Hall During Performance

CAST OF CHARACTERS

[illegible]	Fredrice Frick
[illegible]	Cyrille Duncan
[illegible]	Aileen Fee
[illegible]	Blanche Wright
[illegible]	Irene Fee
[illegible] Bradley	Kenneth Fee
[illegible]	Justin Girardot
[illegible]	John Showalter
[illegible] Barnes	Alfred Kelley
Attorney	Wayne Voss
Sheriff	Grant Kelley

SYNOPSIS

ACT I

Parlor of the Halstead home. The young doctor. The girls plot to make his acquaintance. Easy to fool a young doctor. The step-mother and son plot crooked work. The stolen diamonds and missing will. "I would not marry Dwight Bradley for all the wealth the world contains." Driven from home.

ACT II

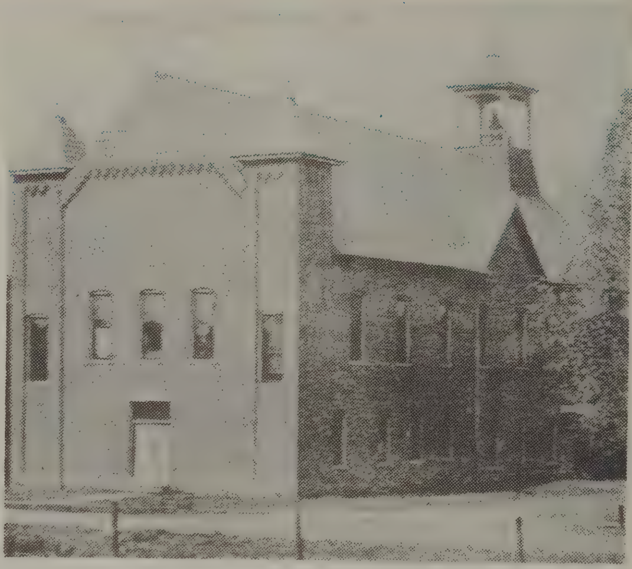
Scene 1—Kitchen of the Barnes home. Bub takes off his boots. The new school teacher. Supper ready. Bub's table manners. "Meet our nephew, the doctor." The recognition. A hard problem in arithmetic. "I'm the happiest girl in the world.

Scene 2—Bub's proposal. "I'm sorry Mr. Barnes." The young folks gather for the dance. "Say, Mr. [illegible] you stick your nose in my dance and I'll [illegible] that won't do it my best will." Arrival of [illegible] rested for stealing. Jewels found in her trunk. [illegible]

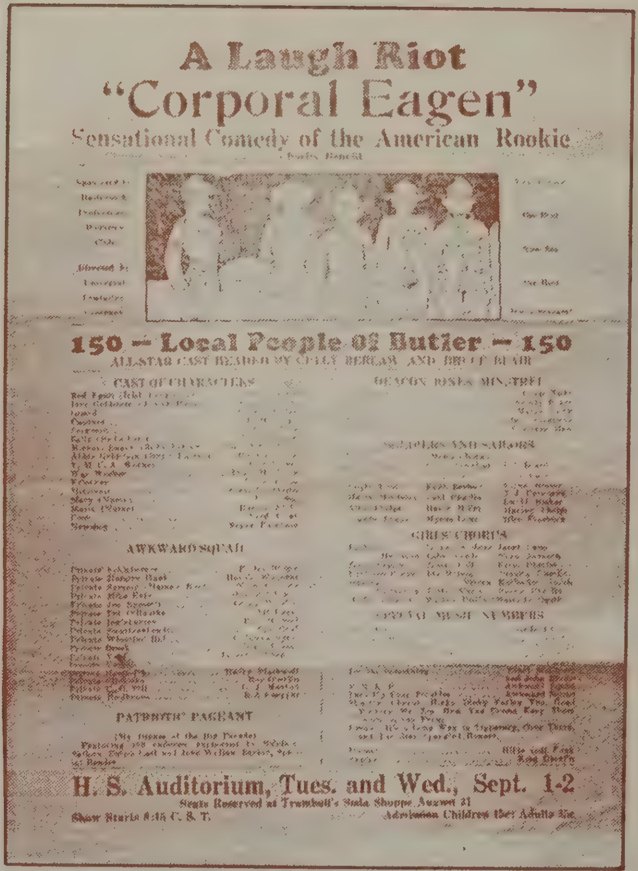
ACT III

Parlor of Halstead [illegible] these diamonds to her [illegible] and Sammy [illegible]

Hearts and Diamonds featured local Waterloo talent.



Waterloo Opera House.



A Laugh Riot

"Corporal Eagen"

Sensational Comedy of the American Rookie

150 — Local People of Butler — 150

CAST OF CHARACTERS

DEACON JONES MINSTREL

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

GIRLS' CHORUS

AWKWARD SQUAD

PATRIOTIC PAGEANT

H. S. Auditorium, Tues. and Wed., Sept. 1-2

Seats Reserved at Trumbull's Soda Shoppe August 31

Show Starts 8:15 C. S. T.

Admission Children [illegible] Adults [illegible]

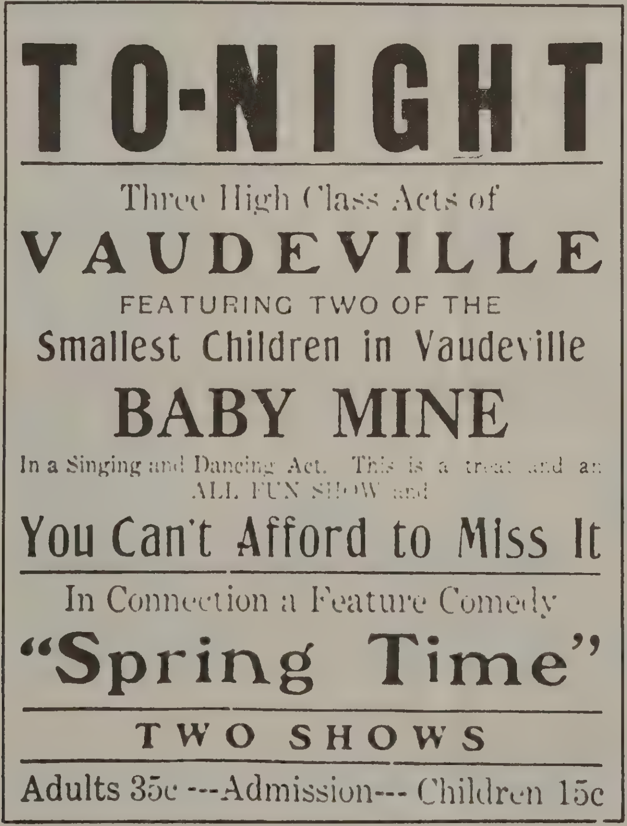
Corporal Eagen was staged by a cast of 150 Butler people.

33.8B OPERA HOUSES

Nearly all of DeKalb County's towns had "opera houses." Auburn had the Eureka Opera House and the Henry Opera House. Garrett had Wagner's Opera House, and Butler had the Thompson Opera House. Other communities had similar auditoriums for the presentation of dramatic shows and vaudeville.

Although called "opera houses," it is doubtful that many real operas were performed in them. They were usually locally owned and booked by the traveling companies for performances of lectures, plays, musicals, vaudeville, and the like. Opera houses were also used for locally produced events and graduations. With the advent of movie theatres and large school gymnasiums, most of which had stages, the opera houses declined and were used for other purposes. Public use of the Assembly Room in the DeKalb County Courthouse was also a factor in the decline of the Henry Opera House in Auburn. The Eureka Opera House burned in 1892.

Right: Showbill for Henry Opera House, Auburn. 1912-1913 season.



TO-NIGHT

Three High Class Acts of

VAUDEVILLE

FEATURING TWO OF THE

Smallest Children in Vaudeville

BABY MINE

In a Singing and Dancing Act. This is a treat and an ALL FUN SHOW and

You Can't Afford to Miss It

In Connection a Feature Comedy

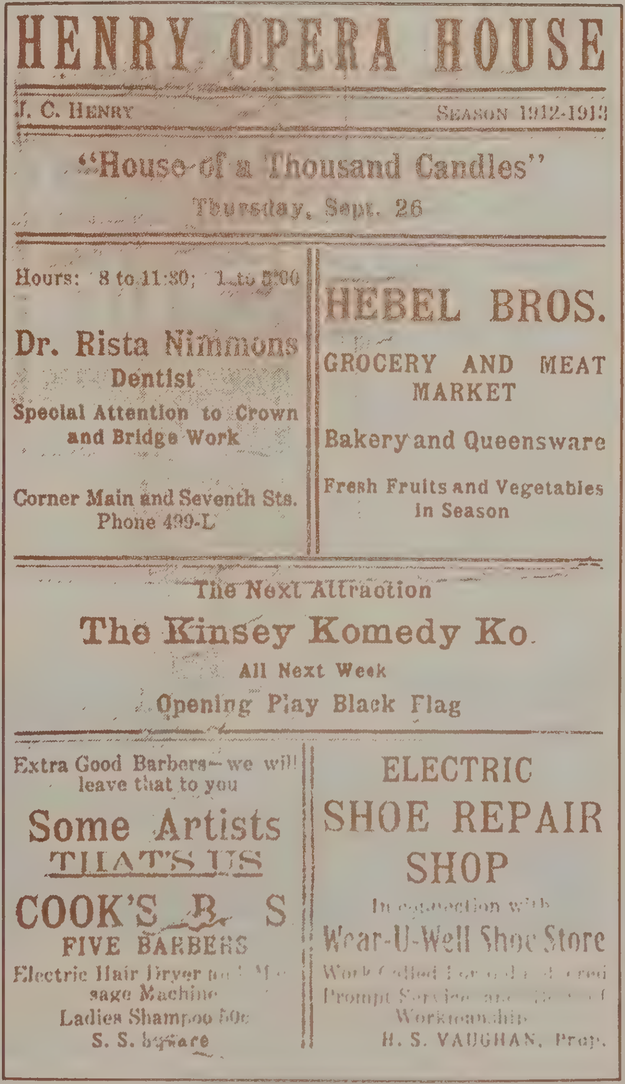
"Spring Time"

TWO SHOWS

Adults 35c ---Admission--- Children 15c

SHIPWRECKED

Traveling Troupes carried banners to advertise their shows.



HENRY OPERA HOUSE

J. C. HENRY — SEASON 1912-1913

"House of a Thousand Candles"

Thursday, Sept. 26

Hours: 8 to 11:30; 1 to 5:00

Dr. Rista Nimmons
Dentist
Special Attention to Crown and Bridge Work

Corner Main and Seventh Sts.
Phone 499-L

HEBEL BROS.

GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET

Bakery and Queensware

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in Season

The Next Attraction

The Kinsey Komedy Ko.

All Next Week

Opening Play Black Flag

Extra Good Barbers—we will leave that to you

Some Artists
THAT'S US

COOK'S B S
FIVE BARBERS

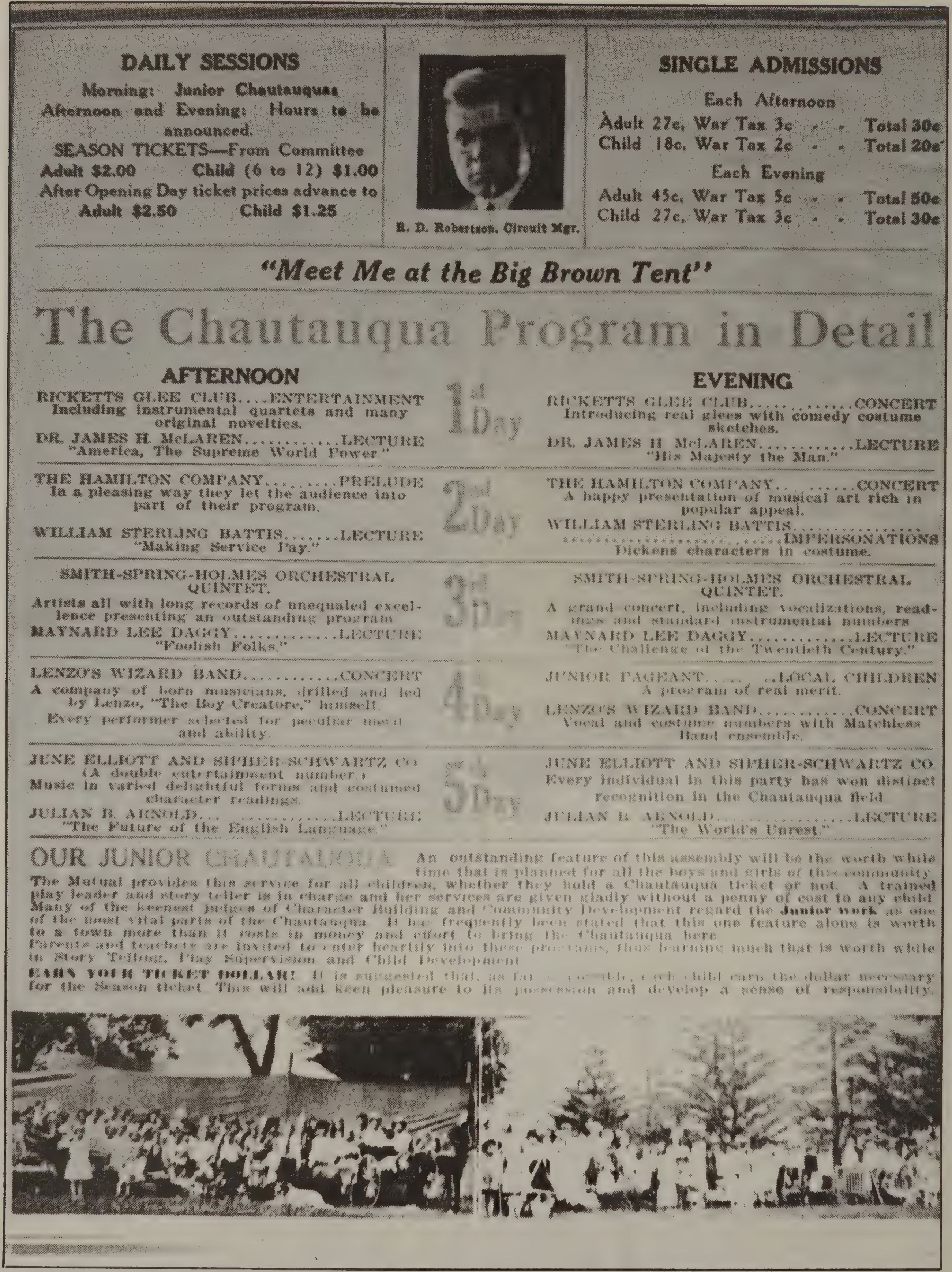
Electric Hair Dryer and Massage Machine
Ladies Shampoo 50c
S. S. Square

ELECTRIC SHOE REPAIR SHOP

In connection with

Wear-U-Well Shoe Store

Work Called For and Delivered
Prompt Service and Best of Workmanship
H. S. VAUGHAN, Prop.



DAILY SESSIONS

Morning: Junior Chautauquas
Afternoon and Evening: Hours to be announced.
SEASON TICKETS—From Committee
Adult $2.00 Child (6 to 12) $1.00
After Opening Day ticket prices advance to
Adult $2.50 Child $1.25

R. D. Robertson, Circuit Mgr.

SINGLE ADMISSIONS

	Each Afternoon	
Adult 27c, War Tax 3c	- -	Total 30c
Child 18c, War Tax 2c	- -	Total 20c
	Each Evening	
Adult 45c, War Tax 5c	- -	Total 50c
Child 27c, War Tax 3c	- -	Total 30c

"Meet Me at the Big Brown Tent"

The Chautauqua Program in Detail

AFTERNOON		EVENING
RICKETTS GLEE CLUB....ENTERTAINMENT Including instrumental quartets and many original novelties. DR. JAMES H. McLAREN............LECTURE "America, The Supreme World Power."	1st Day	RICKETTS GLEE CLUB..............CONCERT Introducing real glees with comedy costume sketches. DR. JAMES H. McLAREN............LECTURE "His Majesty the Man."
THE HAMILTON COMPANY.........PRELUDE In a pleasing way they let the audience into part of their program. WILLIAM STERLING BATTIS.......LECTURE "Making Service Pay."	2nd Day	THE HAMILTON COMPANY.. ......CONCERT A happy presentation of musical art rich in popular appeal. WILLIAM STERLING BATTIS....................IMPERSONATIONS Dickens characters in costume.
SMITH-SPRING-HOLMES ORCHESTRAL QUINTET. Artists all with long records of unequaled excellence presenting an outstanding program MAYNARD LEE DAGGY.............LECTURE "Foolish Folks."	3rd Day	SMITH-SPRING-HOLMES ORCHESTRAL QUINTET. A grand concert, including vocalizations, readings and standard instrumental numbers MAYNARD LEE DAGGY.............LECTURE "The Challenge of the Twentieth Century."
LENZO'S WIZARD BAND............CONCERT A company of born musicians, drilled and led by Lenzo, "The Boy Creatore," himself. Every performer selected for peculiar merit and ability.	4th Day	JUNIOR PAGEANT..... ..LOCAL CHILDREN A program of real merit. LENZO'S WIZARD BAND............CONCERT Vocal and costume numbers with Matchless Band ensemble.
JUNE ELLIOTT AND SIPHER-SCHWARTZ CO (A double entertainment number.) Music in varied delightful forms and costumed character readings. JULIAN B. ARNOLD..................LECTURE "The Future of the English Language."	5th Day	JUNE ELLIOTT AND SIPHER-SCHWARTZ CO. Every individual in this party has won distinct recognition in the Chautauqua field JULIAN B. ARNOLD..................LECTURE "The World's Unrest."

OUR JUNIOR CHAUTAUQUA An outstanding feature of this assembly will be the worth while time that is planned for all the boys and girls of this community. The Mutual provides this service for all children, whether they hold a Chautauqua ticket or not. A trained play leader and story teller is in charge and her services are given gladly without a penny of cost to any child. Many of the keenest judges of Character Building and Community Development regard the **Junior work** as one of the most vital parts of the Chautauqua. It has frequently been stated that this one feature alone is worth to a town more than it costs in money and effort to bring the Chautauqua here.

Parents and teachers are invited to enter heartily into these programs, thus learning much that is worth while in Story Telling, Play Supervision and Child Development.

EARN YOUR TICKET DOLLAR! It is suggested that, as far as possible, each child earn the dollar necessary for the Season ticket. This will add keen pleasure to its possession and develop a sense of responsibility.

Many Chautauqua programs were presented in DeKalb County. They were both educational and entertaining. Most were presented by traveling troupes in large tents.

33.BC MOVIE THEATRES

DeKalb County has had many movie theatres. It has not been possible to ascertain which was the first.

Garrett had the Family Theatre on South Randolph, the Pastime Theatre also on South Randolph, the Royal Theatre which was built in 1913 by Charles J. Rollins and sold to Hobart Hart in 1929, and the Gala Theatre which was built in 1939 by A.C. Kalafat, a native of Greece. The Gala, now called the Silver Screen, is owned and operated by Bruce Babbitt, who is in the process of restoring it to its original art decco splendor.

Butler had several theatres. The first was a silent movie house at the northeast corner of South Broadway and Oak Streets; the next was owned by Fred and Hortense Hood and was located at the northwest corner of South Broadway and Depot Streets; and the third and last theatre was on the west side of South Broadway midway between Oak and Depot Streets, where the Knisely National Bank parking lot is now located. This last theatre was operated by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hood and later by Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Goodwin. During the 1940's the Saturday Matinee cowboy show cost 13 cents, popcorn cost a nickle, and there was 2 cents left over from two dimes for a sack of candy at Mr. Humphrey's Grocery Store across the street. The Butler Theatre was closed in the 1960's.

Waterloo had a theatre located on the west side of Wayne Street in the building now a part of Sutton's Market.

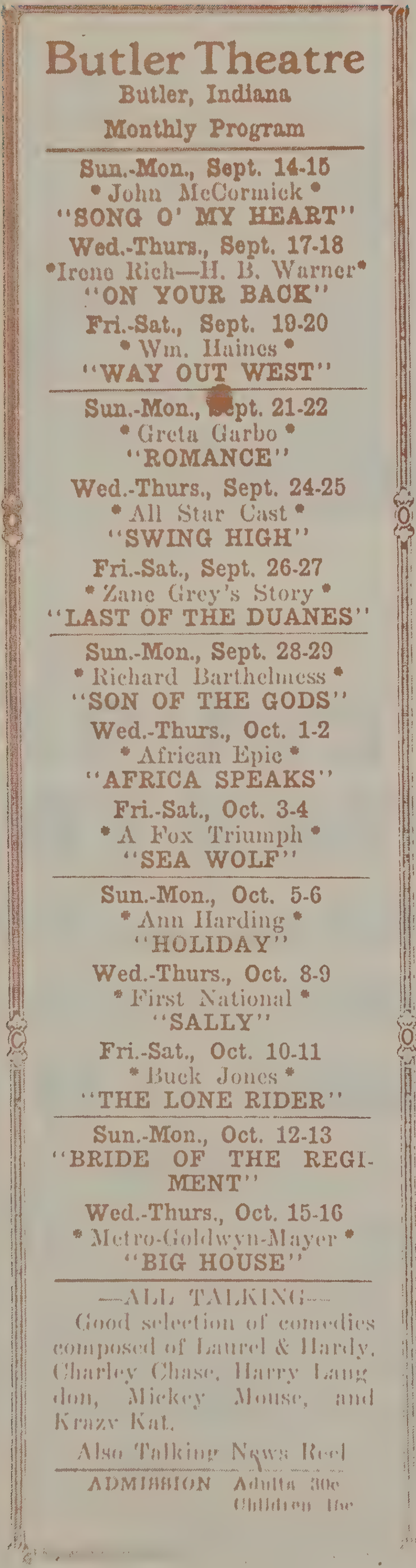
Corunna had a theatre which was powered by a 32 volt electric generator.

Auburn had the Empire Theatre on West Seventh Street between Main and Jackson Streets, the Hub Theatre operated by Harry C. Henry on East Ninth Street, and the Court Theatre at 120 South Cedar Street. The Court was the grandest theatre of them all. Its interior was a replica of a Spanish Courtyard with little balconies extending from the walls. The ceiling was dome shaped and was backlit in such a way as to duplicate stars. It was the perfect place to view the fine movies of the 1940's. It was razed in the 1970's.

The Northway Cinema 1 & 2 is located at 500 West North Street, Auburn, in the former Webb Printing Company Building. It was opened in the early 1980's and shows first run movies.

33.8D DRIVE-IN THEATRES

The first drive-in theatres were impromptu affairs whereby movies were projected onto the



Butler Theatre
Butler, Indiana
Monthly Program

Sun.-Mon., Sept. 14-15
* John McCormick *
"SONG O' MY HEART"

Wed.-Thurs., Sept. 17-18
Irene Rich—H. B. Warner
"ON YOUR BACK"

Fri.-Sat., Sept. 19-20
* Wm. Haines *
"WAY OUT WEST"

Sun.-Mon., Sept. 21-22
* Greta Garbo *
"ROMANCE"

Wed.-Thurs., Sept. 24-25
* All Star Cast *
"SWING HIGH"

Fri.-Sat., Sept. 26-27
* Zane Grey's Story *
"LAST OF THE DUANES"

Sun.-Mon., Sept. 28-29
* Richard Barthelmess *
"SON OF THE GODS"

Wed.-Thurs., Oct. 1-2
* African Epic *
"AFRICA SPEAKS"

Fri.-Sat., Oct. 3-4
* A Fox Triumph *
"SEA WOLF"

Sun.-Mon., Oct. 5-6
* Ann Harding *
"HOLIDAY"

Wed.-Thurs., Oct. 8-9
* First National *
"SALLY"

Fri.-Sat., Oct. 10-11
* Buck Jones *
"THE LONE RIDER"

Sun.-Mon., Oct. 12-13
"BRIDE OF THE REGIMENT"

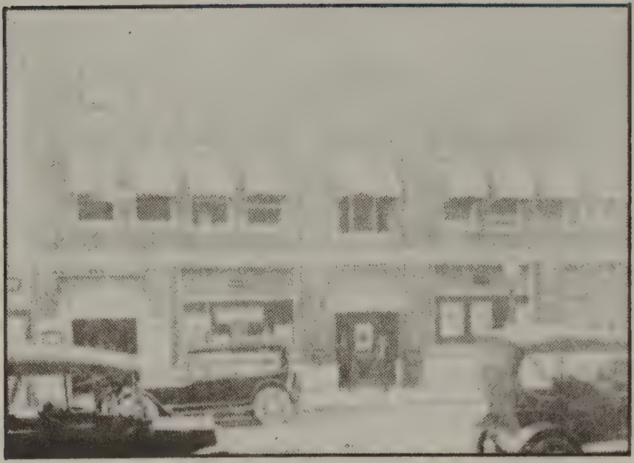
Wed.-Thurs., Oct. 15-16
* Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer *
"BIG HOUSE"

—ALL TALKING—

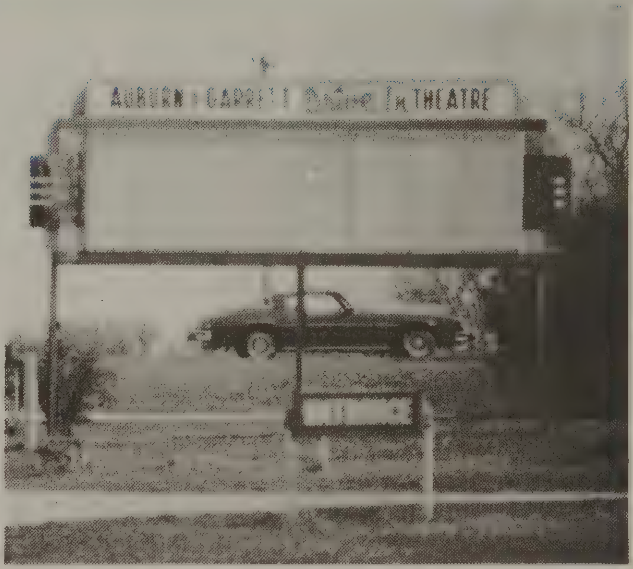
Good selection of comedies composed of Laurel & Hardy, Charley Chase, Harry Langdon, Mickey Mouse, and Krazy Kat.

Also Talking News Reel

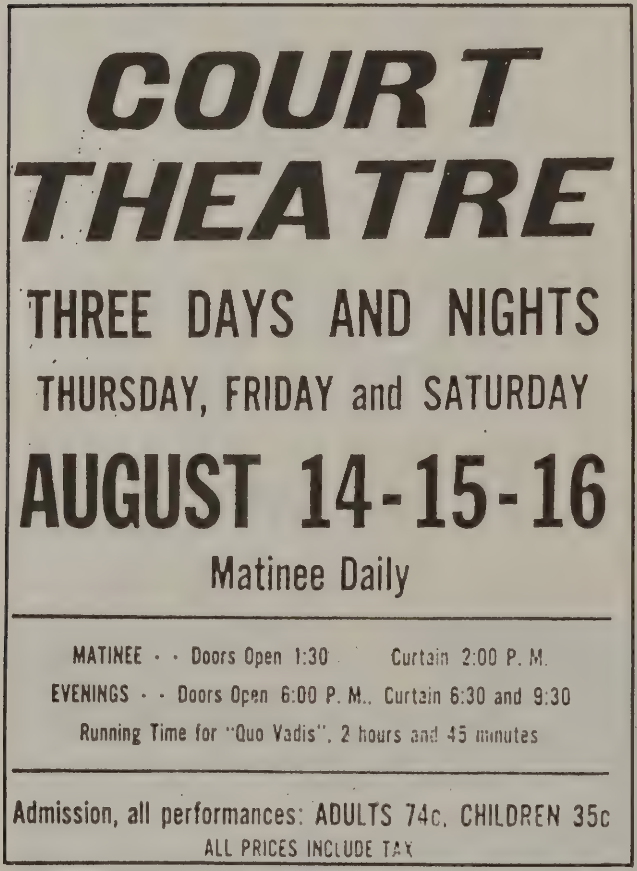
ADMISSION Adults 30c
Children 15c



Court Theatre entrance.



Auburn-Garrett Drive-In Theatre.



COURT THEATRE

THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY

AUGUST 14-15-16

Matinee Daily

MATINEE - - Doors Open 1:30 Curtain 2:00 P. M.

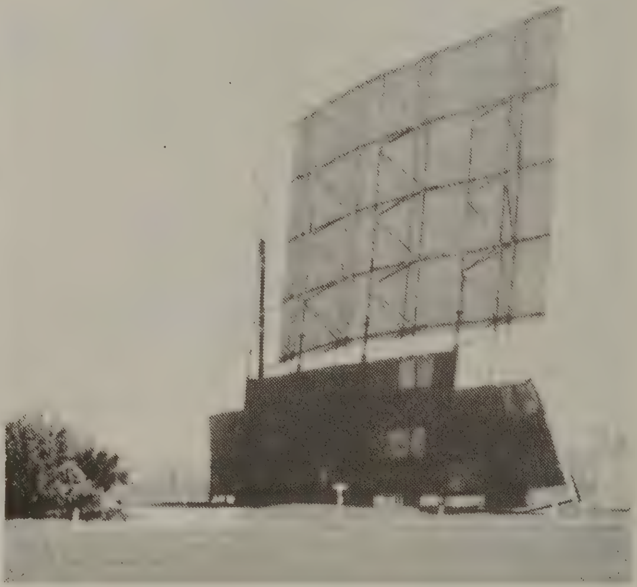
EVENINGS - - Doors Open 6:00 P. M.. Curtain 6:30 and 9:30

Running Time for "Quo Vadis", 2 hours and 45 minutes

Admission, all performances: ADULTS 74c, CHILDREN 35c

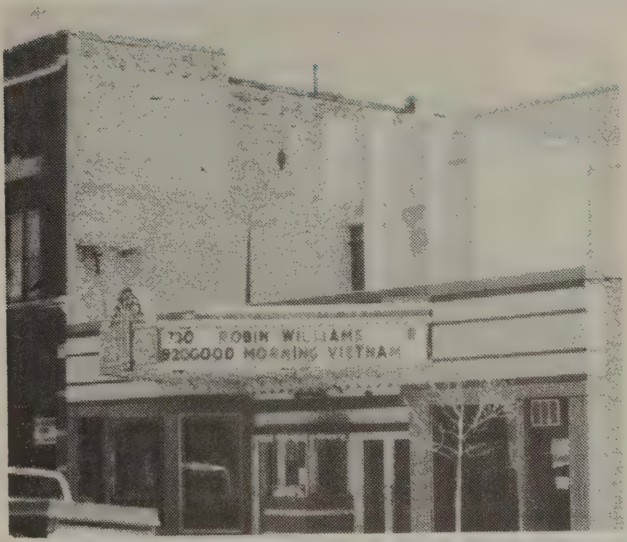
ALL PRICES INCLUDE TAX

Court Theatre showbill.

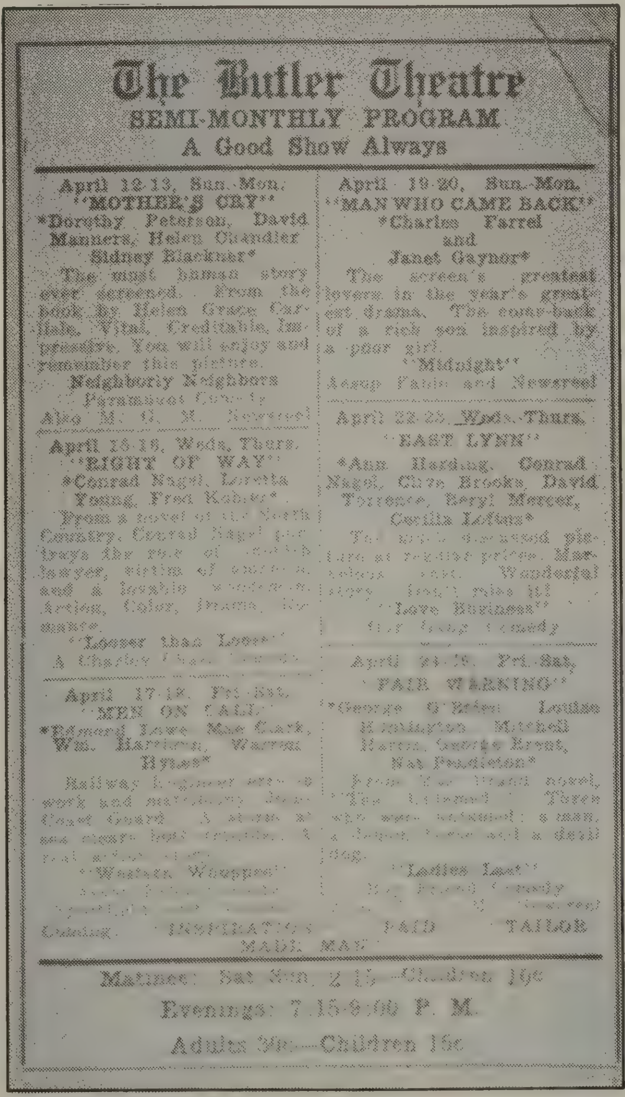


side of a building while people watched from their cars. Outdoor movies were presented at the Kohl General Store in Moore in the late 1940's and 1950's. The movie was projected onto the south side of the building while people watched from their cars. There was a similar arrangement in Corunna.

The first and only commercial drive-in theatre was originally built by A. C. Kalafat on SR8 just west of SR327. It was originally called the Tri-Hi Drive-in Theatre. The name was changed to the Auburn-Garrett Drive-in when it was sold to Hudson Enterprises of Richmond, Indiana. The drive-in theatre is one of the last to operate in northeastern Indiana.



Garrett Theatre. Note art deco trim above marquee.



The Butler Theatre
SEMI-MONTHLY PROGRAM
A Good Show Always

April 12-13, Sun.-Mon.
"MOTHER'S CRY"
Dorothy Peterson, David Manners, Helen Chandler Sidney Blackmer
The most human story ever screened. From the book by Helen Grace Carlisle. Vital, Creditable, Impressive. You will enjoy and remember this picture.
Neighborly Neighbors
Paramount Comedy
Also M. G. M. Newsreel

April 15-16, Weds, Thurs.
"RIGHT OF WAY"
Conrad Nagel, Loretta Young, Fred Kohler
From a novel of the North Country. Conrad Nagel portrays the role of [illegible] lawyer, victim of [illegible] and a lovable [illegible]. Action, Color, Drama, Romance.
"Looser than Loose"
A Charley Chase Comedy

April 17-18, Fri.-Sat.
"MEN ON CALL"
Edmund Lowe, Mae Clark, Wm. Harrigan, Warren Hymer
Railway Engineer [illegible] work and [illegible] Coast Guard. [illegible]
"Western Whoopee"
[illegible]

April 19-20, Sun.-Mon.
"MAN WHO CAME BACK"
Charles Farrel and Janet Gaynor
The screen's greatest lovers in the year's greatest drama. The come-back of a rich son inspired by a poor girl.
"Midnight"
Aesop Fable and Newsreel

April 22-23, Weds.-Thurs.
"EAST LYNN"
Ann Harding, Conrad Nagel, Clive Brooks, David Torrence, Beryl Mercer, Cecilia Loftus
The [illegible] picture at regular prices. Marvelous cast. Wonderful story. Don't miss it!
"Love Business"
Our Gang Comedy

April 24-25, Fri.-Sat.
"FAIR WARNING"
George O'Brien, Louise Huntington, Mitchell Harris, George Brent, Nat Pendleton
From [illegible] novel, "The [illegible]". Three who were [illegible]: a man, a [illegible] and a dead dog.
"Ladies Last"
[illegible] Comedy
[illegible] Newsreel

Coming: "INSPIRATION" "PAID" "TAILOR MADE MAN"

Matinee: Sat.-Sun. 2:15—Children 10c
Evenings: 7:15-9:00 P. M.
Adults [illegible]—Children 15c

33.8 VIGNETTE 1

"My dad had to give their money back to the patrons when the lights went out before the show was half over."

(The Butler Theatre) was started by my father and mother, Fred and Hortence Hood. It opened on the corner of Broadway and Depot Street in the building with high round windows... It cost 5 cents then. There was a lot of difficulty with the lights going out - electricity coming a long way couldn't be depended on. Many nights my dad had to give their money back to the patrons when the lights went out before the show was half over. A little later there was a 1 cent amusement tax so it cost 6 cents to attend. Many a boy got in without the penney!

The Friday night show always had a "2 - reeler" besides the feature. We'd go home wondering if that train would run over Pearl White, tied to the railroad tracks -before we could get back next week.

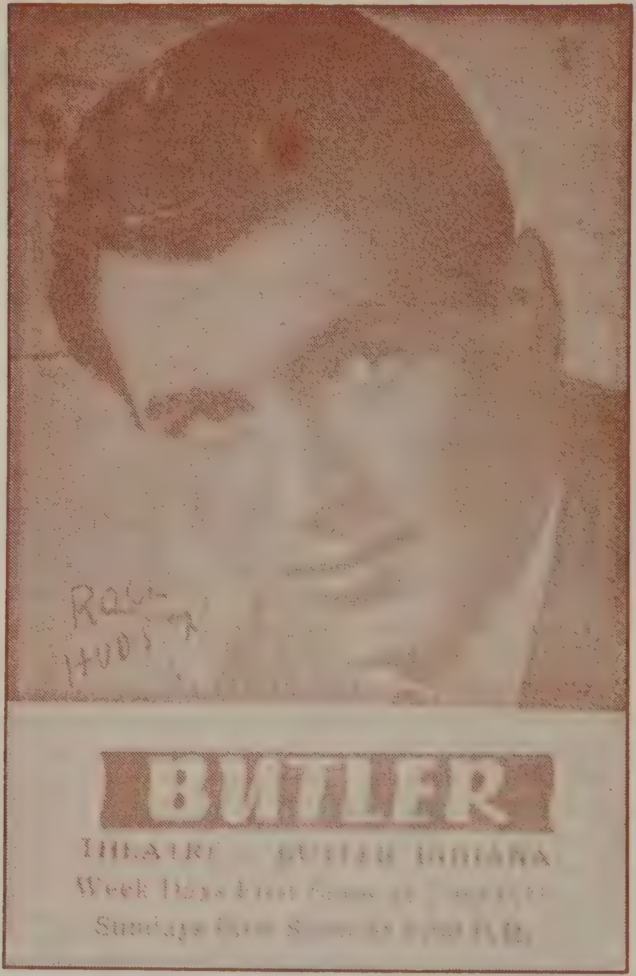
There were different pictures every night. They came in by train and my dad and I would walk to the station to take the picture from the night before and pick up the one due in for that night's show. If it didn't come in, we had a few stand-bys in cans in the back room that we had purchased and kept for just such emergencies.

By this time the show had been moved to the (middle of the block on the) west side of South Broadway between Oak and Depot Streets and the pictures were projected from a little box-like room you reached by climbing a ladder fastened to the wall.

Lorna Johnson played the player piano for music to go with the pictures.

The theatre in Auburn - the Court - was beautiful, especially the stars in the sky. Kathleen Creager and I were taking "elocution" lessons and recited at contests and once, when I won, I gave my reading in the Court Theatre!

Letter of Mowitza Hood Campbell dated April 7, 1986.



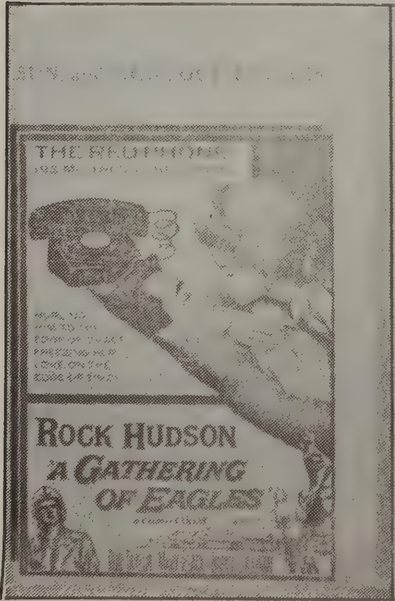
Butler Theatre showbill from 1950's.

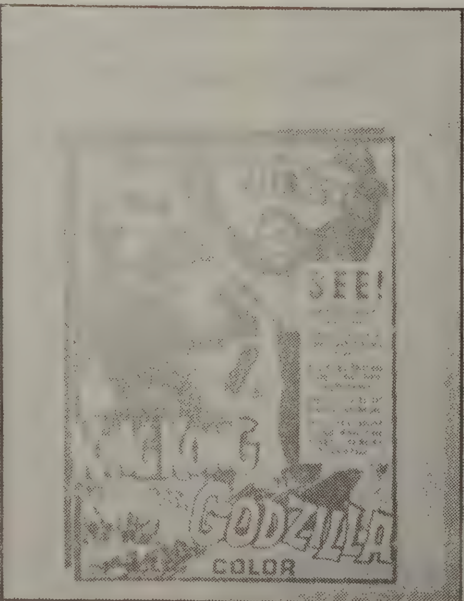
33.8 VIGNETTE 2

"IT LACKED A POPCORN MACHINE, BECAUSE IT WOULD USE TOO MUCH ELECTRICITY."

There was a movie theatre in Corunna during the hey - dey of the silents. It was located on North Bridge Street near the doctor's office. It was devised by Clyde Wilsey, who also was the manager of the telephone exchange. It had to be the only one that was run off of a 32 volt D. C. light plant I would venture to say in the United States. Corunna at that time, the homes, stores and streets, were lighted by gas lights and A.C. electricity was not available. This man Wilsey was a genious electrician. He rebuilt the projector so that he could use the output of the 32 volt plant which also furnished the electricity to light the lights in the M.J. Thomas Hardware and the Thomas Bank across the bridge. The movie house not unlike any other but complete with a lady playing the piano accompaniment to the show, sloping floor toward the screen, and a ticket seller, but it lacked a popcorn machine, because it would require too much electricity. He also had a radio receiver with a 4 parallel wire antenna up in the air about 50 feet strung on pipes between two stores. It was the first radio that I ever saw.

Narrative of Orris Wise. Written in 1986.

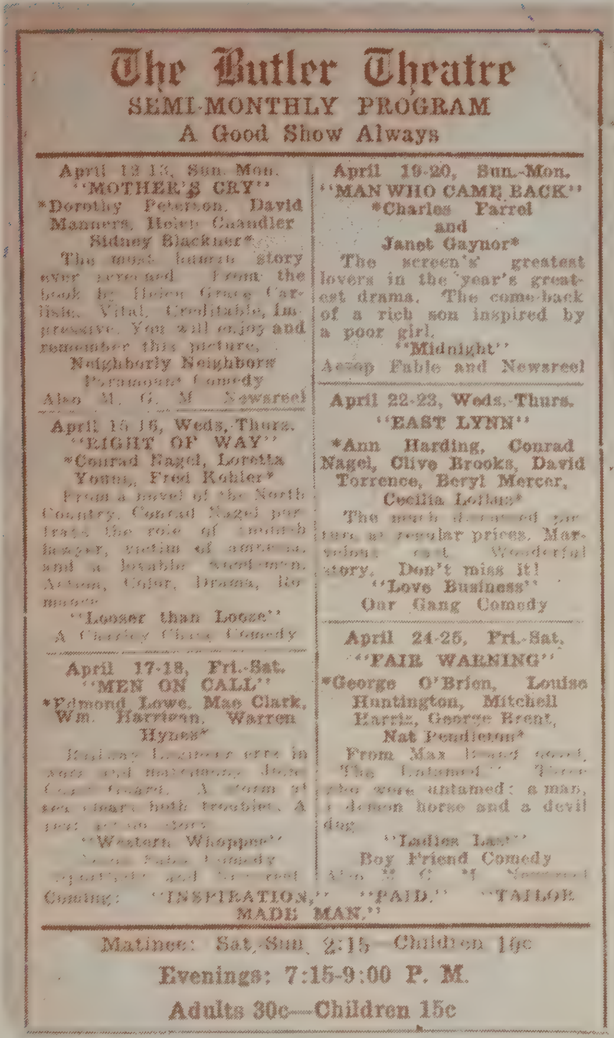




33.8 VIGNETTE 3

"...talented pianists played the piano to provide sound."

"Talking movies" did not come to DeKalb County until about 1930. Before that, talented pianists played the piano to provide sound. Music was supplied by the film-maker to fit what was being projected on the screen. The tempo slowed and quickened to fit the action. Pianists at the Butler Theatre were Pauline Capp, Lucille Smurr, and Bertha Bevington. In later years, player pianos were used with appropriate rolls of music being supplied along with the film. Lorna Johnson operated the player piano.



The Butler Theatre
SEMI-MONTHLY PROGRAM
A Good Show Always

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"MOTHER'S CRY"
Dorothy Peterson, David Manners, Helen Chandler Sidney Blackmer
The most human story ever screened. From the book by Helen Grace Carlisle. Vital, Creditable, Impressive. You will enjoy and remember this picture.
Neighborly Neighbors
Paramount Comedy
Also M. G. M. Newsreel

April 15-16, Weds.-Thurs.
"RIGHT OF WAY"
Conrad Nagel, Loretta Young, Fred Kohler
From a novel of the North Country. Conrad Nagel portrays the role of [illegible] lawyer, victim of amnesia, and a lovable woodsman. Action, Color, Drama, Romance.
"Looser than Loose"
A Charley Chase Comedy

April 17-18, Fri.-Sat.
"MEN ON CALL"
Edmond Lowe, Mae Clark, Wm. Harrigan, Warren Hymer
[illegible] errs in love and matrimony. Joins Coast Guard. A storm at sea clears both troubles. A real action story.
"Western Whoopee"
[illegible] Comedy
Sportlight and Newsreel

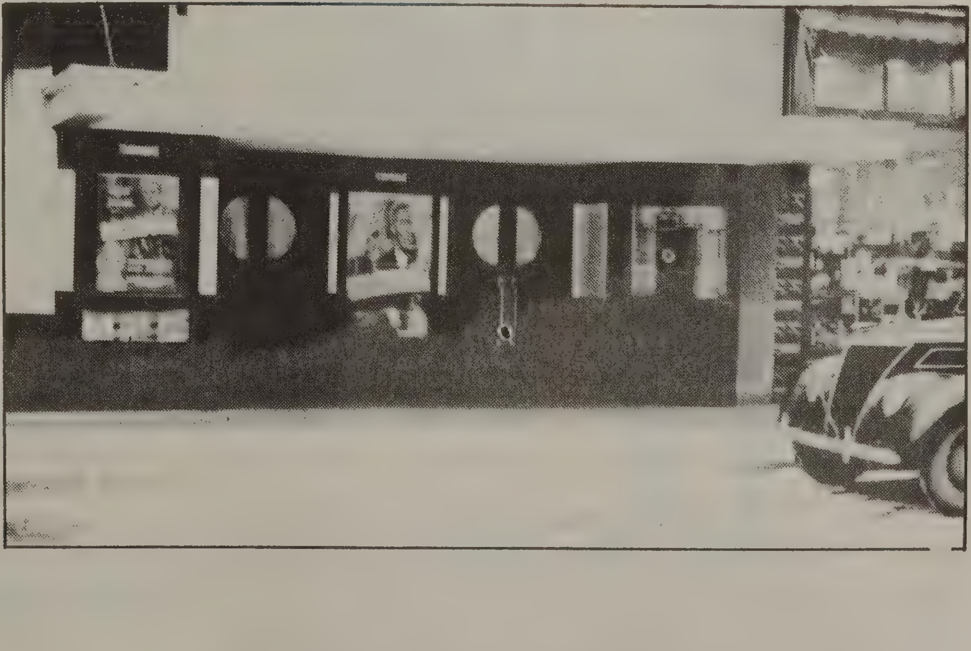
April 19-20, Sun.-Mon.
"MAN WHO CAME BACK"
*Charles Farrel
and
Janet Gaynor*
The screen's greatest lovers in the year's greatest drama. The come-back of a rich son inspired by a poor girl.
"Midnight"
Aesop Fable and Newsreel

April 22-23, Weds.-Thurs.
"EAST LYNN"
Ann Harding, Conrad Nagel, Clive Brooks, David Torrence, Beryl Mercer, Cecilia Loftus
The much discussed picture, at regular prices. Marvelous cast. Wonderful story. Don't miss it!
"Love Business"
Our Gang Comedy

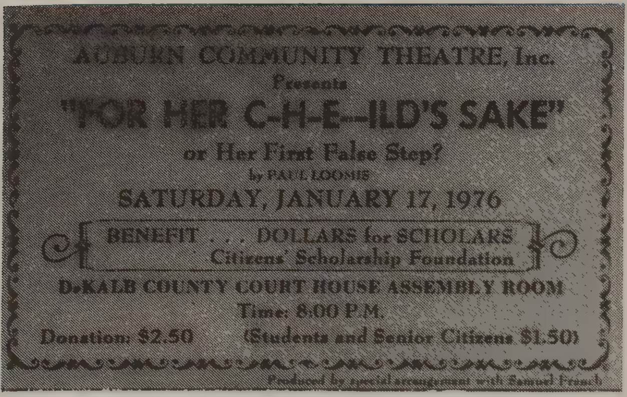
April 24-25, Fri.-Sat.
"FAIR WARNING"
George O'Brien, Louise Huntington, Mitchell Harris, George Brent, Nat Pendleton
From Max Brand novel, "The Untamed." Three who were untamed: a man, a demon horse and a devil dog.
"Ladies Last"
Boy Friend Comedy
Also M. G. M. Newsreel

Coming: "INSPIRATION," "PAID," "TAILOR MADE MAN."

Matinee: Sat.-Sun. 2:15—Children 10c
Evenings: 7:15-9:00 P. M.
Adults 30c—Children 15c



Smart Theatre, Seventh Street, Auburn.



AUBURN COMMUNITY THEATRE, Inc.
Presents
"FOR HER C-H-E--ILD'S SAKE"
or Her First False Step?
by PAUL LOOMIS
SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1976
BENEFIT . . . DOLLARS for SCHOLARS
Citizens' Scholarship Foundation
DeKALB COUNTY COURT HOUSE ASSEMBLY ROOM
Time: 8:00 P.M.
Donation: $2.50 (Students and Senior Citizens $1.50)
Produced by special arrangement with Samuel French

33.8E COMMUNITY THEATRE

Many community theatre groups have provided entertainment for DeKalb County residents. In Butler in the 1950's, the Fire Department presented an annual Minstrel Show complete with black faces and "Mr. Interloctur." The Auburn Tri Kappa Sorority was famous for its annual "Follies," a song and dance revue. Both Auburn and Garrett have had community theatre groups in recent years. The Auburn group is called Auburn Community Theatre, Inc. (ACT I) and presents several plays each year.

COMMUNITY MINSTREL SHOW

Sponsored and Presented By Auburn Lions Club

CAST

RALPH PEARSON, *Interlocutor*

★ — END MEN — ★

Bob *(Cream-Puff)* Glass
Zeke *(Molasses)* Young
Randy *(Time Table)* Lawson
Lyle *(Biscuits)* Leas
Jerry *(Coo-Coo)* Oren
Fred *(January)* Zeigler

★ — FEATURE ARTISTS — ★

PATCH HINES

GENE GLENNAN

John Smith
Del Patrick
D. Feagler
Wm. Browand
M. Shaw
Forrest Potter
R. G. Turner
D. Schaab
F. Gerig
C. Engelbert
Wayne Thomas
Earl Stouder
Mike Myers
Max Brown
F. Quinn

AFTER-GLOW FOUR QUARTETTE

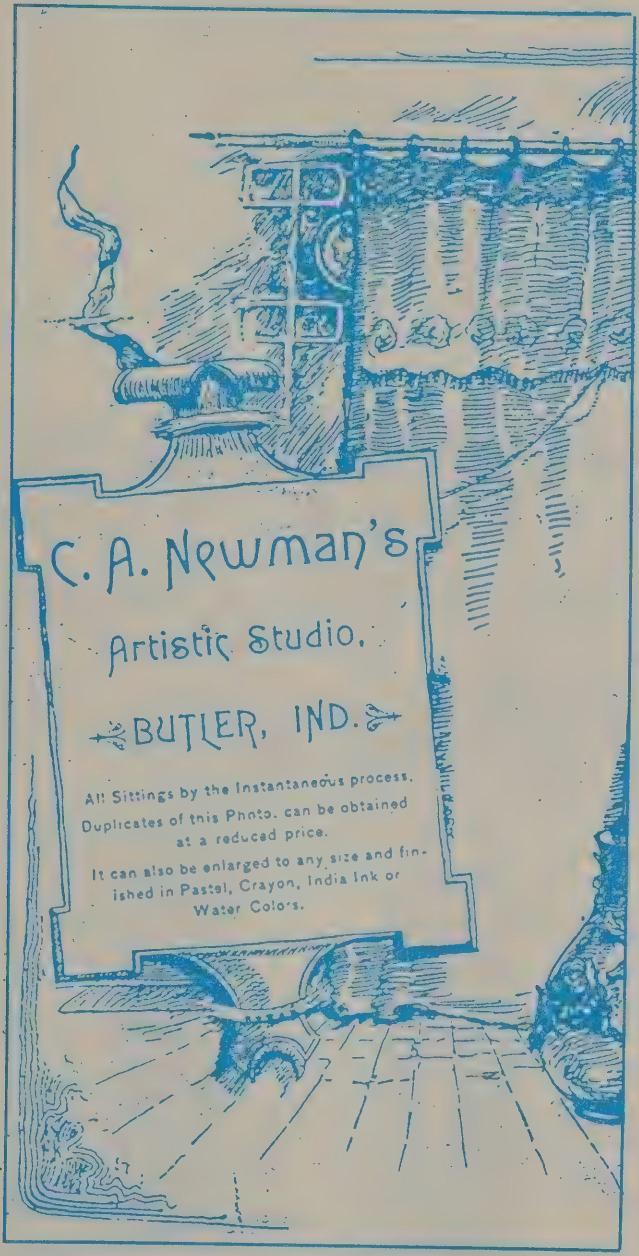
★ — THE CHORUS — ★

James Little
Howard Bates
Ralph Bruce
Ralph Duesler
Rock Farrington
Ken Gonser
Maurice Grueter
Albert Habig
Hi Holben
W. Walter
C. Keirn
W. Walter
Roger Close
Ed Koenig
L. Holsinger
R. Kuhlman
Bob Lumm
J. Ludwig
Vince Miller
John Neidlinger
Jack Olinger
W. Rediger
Howard Renner
Bill Schuherk
Carl Strock
H. Vallieu
L. Wible
R. Wible
I. Willoughby
Paul Walter
Bill Weinert
N. Yoder
Howard Rohm
Dawson Quaintance
Ed. Proksa

JEANNE BINTZ, *Accompanist*

George Sockrider, *Director General*

Hal Hoham, *Musical Director*



C. A. Newman's

Artistic Studio.

BUTLER, IND.

All Sittings by the Instantaneous process.
Duplicates of this Photo. can be obtained at a reduced price.
It can also be enlarged to any size and finished in Pastel, Crayon, India Ink or Water Colors.

Above: Advertising on reverse of portrait made by C.A. Newman of Butler.

Horse brought to Rice Studio, Auburn, for portrait.

Right: Kelso Davis, Photographer, of Auburn. Many of the photographs in this book were made by Kelso Davis.

ODD FELLOWS HALL

Architectural detail from Odd Fellows Hall located on the north side of the square, Auburn.

CHAPTER 34

CLUBS, LODGES, AND ORGANIZATIONS

34.1 OVERVIEW

Like most Americans DeKalb County people have been joiners of hundreds, if not thousands, of clubs, lodges, and organizations. If one were inclined, he or she could go to a meeting every day of the month by belonging to the right club or organization.

Most organizations have a theme or cause. Some are educational, some are religious, some are primarily social. Some started with a theme which has long been lost. For example, the Stitch and Chatter Club at Waterloo orginally was established as a sewing club but in recent years has been primarily social. Clubs have given our citizens much companionship and education.

Lodges have been popular but are now on the decline in number. Most lodges were organized for men, and later women's auxilaries were established.

Service clubs for men and sororities for women have carried on many worthwhile projects for the communities they serve.

Ladies literary clubs provided a means for women to further their education in an era when most women did not attend college. The clubs at Auburn, Butler, and Waterloo have been meeting for over one hundred years.

A general history cannot include histories of all organizations in the county. Only a representative sample is presented here.

There has clearly been a decline in the number of organizations and the number of people belonging to organizations during the past several decades. This can be attributed to the availability of television and other social events

Elks Temple

Elks Temple, Garrett.

Fraternal Order of Eagles, Butler.

Elks Lodge, Auburn.

and to the increased number of both men and women working away from home.

Television has provided entertainment and companionship once provided by organizations. Many, if not most, farmers now also work off the farm in industry or retail stores. A much higher percentage of women now work outside the home. The net result is a lack of time to participate in clubs, organizations, and lodges.

Yet, there are many strong, useful organizations remaining. The histories of some of the many organizations which have been active in DeKalb County are present here.

34.2 BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS

There are Elks Lodges located in Auburn and Garrett. The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Garrett Lodge No. 1447 was established in Garrett in 1922.

34.3 FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES

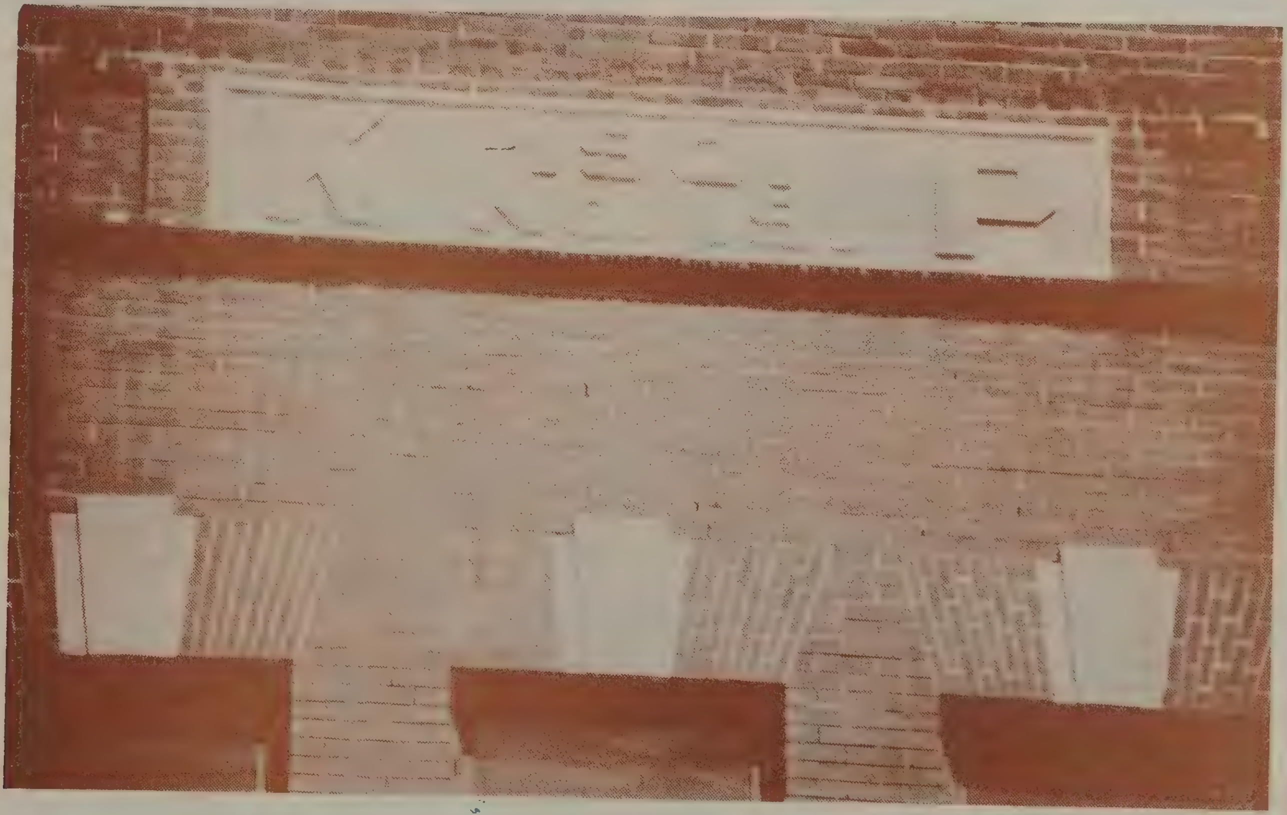
The Fraternal Order of Eagles has chapters in Butler and Garrett. Butler City Aerie No. 2733 was organized on November 14, 1947. It was preceded by the Garrett Fraternal Order of Eagles Aerie No. 1357 at Garrett which was organized in 1906. Both chapters have their own halls and are social and charitable organizations.

34.4 KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Garrett Council No. 1790 of Knights of Columbus Lodge was organized in Garrett on May 9, 1915. It is a fraternal organization for Catholic men. The Daughters of Isabella, the companion organization for Catholic women, was organized in 1923.

34.5 KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

The K of P, as it was locally known, was a popular lodge in DeKalb County from the last decade of the nineteenth century. There were lodges in each major town. The Pythian Sisters



Architectural detail from Knights of Pythias Building, Auburn.

was the companion lodge.

AUBURN

Auburn Lodge No. 191, Knights of Pythias was chartered May 4, 1888, and the companion organization of the Pythian Sisters was organized in June 1892. The lodge owns the building at the southwest corner of East Seventh and South Cedar Streets, Auburn.

CORUNNA

Chapters of the Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters were organized in Corunna in the 1890's and were disbanded in the 1970's.

GARRETT

A Knights of Pythias Temple was active in Garrett from the early 1900's until it surrendered its charter on December 31, 1932. There was also a Ruth Temple of Pythian Sisters.

SPENCERVILLE

The Knights of Pythias Lodge was instituted at Spencerville on May 23, 1891, and was disbanded in May 1935.

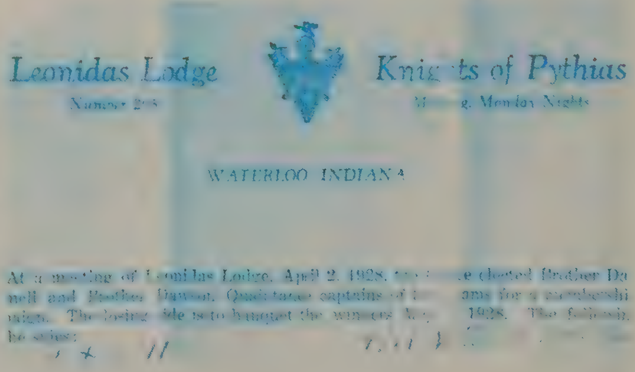
WATERLOO

Leonidas Lodge No. 205 of the Knights of Pythias was organized in 1889. Originally chartered as the Rathbone Sisters, the companion Pythian Sisters Lodge was chartered in 1898.

SAMSON
TEAM

K of P Drill Team.

KNIGHTS
OF
PYTHIAS
Lodge No. 191
F
C
B



Leonidas Lodge
Number 205

Knights of Pythias
Meeting Monday Nights

WATERLOO INDIANA

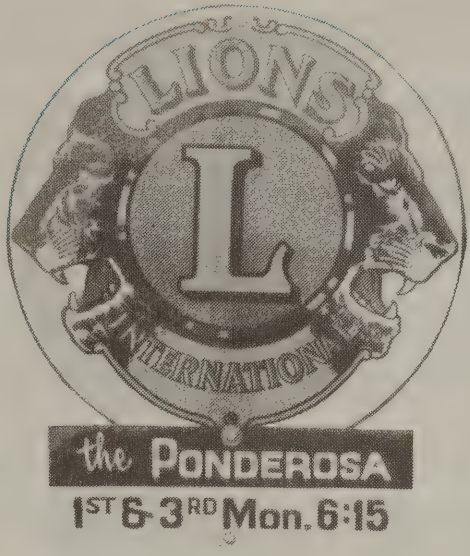
At a meeting of Leonidas Lodge, April 2, 1928, [illegible] elected Brother Da[illegible] nell and Brother [illegible] captains of [illegible] teams for a membershi[illegible] [illegible]. The losing side is to banquet the winners [illegible] 1928. The followin[illegible] [illegible]

Above: K of P letterhead.

Left: K of P sign.

34.6 LIONS CLUBS

The several Lions Clubs in DeKalb County have been very active in charitable activities. The Auburn club was founded in 1928; the Butler club was founded in 1952; the Garrett club was founded in 1925; the St. Joe Lions's club was founded in the Waterloo club was founded in 1929.


LIONS
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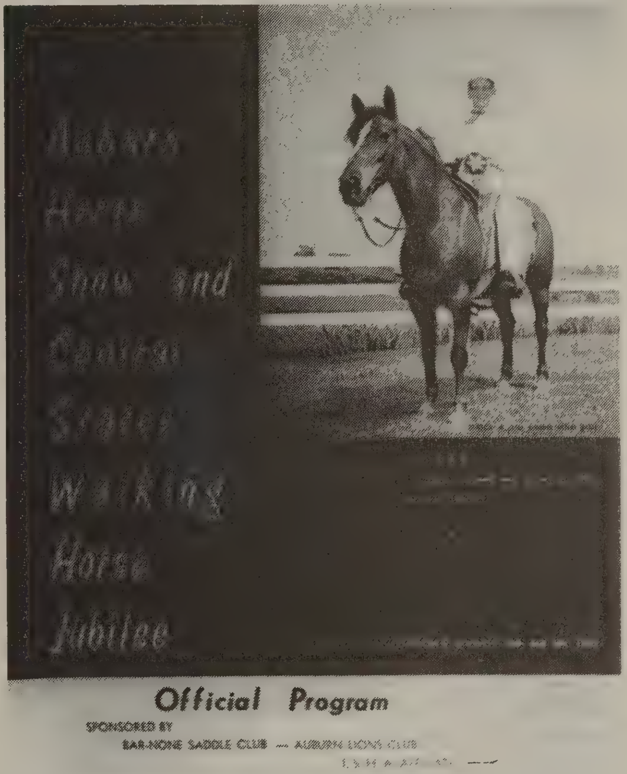
1ST & 3RD Mon. 6:15



Auburn
Horse
Show and
Central
States
Walking
Horse
Jubilee

Official Program

SPONSORED BY
BAR-NONE SADDLE CLUB — AUBURN LIONS CLUB

Auburn Lions Club Nut Band, 1954.

DeKalb County is a better place to live due to projects of service club.

2
TRACKS
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34.7 LITERARY CLUBS

There have been many ladies' literary clubs in DeKalb County, several of which have been meeting continuously for over one hundred years. Several examples are as follows:

ATHENA CLUB OF GARRETT

The Athena Club of Garrett was formed in Garrett in 1901 as an afternoon study club. Its motto was "'Tis the mind that makes the body rich."

DELPHINIAN LITERARY SOCIETY OF GARRETT

The Delphinian Literary Society was formed in Garrett in 1921. The original Delphinian Study course covered six years and was similar to a four year college curriculum.

LADIES' LITERARY CLUB OF AUBURN

Since 1882, when the Ladies' Literary Club of Auburn was first organized, its members have been community leaders, promoting the arts, music, and culture as well as developing an awareness of domestic matters and foreign affairs. In the club's earliest recorded constitution, it states, "We the undersigned, feeling that home and society demand of the women of today the broadest and fullest culture, and being well-assured that our usefulness and enjoyment will be increased by such culture, believing also that the interchange of thought and unity of purpose will stimulate our mental growth, do hereby unite ourselves as a women's club, for the sole purpose of study and mental improvement." The first recorded President was Mrs. L. A. Leasure.

These noble purposes were almost incomprehensible to many in those days, for women did not vote, have money, or hold property. Members of the Ladies' Literary Club were often chided by their husbands and friends as being revolutionary and rebellious.

Topics for study were diverse and ranged from original compositions such as Mrs. C. P. Houser's essay entitled "What is Woman to Harem Life in Turkey," the Chautauquan programs, "How Gold is Extracted from the Ore," Shakespearean readings and criticisms, and "Oriental Legations" in Washington. There were lessons on "The Skin and Baths," "Riding and Driving," and from time to time, discussions of "domestic anecdotes" and "neighborhood gossip." Members also prepared lessons on public education, history, and the classics.

In the early years, the Ladies' Literary Club met twice a month on Saturday afternoons to accommodate the schedules of members who were teachers. Special events called for involvement and enthusiasm, and wagons were decorated with particular care to serve as floats for parades. The efforts and success of Ladies' Literary Club members promoting the building of a public library brought about big changes in their lives and organization.

During 1981 - 1982, Ladies Literary Club members held a year long Centennial Program entitled "Free To Be Me." Topics ranged from "One Hundred Years in the Women's Movement," "Let's Go Antiquing," to "Current Legislation," and "Personal Economics for Women." Co - chairpersons for the Centennial were Mrs. James Watson and Mrs. Donald Mefford. A reception - tea was held at Eckhart Public Library on October 13, 1981, and Ladies' Literary Club officers were hostesses. The president at that time was Mrs. Bishop Hathaway.

Mrs. James McIntyre presented a well researched program on the "Highlights of 100 Years of Ladies' Literary Club." She introduced, by way of a diary, Lillie McTighe, a single woman, who lived all of her life in Auburn with her brother and his family. With the help of the diary, Mrs. McIntyre brought Lillie briefly to life, showing her social and personal growth which eventually lead to her involvement in establishing that very early literary club in 1882. Currently, during DeKalb County's Sesquicentennial year, there are eighteen members who are active in Ladies Literary Club, two of which hold Honorary status. Other Honoraries number 12, and there are 6 Associate Members. The president is Mrs. James Roberts.

Ladies' Literary Club continues to study topics of interest such as "Pulitzer Prize winning books" and "Campus Favorites," always striving to provide a stimulating exchange of ideas and pleasant social events. Speakers, programs, books, day trips to area museums, theater productions, and concerts give members intellectual opportunities. The annual Officer's Day, Christmas, and Anniversary parties allow them to enjoy each other's friendships. The Collect, used ritually to open each meeting, reminds members of their goal to always be large in thought, in word, and deed "...and to teach us to put into action our better impulses, straight - forward and unafraid." The Ladies' Literary Club of Auburn takes pride in its history and heritage but looks to the future for opportunities to enhance the cultural life in the local community.

LADIES LITERARY CLUB OF ST. JOE

The first person to conceive the idea of organizing a literary club in the St. Joe area was Mrs. Ada Olds, who after much thought and consideration, called a meeting of ladies for the purpose of investigation. The club was organized for study and mental improvement, and that is still the purpose of the club.

Fifteen ladies of St. Joe met at the home of Mrs. Ada Olds on Wednesday night, November 11, 1895 and voted to start a literary club. Mrs. Priscilla Zimmerman of Auburn was present and gave an outline of the rules and regulations necessary for the work. After discussion from each lady present, it was decided to study United States history. Fourteen ladies placed their name on the list as members.

The first officers elected were as follows:

President - Mrs. Millie Benninghoff
Vice President - Mrs. Eva Sheffer
Secretary - Mrs. Ella Patterson
Critic - Mrs. Emma Baker

The following committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by - laws: Mrs. Addie Patterson, Mrs. Hattie Bearss, Mrs. Laura Baker, and Mrs. Ella Patterson.

In the beginning, the club met every week in the afternoon, but at the end of the first year it was decided by vote to change the meeting time to evening. It met in the evening for many years and then returned to afternoons in 1984. For many years bi -weekly meetings were held but now, due to decline in membership, meetings are not regularly scheduled but are held periodically. During the year, each member presents a lesson and also gives an informative response for Roll Call at each meeting. The club also had devotions at each meeting but, after the sixth year, decided to pray the collect for the devotional.

During the second year it was also decided that all work and no play would cause us to cease to be young and gay so, as a way of social recreation, a drama was presented. Many more productions followed, some of them given for the pleasure of the public at the Opera House in St. Joe. Presently, however, since the number of members is fewer, the group attends some type of fine arts presentation in the community. The club also entertains husbands or guests yearly. One hour is devoted to study and one hour to business and entertainment at each meeting.

Special celebrations have been held for the twenty - fifth, fiftieth, sixtieth, seventieth, seventy - fifth and ninetieth anniversaries. The ninetieth anniversary was held November 11, 1985 at the St. Joe Community Hall.

Presently, there are eight active members and three emeritus members. Most active members have belonged to the club for over twenty years.

THE LITERARY CLUB OF CORUNNA

The Literary Club of Corunna was organized in 1916.The First President was Mrs. Lydia Allin. Other members were Mrs. Georga Detweiler, Mrs. Vesta Thomas, Mrs. Mary Browne Thomas, Mrs. Laura Cremean, Mrs. Agnes Markley, Mrs. Emma Zonker, Mrs. Beatrice Amos, Mrs. Olive Treesh, Mrs. Maud Owen, Miss Blauch Sawers, Miss Blanch Smith, Miss Vera Treesh, Miss Berniece Reynolds, Miss Bertha Thomas, Miss Minnie Finch, and Miss Helen Monroe.

The members met in homes every two weeks December thru May.

MINERVA CLUB OF WATERLOO

The Waterloo Ladies Minerva Club is well into its second century, having celebrated its 100th year in the 1983 - 84 season.

On January 24th, 1884, a small group of Waterloo ladies met to organize a literary club. The Preamble of Constitution states: "Believing our greatest happiness, influence and power for good, not only in our families, but also outside of our homes, must come from the highest mental culture, feeling an earnest desire for increased wisdom, and that our studies may be pursued more pleasantly and profitably together than alone, we therefore form ourselves together into a society for the one object of mind culture." There have been very few additions to the original constitution. It has stood the test of time.

The name "Minerva" was from the Greek Godess of Wisdom. She supposedly created the owl.

The Club Motto is: "Who Does Not Advance Goes Backward." Club colors: Light green and white. Club flower is the white carnation.

Pledges to the Christian and American Flags, Mary Stewart's Collect for Women, and Devotions are a part of every club meeting.

Minerva Club was affiliated with the District in 1911, and Universal Federated in 1951.

The twelve Charter members included: Ida Blair, Marcella Boger, Linda Darby, Juliette Dickinson, Chloe Kennedy, Jennie Leib, Ola Leib, Orsavilla Long, Mary Ann Shepherd, Florence Waterman, Josephine Willis, and Sarah Winslow.

The first president of the Minerva Club was Mrs. F. W. (Josephine) Willis. Miss Ida Blair was secretary and Mrs. S. C. (Sarah) Winslow, critic. Officers were elected every three months, so that each might become familiar with parliamentary procedure and acquire poise and composure in presiding. This was done for ten years.

The Ladies Literary Club of Auburn had organized the year before and assisted Minerva Club as a sister club in its organization. Occasionally the two clubs exchanged visits, traveling by bobsled or livery.

Because of the frequent changes in officers it was not until 1893 that pre-printed programs were used. Through the years many study books were used. "Taines English Literature" was used the first three years, then the works of Shakespeare. Political economy, ancient history, a more detailed study of Roman history, and the history of English were some of the subjects during the first decade.

Programs were usually in two parts. Besides the study course, recitations and essays of various sorts were used. Debates were often given; several sermons were prepared and delivered - even news summaries - and music both vocal and instrumental was often a part of the program.

Outstanding speakers and programs were brought to Waterloo through the efforts of the Club. Book reviews by such personalities as Kathryn Turney Garten were offered for public enjoyment. Women's suffrage was a vital subject for Club programs, prior to the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

In about 1950 and 1960 "Great Books" was the course of study. During the last ten years, subjects for discussion were basically "Ladies Choice" and "American Heritage." Although the club was founded as a literary club, it has taken part in several community projects. It has always been active in the use and promotion of the Waterloo Library and has given books as memorials of deceased members.

In 1965 the club initiated putting "Christ back in Christmas" by asking business and storekeepers to display the Bible during the Christmas season.

Another project was the "Planting of Trees" in Waterloo. With the help of the Lions Club and many private citizens, many sugar maples are evident around town, replacing older trees at the south approach of Waterloo on Road 427, in front of the library, on Maple Street at the United Methodist Church parking lot, and at DeKalb High School.

Another outstanding club effort was participation in the 1956 Centennial of Waterloo with many committees and programs during the week-long celebration. The Pageant Committee from Minerva Club included Eva Hamilton, Mary Lowman, Carolyn Ayers, and June Davis.

During the club's 100th anniversary officers included:

Mrs. Wayne (Marcelle) Voss, President
Mrs. Cecil (Josephine) Fitch, Vice President
Mrs. Dale (Reuah) Davis, Secretary
Mrs. James (Ada) Redmon, Treasurer
Mrs. Orris (Troas) Wise, Critic

Other members that 100th year included:

Mrs. Wayne (Opal) Bowman
Mrs. Edward (Florabelle) Sheehy
Mrs. Waldo (Mary) Bowman
Mrs. John (Marguerite) Sherburn
Mrs. Wendell (Lottie) Graffis
Mrs. Edward (Laura) Smith
Mrs. Ned (Margaret Ann) McIntosh
Mrs. Charles (Frances) Triplett
Mrs. Charles (Myrtle) Overmeyer

New members that year (1984) were:

Mrs. Jack (Teresa) Parker
Mrs. Robert (Imogene) James
Mrs. Roger (Mildred) Thomson
Mrs. Ronald (Karen) Feller

Associate members included:

Mrs. John (Helen) Haggarty
Mrs. Clarence (Stella) McClintock
Mrs. Clark (Carolyn) Ayers
Mrs. Clark (Pauline) Platt
Mrs. Warren (Eva) Hamilton
Mrs. Roger (Jane) Ish

Members on leave of absence:

Mrs. Cecil (Waunita) Likens
Mrs. Donald (Shirley) Ruegsegger
Mrs. Earl (Alice) Hedges
Mrs. Ronald (Julie) Sproat

History of the club relates many special anniversaries. The Anniversary meeting was always a festive occasion, when families were occasionally invited to participate. Seventy-five members and guests were in attendance at the first anniversary at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Willis. In the spring of 1984 the 100th Anniversary was celebrated in the social rooms of the United Methodist Church, which was also the site for the 50th Anniversary. The second meeting in January is now known as "Founders Day."

To become a member, one must write a request to the club asking to join. Many lasting friendships and associations have been created with a simple note.

Someone once said: "If you want to plan for ten years, build a house. If you want to plan for 50 years, plant a tree. If you want to plan for eternity, educate a woman.'' Past members of the club have left the community and its present members a rich heritage to continue.

THE PHILOMATHEAN CLUB OF BUTLER

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Course was first studied by a group of Butler ladies in 1887. It was a four year course consisting of twenty books dealing with such subjects as Literature, Psychology, and Astronomy, and study of a monthly Chautauqua magazine. After an extensive test from memory, a diploma was awarded, three of the members going to the Chautauqua Assembly in Buffalo, New York, to receive theirs.

The original members were: Mrs. M. J. Bolen, wife of Dr. Bolen; Mrs. Sam Stone, wife of the druggist; Mrs. D. H. Knisely, wife of the Dry Goods Store owner; Mrs. E. L. Fosdick, wife of the express agent; Mrs. B. H. Stieffel, wife of a tavern keeper; Mrs. C. W. Beechler, the dentist's wife, Mrs. J. J. Skinner, wife of the Wabash Railroad Agent; Mrs. Sam Stoy, the Postmaster's wife; Mrs. W. C. Aldrich, wife of proprietor of Hotel Aldrich; Mrs. M. V. Troutman, wife of the Lake Shore Railroad Agent; and Mrs. Cassius Coats, wife of the attorney.

After a reorganization, the group was joined by Mesdames Weirick, Porter (Frank), Hattie Mock, Maggie Crane, and Dell Chilson, along with Mrs. Warren Mason and her sister Dessa Showalter, Mrs. Henry Tess and her sister Dessa Harding, Mrs. Marin Everetts, and Mrs. Zella Phillips.

For a period of two years the club was known as the ''Bay View Club'' under the leadership of Della Tess and Dessa Harding, new members being Nina Powers, Mrs. Ora (Flora) Knisely and Mrs. Bertha Daily Creager.

In the fall of 1901, the club was again reorganized and was named the ''Philomathean Club'' with Mrs. Arthur Powers as president. Miscellaneous study followed for several years such as Bible study, history, grammar, current events, poetry, drama, and adaption of the **Atlantic Monthly, Harper's magazine,** and **Reader's Digest** for study.

An executive board was formed to plan the programs and activities for the year. Many fine educational, cultural, and entertaining programs have been enjoyed by the members and their guests. Over the years many ladies of the community have been members.

The club has contributed to many worthy causes and, for a number of years, it has presented a dictionary to an outstanding senior girl maintaining the highest average in English.

The purpose of the Philomathean Club has been to keep abreast of the times and work for the good of the club stressing mental culture, increased wisdom, and mutual friendship.

Masonic Building, Auburn.

34.8 MASONIC LODGE

The Masonic Lodge has had a long and strong presence in DeKalb County.

AUBURN

Masonry came to Auburn on May 28, 1857, when DeKalb Lodge 214 Free and Accepted Masons was chartered in Auburn by the Grand Lodge of Indiana, which was then domiciled in Madison, Indiana but since has moved its headaquarters to Indianapolis, Indiana.

The Charter officers of DeKalb Lodge were as follows:

Milton F. Pierce	Worshipful Master
John Butt	Senior Warden
Alva Espry	Junior Warden
Aaron Wolf	Treasurer
Eli Weaver	Secretary
Joseph N. Ford	Senior Deacon
James Barclay	Junior Deacon
William E. Rush	Tyler

The lodge was founded on the principles of faith, hope, and charity and for the purpose of making good men better.

It is believed the lodge first met somewhere around where the fire barns now stand on East Ninth Street which at that time housed a roller skating rink. The meeting place then was moved to North Jackson Street behind the old Schwartz Meat Market. It is not known just where all of the meeting places were, but sometime after leaving the Jackson Street location the lodge met upstairs in the first building south of the now J.

C. Penney building on North Main Street. Around 1914 the lodge purchased a long narrow frame building for $5000, just south of the site where the Patch Hines home still stands on South Main Street. Several years later the lodge purchased the old Kiblinger building located on the southeast corner of Jackson Street and West Eighth Street. This building was taken down and a new Masonic Lodge Building built on the site in 1921. Just a year or two later the Masonic Lodge Building was destroyed by fire and was rebuilt by local builder Roland Muhn, who after completing the building joined the lodge and who was the first person to be made a Master Mason in the building he had just completed, probably a distinction few other men would ever have.

This building still stands and is still the home of DeKalb Lodge 214 F. & A.M.

Following is a list of all men who have served the lodge as Worshipful Master, the highest station.

Milton F. Pierce
John Butt
William A. Lowrey
James E. Rose
J. J. Vanauken
William H. Keeran
W. H. McQuiston
James H. Rowland
J. C. Teeters
C. W. Caldwell
Harry M. Richwine
David N. Fitch
Sam F. Davenport
Phil Holman
Jno. E. Graham
Warren Lige
Alfred A. Rowland
Charles O. Krise
H. Van Showers
Harry J. Western
A. M. Bisel
Duberne Graham
Vern C. Clark
Arthur R. Krueger
David R. White
Ralph S. Elam
Maurice W. Close
Schuble C. Boggs
Arthur E. Hardy
Paul E. Walter
Chauncey E. Clem
Lee Shultz
Hugh Western
Dale F. Kohl
Donald T. Mefford
Peter G. Potts
Donald L. Shutt
Joseph H. Ford
Guy Plumb
W. E. Rush
F. E. Davenport
William Sheffer
J. W. McKay
D. Y. Husselman
D. A. Garwood
D. M. Link
J. Y. W. McClellan
Thomas H. Sprott
O. J. Wise
Joseph N. Grover
Ira A. Thrush
Don P. Sprott
C. C. Marston
Harry M. Casebeer
C. Ray Thomas
Edward D. Picker
J. C. Provines
Fred Zeigler
Harry R. Olinger
Calvin C. Hawkins
Don E. Sprott
James R. Noreford
Sanford H. Condon
Richard E. Hardy
Weston G. Walter
Ralph W. Burce
George D. Hess
Bruce Herbolsheimer
Donald J. Lochner
Harold C. Hampshire
Donald E. Friend
Charles E. Widner
John R. Parker
Walter C. Pepple
Charles R. Workman
Glen Kuechler
Howard S. Grimm
Lyle E. Stemen
Robert F. Hamel
Richard L. Leas
Monte L. Brown
Richard L Bundy
Robert Moyer
Louis F. Alday
Thain P. Menges
Wayne A. Madden
James C. Herzer

Auburn Chapter No. 103, Order of Eastern Star was constituted at Auburn on May 27, 1891. The present officers are:

Worthy Matron	Mary Ann Elliott
Worthy Patron	James Elliott
Associate Matron	Wanda Pohl
Associate Patron	Donald Macrae
Secretary	Linda Lee
Treasurer	Elizabeth Guild

William Hacker Chapter, No. 63 Royal Arch Masons was organized under dispensation in September 3, 1866, and chartered May 23, 1867.

DeKalb Council, No. 57, Royal and Selected Masons was chartered July 15, 1885.

BUTLER

DeKalb Lodge No. 214 of Free And Accepted Masons of Auburn met at Norristown, now Butler, on April 23, 1858, to open the Forest Lodge No. 239, Free And Accepted Masons. Hiram S. Madden was the first master. The charter for the lodge was granted May 25, 1859. No explanation has been found as to why the lodge carries the name Forest Lodge.

The lodge has occupied several second floor locations in downtown Butler but now has an attractive building built in 1972 on North Western Avenue.

Those who have served as masters of the lodge are as follows:

1858 - 1859	Hiram S. Madden
1860 - 1864	Augustive A. Howard
1865	Hiram S. Madden
1866	Augustine A. Howard
1867	William Thomas
1868	Hiram S. Madden
1869 - 1872	James E. Rose
1873	Jonathan Hazlett
1874	David Fay
1875 - 1882	Fred W. Fanning
1883	Cyrus S. Stoy
1884 - 1885	Fred W. Fanning
1886	Wm. P. Carpenter
1887 - 1889	Fred W. Fanning
1890	John W. Boyle
1891	Charles H. Bruce
1892 - 1894	Thomas H. Shaub
1895 - 1896	Samuel W. Otis
1897 - 1899	Elliot P. Master
1900	Henry M. Showalter
1901 - 1904	Elliot P. Master

Masconic Building, Butler.

1905	Frank P. Stump
1906	Edward A. Karle
1907	Jay B. Pessell
1908	Walter J. Mondhank
1909	Ora C. Waterman
1910	Elliot P. Master
1911	Charles T. Apt
1912	Clyde J. Shaffer
1913	Marion M. Knepper
1914	Charles H. Miller
1915	Clifford R. Decker
1916	Cleve H. Grube
1917	Ora C. Waterman
1918 - 1921	John A. Daniels
1922	Roscoe Capp
1923	George C. Sucher
1924	Millard N. Capp
1925	Lawrence H. Sewell
1926	Frank T. Ramey
1927	Ralph J. White
1928	Andrew P. Grube
1929	Armand M. Sicard
1930	Harold W. Johnson
1931	Roy M. Michael
1932	Leonard A. Wagoner
1933 - 1935	Ora C. Waterman
1936	Jesse P. Raney
1937	Leighton F. Tombow
1938	Walter D. Creager
1939 - 1940	Frank L. Long
1941	Carl Krontz
1942 - 1943	Frank L. Long
1944	James A. Angelone
1945	Charles K. Cather
1946	Herman K. Beebe
1947	Albert Berg
1948	John F. Laub
1949	Richard D. Roan
1950	Milton H. Hamman
1951	William D. Fisher
1952	Raymond D. McCann
1953	Harold R. Casebere
1954	Milton A. Berndt
1955	Darrell W. Carpenter
1956	John R. Johnson
1957	Stewert R. Capp
1958	Robert D. Ginder
1959	Robert Einsiedal

Butler Chapter No. 106, Royal Arch Masons was chartered October 22, 1891. The Butler Council No. 83, Royal and Select Masons was chartered October 20, 1909.

The Forest Chapter No. 44 Order of the Eastern Star was chartered April 15, 1880.

GARRETT

On April 9th, 1875, Garrett was chartered as a city in DeKalb County, Indiana. Following closely behind, a group of Masons petitioned the Indiana Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and was granted a charter as Garrett City Lodge No. 537 Free and Accepted Masons on July 12, 1876. Brother Dunham Nickols was the Worshipful Master, Brother Hyman A. Marvin was Senior Warden, and Brother James F. Brown, Junior Warden.

The lodge met on the second story of the Lancaster Brothers Store and later at the Garrett State Bank. On January 18, 1878, the lodge

Masonic Building, Waterloo.

moved north to the third floor over the Palace of Sweets, which is now Hoeffels Market. In 1911 the lodge purchased the two lots at Keyser and Randolph, and on October 23, 1924, the new temple was dedicated. Garrett Chapter No. 129 Royal Arch Masons was chartered October 22, 1903. The first offices were Howard Mountz, High Priest; William Johnson, King; and Herchel Thomas, Scribe.

In 1986 Garrett Chapter No. 129 Royal Arch Masons was consolidated with William Hacker Chapter No. 63 in Auburn, Indiana. Apollo Comandry No. 19, Knights Templar was moved from Kendallville, Indiana, to Garrett, Indiana, in June 1969. Harmony Chapter No. 67, Order of the Eastern Star received a charter from the Indiana Grand Chapter on April 14, 1887.

A. J. Stewart was appointed the first Worthy Patron and Blanche Stewart the first Worthy Matron.

SPENCERVILLE

Concord Lodge No. 556 Free and Accepted Masons was organized at Spencerville May 1880. Charter members were George A. Bishop, Jacob D. Leighty, Job C. Smith, John M. Cohill, Thomas S. Murray, Henry Murray, George W. A. Smith, John Henderson, Loyd Houghton, and Sylvester Zimmerman.

The Order of Eastern Star, Chapter 385 was organized at Spencerville in February 1913.

The lodge's hall burned on New Years Eve 1950. A new hall was built on lots donated by Eric Beeks and dedicated January 1, 1952.

For many years the Spencerville lodges have operated a donut stand at the DeKalb County Free Fall Fair.

WATERLOO

Waterloo City Lodge No. 307, Free and Accepted Masons was organized March 1864 with twelve charter members. Charles A. O. McClellan was the first master of the lodge.

Waterloo Chapter No. 142, Order of Eastern Star was instituted December 8, 1893, with twenty - three charter members.

Moose Lodge, Auburn.

34.9 MOOSE

Auburn Lodge, No. 566 Loyal Order of Moose was established in December 1913.

34.10 ODD FELLOWS

The Odd Fellows has been a popular lodge in DeKalb County. After many successful decades, the lodge is now on the decline in numbers.

AUBURN

Auburn Lodge No. 116 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized in 1852 - 1853. A charter was granted in 1852, and the lodge was instituted on July 21, 1853. The lodge owned the three story building on the north side of the square and used the second and third stories for lodge rooms. In the 1970's the lodge bought the church building at the southeast corner of South Jackson and West Thirteenth Streets, Auburn.

The Rebekah Lodge was organized in 1883.

BUTLER

The charter for Butler Lodge No. 282 International Order of Odd Fellows was granted on May 22, 1867. There was also a Rebekah Lodge at Butler.

GARRETT

Garrett Lodge No. 602, Independent Order of Odd Fellows was chartered August 29, 1883. The lodge building on North Randolph Street burned Christmas 1972.

SPENCERVILLE - ST. JOE

The Spencerville Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized in 1873. It was moved to St. Joe in 1881.

WATERLOO

The Waterloo Chapter of the Independent Order Odd Fellows was established November 1, 1860. The Faith Rebekah Lodge was organized on September 11, 1888.

34.11 SORORITIES

Several sororities have been active in DeKalb County. There have been Tri - Kappa Chapters at Auburn and Garrett. One representative sorority history was received and is presented here.

ALPHA RHO CHAPTER
PSI IOTA XI SORORITY
GARRETT

Alpha Rho Chapter of Psi Iota Xi Sorority received its charter in 1926 with the following charter members: Auliene Moore, Thelma Templeton, Helen Farner, Wanita Wherly, Vera Sheets Loffi, Ethel Mae Murray Funk, Julia Schulthess, Dette Skilling Dean, and Dorothy Ratrie Flowers. The object of Psi Iota Xi is the furthering of philanthropic enterprises.

The first chapter was founded in Muncie, Indiana, September 19, 1897, by a group of five high school girls and three of their teachers. After 1910 all activities were removed from the high schools so that no one was pledged and initiated until after graduation.

There are many firsts in the history on a national level: first Women's organization to contribute to Riley Hospital; first to fund a speech and hearing mobile testing unit; first organization to provide speech therapy for pre-school age children; first to start a recruitment program for speech therapists.

The local chapter has contributed to many local projects and assisted in community activities. Some of the projects have been to purchase glasses for children; swimming pool tickets; sponsored Girl Scout troops and furnished leaders; furnished and maintained two rooms at the Sacred Heart Hospital; blanket club; booth at DeKalb County Fair; Mother's March on Polio; sponsored summer speech and hearing clinic for children; Halloween pumpkin decorating contest; Bargain Box; Honor Society for Senior and Junior High; and Speech and Hearing scholorship; and sponsored several plays.

At the present time the main project is the annual Kaliedescope Arts and Crafts Show held during the month of October. Area and local artisians are invited to display their talents. The public is invited to view and purchase displays.

During the calendar year, besides working on projects, the sorority has a literary, music, Christmas, and Mother-Daughter party. The membership is made up of housewives, business and professional women. Several of the members have been chosen Citizen of the Year, and two of the members became national officers.

The chapter also helped establish two new chapters, one in LaGrange and the other in Auburn. Psi Iota Xi has grown from one chapter in Muncie, Indiana, to chapters all over the United States.

34.12 ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

Rotary International is represented in DeKalb County with clubs at Auburn, Butler, and Garrett. The Butler club was chartered February 24, 1938, and the Garrett club was chartered in 1964.

34.13 WOMEN'S CLUBS

There have been hundreds of women's clubs in DeKalb County, most meeting monthly, but some meeting weekly. There has been some decline in the numbers of clubs and members as women began working outside the home.

The history of DeKalb County Extension Clubs is included in Chapter 16. Only one history is presented here, that of the Help and Be Helped Club, which was organized in 1914 at Sedan.

THE HELP AND BE HELPED CLUB

The Help and Be Helped Club was organized in 1914 by a group of women in or near Sedan, Indiana. The charter members were Anna Reinhart, Polly Miser, Orlena Triplett, Blanche McIntosh, Polly Browne, Osie Goodrich, Anna Triplett, Nellie Schuster, and Jo Reinhart. The membership was first limited to twenty - five, later thirty, and there was usually a waiting list. The first meeting was held at the home of Etta DeLong. Meetings were on Tuesday, once or twice a month, as weather and work permitted. At the time the Help and Be Helped Club discontinued meetings, the membership stretched from Butler to Kendallville and to Fort Wayne.

The object of this club was to increase mentally and socially with lessons on literature, music, homemaking, and a variety of other topics.

Through the years this club gave to many worthy causes, such as the Red Cross, Needlework Guild, and the Preschool for the Handicapped. During World War I they made clothes for babies, knotted a comforter, and knitted and sewed. Blanche McIntosh and Nellie DeLong were in charge of these projects. The women were industrious as it is recorded at the first meeting, after business was conducted, the time was spent crocheting and embroidering. Refreshments first appear when Mrs. Browne served apples at the fourth meeting. Later they had hot lunches and pot luck lunches. From January 12, 1915, to April 25, 1916, total expenditures were $4.78. This included plants, flowers, telephone calls, paper, and ice cream.

In 1921 Nellie DeLong suggested the club motto - Each for all and all for each - and the colors - pink and white. Lauretta Thomas suggested the rose as club flower. A club song, to be sung at closing, was selected in the late 1920's. At one time the club belonged to the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

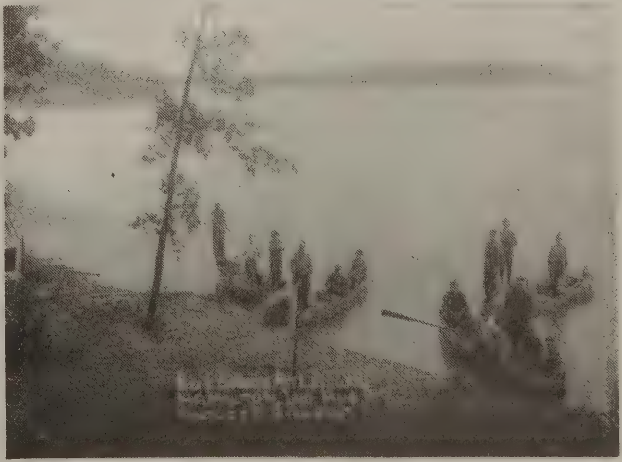
Those who served as president were: Mildred Grogg (1915), Nellie DeLong (1916), —————————— Crane (1917), Ada Grogg (1918), Polly Miser (1919), Melissa Hines (1920), Edna Hewitt (1921), Nellie DeLong (1922), Essa Rinehart (1923), Anna Rinehart (1924 -1926), Edna Hewitt (1927), Faye Strow (1928 - 1929), Martha Deetz (1930 - 1931), Mable Bateman (1932 - 1933), Mable Hines (1934 -1935), Edna Hewitt (1936 - 1937), Edna Myers (1938 - 1939), Alta Potts (1940 - 1941), Sally Palmer (1942 - 1943), Mable Bateman (1944 - 1945), Mildred Grogg (1946 - 1947), Nellie DeLong (1948 - 1949), Faye Strow (1950 - 1951), Jean Kohl (1952), Alta Potts (1953), June Sebert (1954 - 1955), Nellie DeLong (1956 - 1957), Gloria Deetz (1958 - 1959), Mildred Bard (1960 - 1961), June Sebert (1962 - 1963), Necia Myers (1964 - 1965), Dorothy Lockwood (1966), Faye Strow (1967 - 1968), Dorothy Miser (1969), Hazel Howard (1970), Anna Surfus (1971), Marie Wappes (1972 - 1974), Maurine Moss (1975 - 1976), Gloria Deetz (1977), Anna Surfus (1978 - 1979), Dorothy Werkheiser (1980 - 1984).

The Help and Be Helped Club was disbanded in 1984 due to a decline in membership.

Masonic Penny issued by Butler Lodge.

Medallion issued by Auburn Lodge.

Scenes from Boy Scout Camporee on Hamilton Lake, 1921. The Boy Scouts have been very active in DeKalb County.



A group of oldtimers posed for this picture on the liars' bench beneath the Mail Pouch Tobacco sign in Butler. Date of photograph and photographer are unknown. Fourth person from left may be Jim Cherry and sixth person from left is John Zerkle. Older residents are a good source of local history.

CHAPTER THIRTY FIVE

SOURCES OF DEKALB COUNTY HISTORY

35.1 OVERVIEW

It is unfortunate that the format and method of producing this book did not permit the use of footnotes or at least chapter notes. The purpose of this last chapter is to give some guidance and direction to the person desiring to do further research in DeKalb County history.

While not a full bibliography many of the sources used are listed here. The author's archives contain full source material for all material here presented and will be shared with the serious researcher as time and resources permit.

DeKalb County is fortunate to have five prior general histories and a comprehensive index for them. There is, however, a void from 1920 to the present which this volume will hopefully fill. Most of the sources used for this period have been from primary sources, personal interviews and narratives.

Public records, newspapers, directories, maps and platbooks, miscellaneous publishers, and ephemera should not be overlooked as rich sources of local history.

Postcards and photographs have been used to illustrate the text. There are hundreds of postcard views of DeKalb County. The author's archives, the Eckhart Public Library Collection, and the Tri Kappa Collection at the Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Museum contain about ten thousand photographic images of subjects relevent to DeKalb County history.

Finally, a brief history of the several DeKalb County Pioneer Associations and DeKalb County Historical Societies are presented.

35.2 PRIOR GENERAL HISTORIES

There are five prior general histories of DeKalb County plus a little-known general index

The first publication was "PIONEER SKETCHES; CONTAINING FACTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF DEKALB COUNTY," which was written by S. W. Widney and published by W. T. & J. M. Kinsey, Printers, Auburn, in 1859. The original book contained fifty-three pages. The book contains "sketches" of the history of the various towns and townships written by the pioneers of these areas and supplemented by Rev. Widney. The book contains sketches written by Wesley Park and John Houlton. DeKalb County is indeed fortunate to have this early history of the county recorded and published less than twenty-five years after the county was settled.

The year 1859 is a very early date for the publicaton of a book of this size in northeastern Indiana. Printing was in its infancy at that time. The original book is very scarce, there being only two copies known - one at the Indiana Historical Society and the other owned by Mrs. Flossie Mavis, of Auburn, a descendant of Rev. Widney. The book was reprinted in paperback with an index in 1968 by the DeKalb County Historical Society, the reprint is readily available.

In 1880 J. H. Beers & Co. of Chicago published "ATLAS OF DEKALB COUNTY, INDIANA TOWHICH ARE ADDED VARIOUS GENERAL MAPS, HISTORY, STATISTICS, ILLUSTRATIONS, ETC. ETC." No author is given in the book. It was probably prepared by the staff of the publishers from information gathered from the public while they were soliciting advance sales for the books. It contains a credible history of the county and several family histories. Its greatest use, however, is for the maps of the towns and townships and the lithograph views of farms and houses throughout the county. The "ATLAS" was reprinted in 1974 by The Bookmark, Knightstown, Indiana, but is now out of print. The reprint edition contains a new index and new church and cemetery information not found in the original edition.

The first comprehensive history of DeKalb County was published in 1885, probably in observation of the fiftieth anniversery of the authorization of the county in 1835 by the Indiana General Assembly. The large leather covered book is titled "1885 HISTORY OF DEKALBCOUNTY, INDIANA, TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF ITS CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNS, EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND POLITICAL HISTORY, PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS." It was published by Inter-State Publishing Company of Chicago. The book is generally accurate and is useful to the student of DeKalb County History. It contains numerous biographical sketches of DeKalb County residents. The book was sold on a subscription basis for $12.00. There was also a charge to have one's family history or likeness printed, so only those who were able to afford it could have their history or picture printed.

As with the "1880 ATLAS," no author is stated but the prospectus proclaims that "Our historians are now at work in the county, and would deem it a favor to meet any citizens, especially those who may have anything of historical interest to contribute." It is likely that the "historians" also solicited orders for the book.

The "1885 HISTORY" was reprinted in 1978 by The Bookmark, Knightstown, Indiana, with a new index. The reprint is now out of print.

Next is the "HISTORY OF DEKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS AND GENEOLOGICAL RECORDS OF OLD FAMILIES" published in 1914 by B. F. Bowen & Company, Inc., Indianapolis. It too was published on a subscription basis and does not list an individual author. The book contains 1004 pages including many biographical sketches for which the subjects paid an additional fee. The book contains some photographs and etchings. It too is useful but has only a cursory index. The "1914 HISTORY" has not been reprinted.

In 1920 The Lewis Publishing Company of Chicago and New York published the two volume "HISTORY OF NORTHEAST INDIANA - LAGRANGE,STEUBEN, NOBLE, and DEKALB COUNTY." It is indicated that William H. McIntosh was the editor for DeKalb County. A total of 143 pages is devoted to DeKalb County in volume one. There are also biographical sketches of DeKalb County citizens in volume two, and there is an index. This book has not been reprinted.

Henry A. Link of Waterloo.

A little-known adjunct to these prior general histories of DeKalb County is the "DEKALB COUNTY, INDIANA, INDEX OF NAMES OF PERSONS AND OF FIRMS" completed by Works Progress Administration of Indiana as work Project 20205 in 1938 under the sponsorship of the Indiana State Library. The index in cludes all five of the previously listed general histories of DeKalb County. Page numbers are coded as to which book to which they refer. The index has never been published, but photographically reproduced copies of the typescript are available at most DeKalb County libraries, the Fort Wayne-Allen County Public Library, and the Indiana State Library.

The "WPA INDEX" and the new indexes in the reprinted volumes are very useful; however, they contain only names and not concepts. For example, the name, "New York Central," would appear, but the general concept of "railroads" would not. There is considerable local historical data "hidden" in the biographical sketches and which does not appear in the index or table of contents.

These five general histories plus the present volume are commended to the researcher of DeKalb County history as a beginning point for general historical research.

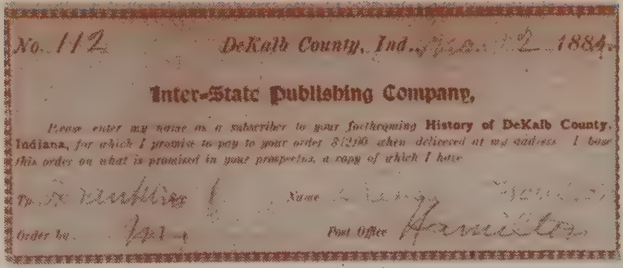
35.3 PUBLIC RECORDS

Public records are a rich source of DeKalb County history but are often difficult to use. The 1913 Courthouse fire destroyed some records, but many remain. Only the records of the Clerk of the DeKalb Circuit Court were totally destroyed. Almost all of the others were saved and are available at the DeKalb County Courthouse.

The records in the office of the DeKalb County Recorder are particularly useful. The Miscellaneous Record was used to record many documents prior to 1900. The author has culled the Miscellaneous Record for much of the source material in this volume. Where dates are given as "hidden footnotes," the person wanting to do additional research can probably locate the original source material. Land records in the Recorder's office are often useful.

Court records since 1913 can be searched for dates of death, divorce, litigation, and other facts. There are records in both the Circuit Court and Superior Court.

Commissioners Records go back to 1837 and contain much information as to county government, roads, jails, elections, and other matters under the jurisdiction of the board of commissioners.



No. 112 DeKalb County, Ind. 2 1884.

Inter-State Publishing Company,

Please enter my name as a subscriber to your forthcoming **History of DeKalb County, Indiana,** for which I promise to pay to your order $12.00 when delivered at my address. I base this order on what is promised in your prospectus, a copy of which I have

Name

Order No.

Post Office Hamilton

Receipt for **1885 History of DeKalb County**.

Township records are difficult to locate and use. Most have been disposed of by trustees as an abundance of material accummulated. Justice of the Peace records have been destroyed in most townships.

City and town records can be useful in some cases. Most cities and towns have their town board or city council minutes available.

Public records are generally difficult to use unless one has a date. Most are chronological but not indexed. There is often so much detail that only the most persistant researcher can find them useful.

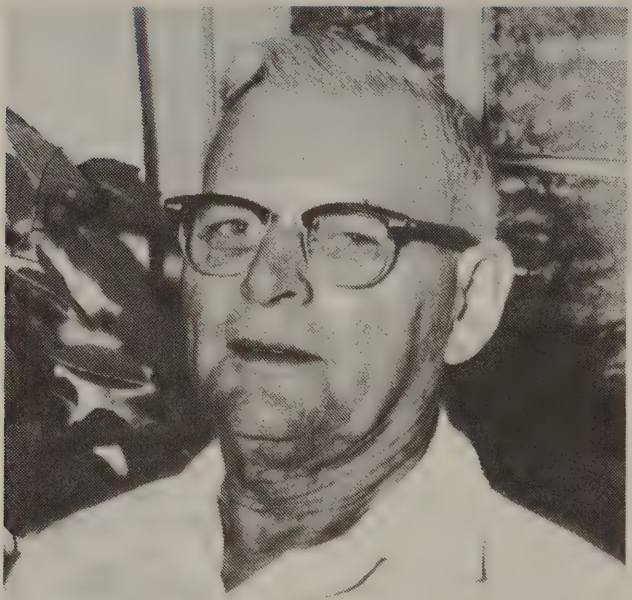
35.4 NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers are probably the most fertile source for the researcher of DeKalb County History but, like public records, are tedious and difficult to use without background information and dates. All known newspaper archives of DeKalb County have been micro-filmed by the Indiana State Library and are available by interlibrary loan. The Eckhart Public Library, Auburn, has a complete set and continues to microfilm DeKalb County newspapers. Other DeKalb County libraries have selected microfilm.

There are many news articles to be found giving the "history" of various topics. Most are quite accurate, although facts should be corroborated with other sources. If one has the approximate date of death of a person who lived in DeKalb County, it is likely that a detailed obituary can be found. Likewise, if one has the date of an event, it will probably have been reported locally, although early DeKalb County newspapers are disappointing in the amount of local news carried, as compared with coverage of national news.

Several special editions of newspapers in DeKalb County have carried much local historical material. Examples include the **Garrett Clipper** of January 20, 1936; the **DeKalb County Herald** of September 6, 1907; and the **Garrett Clipper** of July --, 1976.

Newspaper advertisements are a good source for commercial and industrial history.



Marion Peckhart, Auburn.

35.5 DIRECTORIES

An often overlooked source of local history is the information contained in city and county directories and telephone directories. These sources contain names, addresses, and sometimes the occupations of residents. Often the names and occupations of spouses are also listed. Firm names and locations are also given with the names of principal owners. Directories carried advertisements which are useful in may cases.

The earliest directory encountered is "KRAMER'S GENERAL BUSINESS DIRECTORY.. OF NORTHERN INDIANA" published in 1884 at Lafayette, Indiana. It contains business directories for Auburn, Butler, Garrett, and Waterloo and a full page advertisement for the Auburn Church Furniture Company, Manufacturers of Pews, Pulpits, and Pew Ends.

The first DeKalb County Directory was MOORE'S STANDARD DIRECTORY OF AUBURN, GARRETT, BUTLER, AND WATERLOO published in 1908-1909 by The S. H. Moore Company of New York City. It contains a wealth of information including several advertisements for early auto and buggy companies.

From that time on, there were directories published every few years for either Auburn or the county.

Telephone directories have just the name, address, and telephone number but are useful in locating places of residence or business locations. Here also the advertisements can be invaluable.

35.6 MAPS AND PLAT BOOKS

Early maps of Indiana show Auburn and several Indian villages in what is now DeKalb County. Successive maps show additional place names and variations in place names such as Norristown, Jarvis, Butler Station and Butler - along with the locations of railroads and major roads.

The first comprehensive map of DeKalb County was published in 1863 by E. B. Gerber and C. A. O. McClellan. It is a large wall map with farms and their owners shown in the townships maps. Shown also are town and village maps and a business directory. Vignettes around the edge picture homes and businesses in Auburn and Waterloo City. Several copies of this map are extant including those hanging in the Commissioners' Court at the courthouse and in the waiting room of the law office of John Martin Smith.

This map was reprinted in atlas form by the DeKalb County Historical Society in 1986. An index of all landowners was added for research purposes. This atlas is currently in print and is available from the DeKalb County Historical Society.

The 1880 ATLAS OF DEKALB COUNTY has been previously discussed.

Beginning in the early 1900's, plat books of DeKalb County have been published by commercial companies. These plat books contain maps of each township with farms shown and owners named. There are also maps of towns and cities.

Plat books and maps are useful in showing changes in land ownership.

35.7 MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATONS

There are innumerable general publications that contain references to DeKalb County or its people. One example is "THE POSTAL HISTORY OF INDIANA" by Hartman, which contains lists of all post offices in Indiana along with the dates when they were established and a list of postmasters and the dates they served. By pulling out DeKalb County references, a comprehensive list of post offices and postmasters was compiled for this volume.

35.8 EPHEMERA

Ephemera is defined as printed matter which was meant to have been discarded after its use. Examples include "showbills" issued by theatres showing what was playing for the next two weeks. Another example would be assessment cards issued by the DeKalb County Farmers Mutual Insurance Company. These were mailed to policy holders each six months or each year to establish assessments. The losses for the preceeding period are given for each township. A complete collection of them in the author's archives gives a comprehensive history of the company.

Still other examples of local ephemera are milk bottle caps showing the name of the dairy, flour sacks from the Waterloo Milling Company, and a medicine bottle label for "Dr. Shull's Golden Relief," which was manufactured in Spencerville.

Buggy plates provide tangible evidence of the names and places of business of several buggy manufacturers in DeKalb County. A bicycle nameplate is the only evidence that the W. H. Kiblinger Company manufactured a bicycle in addition to buggies and automobiles.

Railroad timetables are a good source of information as to railroads, the frequency and type of service, and the connections to other lines.

35.9 POSTCARDS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

There are several hundred postcards depicting DeKalb County scenes. They are a great source of information and illustrations for the period from about 1900 to 1930. Many are used in this volume.

DeKalb County is fortunate to have had several good professional and amateur photographers. The author's archives contain approximately ten thousand images of local scenes.

The Tri Kappa Collection at the Auburn-Cord-Duesenberg Museum contains thousands of photographs of the automobiles made in DeKalb County.

There is a collection of photographs at the Eckhart Public Library taken in the mid-1970's of scenes around Auburn. This practice should be continued by the Eckhart Public Library and should be established by other libraries to leave a pictorial record for future generations.

A. Mearl Bisel, Auburn.

35.10 PIONEER ASSOCIATION AND HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The Pioneers' Association of DeKalb County was formed in 1878 and held its first meeting at Auburn on July 4, 1878. Any person who was a citizen of DeKalb County prior to January 1, 1846, was eligible to belong.

Annual meetings were held on July 4 of each year, usually at groves near Auburn. A "semi-centennial" was held on June 21, 1883, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the county. The meeting was held at St. Joe with General William Blair as the principal orator.

The association continued into the 1900's. The records of the association would be useful to historians, but unfortunately they have not been found. Newspaper accounts of meetings are sometimes useful.

A DeKalb County Historical Society was formed in the 1920's and was active for several years. It apparently was disbanded during the depression.

In 1966 John Martin Smith organized the present DeKalb County Historical Society and served as its president for several years. He was followed by Stanley Means and Robert Wilder. The society presently meets bi-monthly. Recent projects include publication of the 1863 MAP OF DEKALB COUNTY in an atlas format and a

Houlton Reunion.

historical calendar in commemoration of the sesquicentennial.

The Garrett Historical Society has been active for many years in preserving the history of Garrett and the surrounding area. The Garrett Railroad Museum has preserved and displayed the railroad heritage of Garrett in restored passenger cars.

35.11 PRESERVING THE PAST IN THE FUTURE

It is fortunate that DeKalb's citizens have preserved much of their history. Yet, too much has been lost, such as the records of the Pioneers' Association of DeKalb County.

Citizens are encouraged to present historical material to the county historian, to a library, to the Indiana Historical Society, or to another appropriate place for preservation. No item is too small for consideration. Most of the material for this volume has been gathered, one piece at a time, indexed, and then consolidated a whole.

Some of the narratives and diaries are precious and give us an insight into events of various eras. Generations will be thankful that someone preserved the diary of John Osborn Coburn. Will the diary or letters of a Viet Nam Veteran be saved for a future historian?

Let's hope that material will be saved and preserved for a Bicentennial History of DeKalb County!

Extended Houlton Family poses for picture at Houlton Reunion.

Author outlines proposed plans at organizational meeting for Sesquicentennial Celebration. Left to right: John Martin Smith, General Chairperson; Troas Wise, Family History Chairperson; and Robert Wilder, Chairperson, Board of Commissioners of the County of DeKalb.

Henry A. Link in profile Waterloo Depot. Photograph (c) Stedman, used with permission.

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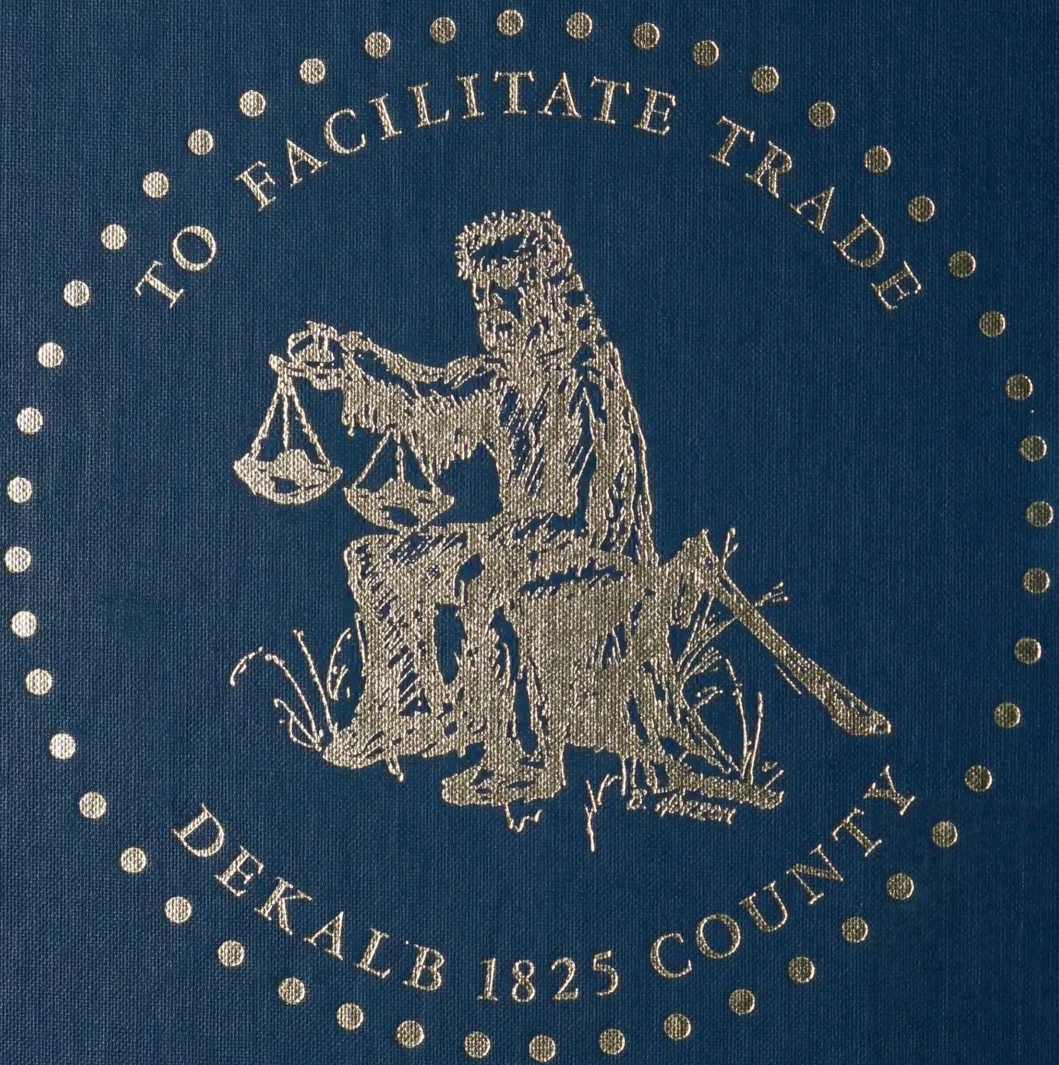
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